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A NEW
COMPENDIUM
Joseph OF Larvis
GEOGRAPHY;
OR

An ATTEMPT to make that SCIENCE
more Entertaining :

AND CONSEQUENTLY

To adapt it better to the Intention of
instructing the YOUTH of both Sexes ;
particularly in the SCHOOLS.

By S. EDWARDS, School-Master,
IN GOLDEN-LANE.

D U B L I N :

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Author, having reserved the teaching of Geography for his *higher* Classes, could readily avail himself of a *Gordon*, or *Salmon*, or any other good Author next to Hand, to explain the Mathematic Principles of Globes and Maps, with the various Divisions of Countries, and the Use of Gazetteers, &c. in Order to open up to *them* a Way to the Science: But, having of late had repeated Applications made to him, in behalf of the *lower* Classes, it has occurred, that it may be very adviseable to attempt Something in *their* Favour; because, if properly conducted, it may, without Prejudice to their other Studies, be both a pleasing and instructive Employment to them; moreover, the Generality of Youth, under his Care, have been removed from his School, before they appeared regularly qualified for the Study: Consequently, may never care to be at any future Pains about it.

The Author, indeed, can't so far recede from the Plan he has pursued, as to postpone, to this *favorite* Branch, the more elementary, necessary, and important Parts of Knowledge, he has been careful to inculcate on his Pupils (for which he begs Leave to refer his Readers to the Introduction of the Grammar he has lately published;) and therefore, can only consent to communicate Geography in a *summary* Way, instead of a *Classic*; assigning for it one Lecture in the Week to his whole School, and particular Lessons only to such as shall in due Course be qualified for it; for should he allow more Time for the Study, he is fully persuaded his Scholars would be deficient in the more necessary Accomplishments.

With this View, he endeavoured to procure a suitable

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ble System of Instructions; but has found that the usual Treatises are either very defective, or calculated for Persons of ripe Years, or so stuffed with mere Names, that it would be exceeding difficult, if possible, to accommodate any of them to the Capacities of the lower Boys, and at the same Time allow a due Scope to the Genius of the more improved. Moreover, of what Use can it be to excite an Emulation in Boys, to commit to Memory a World of hard Words, which will probably continue there but a very little while; or should they continue ever so long, must be of little Consequence? As *Charon* observes in *Lucian*, "So imperfect a View of the World can never content an inquisitive Mind; which covets to be every where present, and see and hear, as it were, what passes."

In this Distress, therefore, the Author has drawn up what he apprehends will be a more entertaining Work to Youth in general, and consequently will better answer the End of instructing a whole School*: For he has given ten preliminary Lectures to accompany his Course, which by their frequent occurring, may serve to acquaint the Learner with the more general and abstruse Parts of the Science; after which he exhibits a concise Account of the chief Parts of the World; for it would have been as dry as tedious to have descended into a minute Detail: And he has taken Care to intermix such Descriptions of Nature and Art, as may tend to enliven the Whole.

The Course for the lower Boys, he designs to print apart; but would have this larger put into the Hands of most of them, along with it; that they may be induced to look into it, and enlarge their Lessons. In this

* This Compendium is chiefly taken from *Beaumont's* Geography, in 2 Vol. Fol. compared with the 6 Vol. of *Dr. Busching's* more elaborate Work in 4to. which are all that have come into *Ireland*.

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this, he uses the Word Lecture; because, tho' examinatory Questions be put to all, he apprehends a great deal can't be expected, in such large Portions, in the View of Lessons; except from the higher Boys. —He has not chosen a Catechetical Form, for several Reasons; but the Master can easily remedy the Inconveniency; and the lower Course is laid in such short Sketches, as will make the Answers to Questions put there, proportionably short.

At the End of the Book, he has inserted two Indices; the one of the ancient Names of the most noted Places, that the Work may be of Use to Latin Scholars; and the other of all the modern Names used in the Work. And for the better accommodating of Youth, he has prepared Nineteen Maps for the Engraver; in which every Name may be found that is accented in the Work: And this he apprehends will be sufficient for an introductory Course; and is, In Truth, the most that can be expected from Maps which are laid down by so very small a Scale.

The Author humbly presumes, that, on the Experience of above 30 Years Teaching of Youth of all Ages, in almost all Parts of their Education, he may assume to himself to know Something of what Children and Youth are capable of; but should his fond Conceptions prove short of what might be expected, it may serve to apologize for his Undertaking, that it is honestly intended to promote the Instruction of Youth, and may make Way for the Labors of some abler Hand.



Abreviations. Explained.

ABp, ABpc	Arch Bishop, ric.
ab.	about.
Bp, Bps, Bpc	Bishop, s, ric.
C.	Cape.
Cap, s	Capital, s.
Co.	County or Counties.
d. or deg.	degree.
E, En, Ey	East, ern, erly.
f.	feet.
I, Is	Island, s.
K, Ks, Km	King, s, dom.
lat.	latitude.
long.	longitude.
m.	minutes or miles.
mt, mtn	mount, mountain.
N, Nn, Ny	North, ern, erly.
Prov.	Province.
Pt.	Point.
R.	River.
S, Sn, Sy	South, ern, erly.
Sh.	Shire.
W, Wn, Wy	West, ern, erly.



Preliminary Lectures on Geography.

LECTURE I. *On the System of the World.*

IN ancient Times the People fancied the World was a huge Plain, over which the Sky was rais'd, a solid Arch all bestuck with Stars, and amongst them moved two great Lights, the Sun and Moon; but at length it was discovered to be a round Body, *self-balanced* in the Air, and the Sky was only a mighty void about it, in which the Luminaries were placed at different distances.

According to the latest Discoveries, the Sun is a vast Ball of Fire, about 764, 300 m. thick, and a million of Times bigger than our World, moving round its Centre in $25\frac{1}{2}$ Days; and there are other Bodies, like our Earth, which move at different distances from it, called primary Planets, viz. *Mercury* and *Venus*, which are nearer it than our *Earth*, and *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, which are more remote. Of these *Jupiter* has four or five Belts on his Body, and four Satellites, 'secondary Planets' or Moons, like ours, moving round him; also *Saturn* has five Moons, besides a large Ring which is set at a considerable distance from him. All these Planets, or wandering Stars, shine only by a Light borrowed from the Sun;

for want whereof they are sometimes eclipsed ; and our *Earth* is to be conceived, like one of them, moving in the Sky, and yielding it's Light to distant Planets, just as they do to us. One Revolution of it round its Axis, in twenty four Hours, makes our Day and Night ; and a Revolution round the Sun makes our Year and Seasons.

Some other Particulars relating to the Planets, appear in the following Table.

Names.		Mar.	m. thick	Prop. dist. fr. the Sun.	Dist. in mill. of m.	Period times.	
Primary Planets.	Inferior {	Mercury	♀	2460	4	32	3 mon.
		Venus	♀	7900	7	59	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Earth	⊕	7000	10	76	1 year
	Superior {	Mars	♂	4444	15	123	2
		Jupiter	♂	81200	52	424	12
		Saturn	♂	67900	95	777	30
Our Moon.			2427	m.	d. h. m.		
				240,000		27 7 43	
				d. h.			

and her intire Lunation 29 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. She is 51 Times less than our Earth.

Besides these Planets, there are others of an extraordinary Nature, called Comets, whose Orbits are very elliptical ; and, at very different Periods, and in all Directions, approach to, and recede from the Sun ; casting out Heads or Tails of Smoke or Fire, to a considerable distance.

All the other Stars are fixed, and are thought to be round Bodies of Fire, like the Sun, which shine by their own native Light. They are of six different Magnitudes, and parcelled out into certain Figures, called

called Constellations; of which the most remarkable, are those in a Part of the Heavens called the *Zodiac*, whose Names and Marks follow, viz.

♈ Aries.	♌ Leo.	♐ Sagittarius.
♉ Taurus.	♍ Virgo.	♑ Capricornus.
♊ Gemini.	♎ Libra.	♒ Aquarius.
♋ Cancer.	♏ Scorpius.	♓ Piscis.

The distance of the nearest fixed Star from us is so great, that a Cannon Ball would take above 600,000 Years, and light above half a Year, to come to us. They are thought to serve as Suns to Worlds about them; and when one of them disappears, or a new one appears, 'tis as tho' God should dissolve the System, or should create a new one, as he did ours.

LECT. II. *Of the Mathematical Division of the Globe; or, Geographical Definitions.*

FOR the better distinguishing the Parts of the World, in the relation they stand in to the Heavens and to each other, Mathematicians have made use of the following Descriptions (a).

1. **AXIS** is that Diameter of the Globe, round which it is supposed to turn.
2. The **POLES** are the Extremities of the Axis; the one called the North or Arctic; and the other the South or Antartic.
3. The **Circles** on the Surface of the Globe are either.

A 5

Five

(a) *Observe. We leave Diameter, Semidiameter, it to the Master to explain Radius, Right Angle, to the Learner the Terms Oblique Angle, Sphere, Hemisphere, great Circle, small Parallel, Perpendicular, Circle, Pole of a Globe or Quadrant, Degree, Minute, Circle, &c.*

Five parallel	and	Three not parallel.
<hr/>		
The Equator.		The Horizon.
Two Tropics.		The Meridian.
Two Polar Circles.		The Ecliptic.
	Or	
Four great	and	Four small.
<hr/>		
The Horizon.		The two Tropics.
The Meridian.		The two Polar Cir-
The Equator.		cles.
The Ecliptic.		

4. The HORIZON is that Circle which terminates or bounds, and is either sensible or rational.

The *sensible* bounds our Sight.

The *rational* is parallel to the sensible, and passes thro' the Center of the Globe. It is divided into 32 Points of the Compass, which are noted on the wooden Frame of the Globe; of which the E. W. N. and S. Points are called Cardinal, and the rest are intermediate.

Obf. It may serve to the Order of the Points, in case the Learner's Memory, one Quarter of the Compass, viz.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
N, Nbe, nNE, NEbn, NE, NEbe, eNE, Ebn, E

The 4th, or middle Point are the nearest Cardinal set
is made up of the two Car- before the middle.
dinals; the 1, 3, 5, 7, are The NW, SE & SW
each of these by the next Quarters are similar.
Cardinal; and the 2 and 6

The Poles of the Horizon are the Zenith and Nadir; i. e. the Point in Heaven, which is over our Head, and that which is under our Feet.

5. The MERIDIANS (b) are great Circles, which pass thro' the Poles, and divide the Globe into the E. and W. Hemispheres.

(b) Obf.

(b) Obs. One is termed *be understood to have its* the first Meridian from Meridian. That which passes thro' the { Equinoctial
 ans are counted; for Vis { Solstitial
 to be noted that tho' the Points is called the
 Meridians lie at regular { Equinoctial } Colure.
 Distances in Maps and { Solstitial }
 Globes, each Place is to

6. The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great Circle, which divides the Globe into the Nn. and Sn. Hemispheres—When the Sun comes to this Line, he makes the Days and Nights every where equal.

7. The ECLIPTIC is a great Circle, which cuts the Equator obliquely; one half of it extending as far N. on one Side of it, as the other does S. on the other—The Zodiac is a broad Circle, in the middle of which the Ecliptic runs.

8. The TROPICS bound the Ecliptic, at $23\frac{1}{2}$ Deg. distance from the Equator.

9. The POLAR CIRCLES are just as far distant from the Poles, as the Tropics from the Equator.

Obs. The parallel Circles lie regularly in Maps, parallel; but it is to be observed,

10. LATITUDE shews how many Degrees a Place is distant from the Equator.

Obs. In one Deg. are Berri; 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ English; 60 nautical m. and there 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ Russian Wersts and are, says Dr. Busching, as 250 Chinese Li.

2. The nautical m. in the Maps may be turn'd into English, by adding a tenth and half a tenth Part of them; and into Irish nearly, by deducting a twelfth.

many common Italian ones, but 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Swedish; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hungarian; 15 German; 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish; 20 great French m. or Leagues, and 25 small; 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Persian Parasangs; 30 Indian; 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Arabian; 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkish

II. LONGITUDE shews how many Degrees the Meridian of a Place is distant from the first.

Obs. 1. In the following Lectures and Maps, we suppose the first Meridian either to pass thro' London, or thro' Ferro, the most Wn. of the Canary Islands, which lies 17 deg. 35 m. to the W. of it.

2. The Deg. of Long. diminish in the Parallels towards the Poles; as in the following Table.

Lat.	min.	sec.	Lat.	m.	sec.	Lat.	m.	sec.
0	60	0	30	31	56	60	30	0
5	59	46	35	49	8	65	25	20
10	59	0	40	46	0	70	20	32
15	58	0	45	42	24	75	15	32
20	56	24	50	38	32	80	10	24
25	54	24	55	34	24	85	5	12

LECT. III. Geographical Definitions.

12. **ZONES** are Tracts of the Earth, parallel to the Equator, bounded by the four parallel Circles; viz. one *Torrid* between the Tropics, two *Temperate* between the Tropics and Polar-circles, and two *Frigid*, which lie in the Polar-circles.

13. *Climates* are Tracts of Land parallel to the Equator, of such a Breadth from N. to S. that 24 of them, on each side of it, as far as the Polar-circles, differ by the half-hourly Increase of the Day; and six in each Polar-circle, differ by the monthly Increase of it: agreeable to the following Tables.

(1.) CL-

(1.) Climates between the Equator and Polar Circles.

Ends.		Ends.		Ends.	
Clim.	deg. m.	Clim.	deg. m.	Clim.	deg. m.
1	8. 25	9	51. 58	17	64. 06
2	16. 25	10	54. 29	18	64. 49
3	23. 50	11	56. 37	19	65. 21
4	30. 20	12	58. 29	20	65. 47
5	36. 28	13	59. 58	21	66. 06
6	41. 22	14	61. 25	22	66. 20
7	45. 29	15	62. 25	23	66. 28
8	49. 01	16	63. 22	24	66. 31

(2.) Polar Climates.

1	69 30.	3	73. 20	5	84. 0
2	69 30.	4	78. 20	6	90. 0

(3.) By the lat. of a Place, 'tis easy to get the Climate, and consequently the Length of the Day, and an Idea of its quality of Heat and Cold.

14. A PARALLEL Sphere is, when the Luminaries move parallel to the Horizon.

Obs. It is requisite for this Purpose, that the Poles lie in the Zenith and Nadir. The Poles are the only Part of the World, which have the Globe in this Position.

15. A RIGHT Sphere is, when the Luminaries ascend and descend, perpendicularly to the Horizon.

Obs. The Poles here lie in the Horizon, and the Equator passes through the Zenith and Nadir. The People who live on the Equator, have the Globe in this Position.

16. In the OBLIQUE Sphere, the Luminaries ascend and descend obliquely.

Obs. Here one Pole is *above* the Equator; and this is the *Position* the greatest Part of the *Horizon*, as is also half the *the World* is in.

17. The ANTOECI lie under the same Semicircle of the Meridian, in opposite Parallels.

Obs. They have different one is as long as the Night Poles, equally elevated, and in the other, and their Sea-Day and Night at the same sons differ. Time, only the Day in the

18. The PERIOECI live in the same Parallel, but in opposite Parts of it.

Obs. They have the Nights of equal Length; same Pole equally elevated, but it is Mid-day in one the same Seasons of the Place, when 'tis Midnight Year, and their Days and in the other.

19. The ANTIPODES are diametrically opposite to each other, Feet to Feet; or they are both in opposite Parallels, and opposite Semicircles of the Meridian.

Obs. They have the same different; and the longest Elevation of different Poles; Day or Night in the one, their Seasons of the Year, is the shortest in the other. and of Day and Night are

20. The People in the Torrid Zone, are said to be AMPHISCII from their Shadows being cast one while towards the N. Pole, and one while towards the S.; and when the Sun is exactly vertical to them, they are said to be ASCII.

21. The

21. The People in the Temperate Zone, are said to be *HETEROSCHII*; because their Shadows are cast but one Way, *viz.* towards the N. or S.

22. The People in the Frigid Zone are said to be *PERISCHII*; because their Shadows are cast all round them.

23. The right and left Hand Parts of the World are differently understood, *viz.*

By	1. Geographers,	} Who look to the	{	N. and have the	} On their	
	2. Astronomers,			E. and W.		Right and
	3. Priests			S. W. and E.		Left.
	4. Poets,			E. S. and N.		
				W. N. and S.		

24. And some distinguish the right and left Hand of a River, by looking down the Stream; whilst others bid you look up towards its Source, and so render the Rule useless.

LECT. IV. PROBLEMS.

Prob. 1. **T**HE Diameter of the Earth being given, to find the Circumference of a great Circle on it, also its Surface and Solidity.

Let the Diameter, in a round Number be (as it nearly is) 8000 m. the Circumference will be about three times as much, or 24000 m.; and these multiplied together, will give 192,000,000 Square m. for the Earth's Surface, and this multiplied by the sixth Part of the Diameter, will give its Solidity in cubic m. 256,000,000,000.

Prob. 2. To exhibit an exact Representation of the Earth.

This is done by an artificial Globe, on whose Surface are drawn the Map of the Earth, and all the before mentioned great and small Circles.

Obs.

Obf. 1. *It will be shewn (Prob. 8.) how to make the wooden Frame represent the rational Horizon of any Place; the brazen Meridian, its Meridian; the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, to represent the Sun's Course, whilst the Hour Index measures out the Time, and the Quadrant of Altitude exhibits his Height, Bearing, &c.*

2. *Maps are a cheap and good Representation of the World and its Parts; and, excepting those of the World, Asia, Africa, and South America, the rest of our Maps are delineated after the new Method laid down in the Philos. Trans. An. 1758, Sec. 73, &c. by which the Lat. Long. Angles of Intersection of the Parallels and Meridians, and the superficial Contents are exactly preserved; and nearly the Bearings and Distances of Places.*

Prob. 3. *To find the Lat. and Long. of a Place, or the Contrary.*

Bring the Place in the Map to the brazen Meridian; the Lat. will be above on it, and the Longitude will be cut by it on the Equator. On the Contrary, bring the Meridian to the Longitude, and under the given Latitude, you'll have the Place.

Cor. 1. All Places which pass under the same Point of the brazen Meridian, have the same Lat. and that lie under the same Meridian have the same Long.

Cor. 2. In a right lin'd Map, the Meridian and parallel Lines of the Place readily determine what is sought for: And in those of the new Construction, the Parallels of Lat. must lie in a circular Way, to correspond with the rest in the Map.

Cor. 3. Hence, by help of a Gazetteer, which gives the Lat. and Long. of Places, you may readily find any Place on either Globe or Map.

Prob. 4. *The Hour of the Day being given in any Place, to find elsewhere, either Time or Place, when one of them is given.*

Bring the given Place to the Meridian, and the Index to the Hour; then turn the Globe as you will, all Places under the Meridian will have the Hour pointed to by the Index.

Cor.

Cor. 1. Hence we may easily find at what a Clock with us, the *Mogul* will dine; his usual dining hour being known, &c.

Cor. 2. The difference of Time between any two Places will be known.

Cor. 3. And since 24 Hours of Time answer to 360 degrees of Long. one Hour will answer to 15 deg. and 4 Minutes of Time to a deg. Consequently, the Difference of Long. between two Places may be turned into Time.

Cor. 4. Some Maps shew, at the Foot of them, the Difference in Time from the Place of the first Meridian; but there is no great need of this, as 'tis easy to add 4 m. for every deg. to the E. of *London*, and subtract as many if to the W.

Prob. 5. To find the *Antæci*, *Periæci* and *Antipodes* of a Place.

Bring the Place to the Meridian, and under the same Lat. on the other Side of the Equator, will be the *Antæci*; then setting the Index to the upper 12, turn the Globe till it point to the lower 12, and the Place under the Lat. will be the *Periæci*; and that under the *Antæci* the *Antipodes*.

Cor. These also may be easily traced out in a Map.

Prob. 6. To find when the Sun will be vertical to a Place in the Torrid Zone.

Bring the Place to the Meridian, and mark over it; then, turning the Globe about, note the two deg. of the *Ecliptic* that come under the Mark, for the Days answering to them on the wooden Horizon, will be those on which the Sun will be vertical.

Schol. 1. The Horizon shews the Sun's Place in the *Ecliptic*, for any Time, with the Points of the Compass, &c.

2. In a Map, you must run your Finger as it were, in the parallel of the Place, till it cut the *Ecliptic*, and allow a Day for every Degree, to be counted from the vernal or autumnal Equinoxes.

Prob.

Prob. 7. *A Place being given in the Frigid Zone, to find the Time of the Sun's shining there.*

Find by the Meridian, the Distance of the Place from the Pole in Degrees, and mark them on the same Side from the Equator; then note the deg. of the Ecliptic which come under the Mark for the first and last Day of shining, and the Number of deg. between both, for the Days of shining; only adding a Day for each 72 deg..

Schol. 1. The Tutor may easily reverse this Prob.

2. In a Map of the World, he may also notice the Distance, and Trace with his Finger to the Ecliptic; as was observed in the foregoing Problem.



LECT. V. PROBLEMS,

Prob. 8. **T**O rectify the Globe in all its Parts; i. e. to make the Artificial agree with the Natural.

Rectify 1. The *Horizon*, by putting the Frame on a true level Plain, 2. the *Meridian*, by laying it N. and S. by means of a Mariner's Compass. 3. The *Pole*, by elevating it according to the Lat. of the Place. 4. *Your Place to the Horizon*, by bringing it to the Meridian. 5. The *Hour Index*, by bringing the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic to the Meridian, and setting the Index to the upper twelve. 6. The *Quadrant of Altitude*, by screwing it in the Zenith.

Schol. If you turn the Pole to the Sun, and raise or depress it, till its cast no Shadow, you'll have his Height on the Meridian.

Prob. 9. *To find the Distance of two Places, and how one bears off the other.*

Rectify the Globe for one Place, and extend the Quadrant to the other; the Distance will appear on the Quadrant, and the Bearing on the Horizon.

Cor. In the new Maps, the Distance is easy got by applying it to the graduated Meridian, and where there is a Compass, you may lay a Ruler on the given Places, and, taking, with a Pair of Compasses, the

the nearest Distance from the Center of the Compass to the Edge of the Ruler, draw the two Feet perpendicularly along the Rule, and the Off-Foot will shew the bearing in the Compass.— But as there is rarely a Compass delineated with all the Points, the Learner must estimate the Bearing by the Order of the Points, for which, See Lect. 2. Def. 4.

Prob. 10. *To find the Hour and Place of Sun-rising, or Setting, with the Length of the Day or Night.*

Rectify the Globe, and bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic to the E. or W. Side of the Horizon; and, over against it, you'll have both the Bearing and the Amplitude, from the E. or W. Points: Also the Index will shew the Hour of Rising or Setting: Then double the Time of Sun $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rising,} \\ \text{Setting.} \end{array} \right\}$ for the Length of the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Night.} \\ \text{Day.} \end{array} \right\}$

Cor. 1. Subtract the Time either of Sun Rising or Setting, from 12, and you'll have the other.

Cor. 2. For the longest Day, use Cancer Point and for the shortest Capricorn.

Cor. 3. The Half-hours above 12 in the longest Day, will be the Climate.

Prob. 11. *To find the Length of the Twilight.*

Rectify the Globe, and elevate that Point of the Ecliptic, which is opposite the Sun's Place, 18 deg. and the Index will shew when Twilight begins; which subtract from Sun-rise.

Schol. When the Sun's place is in the Horizon, the opposite Point of the Ecliptic will be cut by it, at the same Time.

Prob. 12. *To find what a Clock it is in any Place by the Globe, when the Sun shines.*

Find the Sun's Height, by Schol. of Prob. 8. and, rectifying the Globe, bring his Place to his Height in the Quadrant, and the Index will shew the Hour.

Cor. 1. At the same Time, the Quadrant will shew the Bearing on the Horizon.

Cor. 2. If by turning the Globe, the Index point to any Hour, and the Quadrant be brought to the
Suns

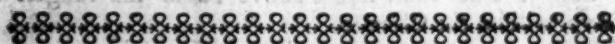
Sun's Place, you'll have his Height and Bearing at that Time.

Schol. There is a Method of telling the Hour, by means of a Pin set perpendicularly in the Sun's Place ; and by making the Globe a Sun Dial.

Prob. 13. *The Time of an Eclipse being given, to find the Parts of the Earth where it will be visible.*

Bring the Sun's Place to the Meridian, and mark above it ; then bring your Place to the Meridian, and set the Index to the Hour of the Eclipse ; lastly, roll the Globe back, 'till the Index come to 12, and the Place under the Mark, will be the Spot to which the Sun is vertical, and round it the solar Eclipse will be visible to the Distance of several Degrees : And if the Antipodes to that Point be rectified to the Horizon, the lunar Eclipse will be visible in the whole Hemisphere.

Cor. If the Globe be rectified to the Spot, over which the Sun or Moon is vertical ; you'll have on the E and W. of the Horizon, all the Places where they Set and Rise ; under the Meridian, those they culminate to ; in the upper Hemisphere, where they are Visible, and in the lower Invisible.



LECT. VI. *Theorems and Paradoxes.*

THEOREMS.

1. **T**HE Lat. of a Place is equal to the Elevation of the Pole
2. The Lat. increases to 90 Deg. towards the Poles ; and Long. from the first Meridian Ey and Wy, to 180. Deg.
3. The Point where the first Meridian cuts the Equator, has neither Lat. nor Long.
4. No two Places can be distant above 180 Deg. on the Earth, or 8000 m. thro' it.

5. All

5. All Places have equal benefit of the Light, and, except the Equator, have only equal Days and Nights at the Equinoxes.

6. Places in the same Parallel, have the same Seasons and equal Day-light; and under the same Meridian, count the like Hours.

7. The Days and Climates are not proportional to the Lat.

8. In the polar Circles, the Sun shines one whole Day in Summer, and is absent as long in Winter; and the Gradations lie between these.

9. The Sun lengthens the Days on the Side of the Equator he is on; and in the polar Circles, are Places where he'll be found to shine any number of Days you please, not exceeding half a Year.

10. All Shadows lengthen towards the Poles; and so do the Amplitudes and Twilights.

11. People to the E. reckon an Hour later than we do for every 15 Deg. Distance; but to the W. an Hour earlier.

12. Hence to sail round the Globe Ey, will gain a Day, and Wy, lose one; but to go N. and S. will make no Difference.

PARADOXES.

1. There's a Place of the Earth where two Men might stand in proper Posture. Feet to Feet, yet feel no weight; and where, if a Table were placed, the Water would stand up in a heap.

2. There are two Places where there's but one Day and Night in the Year; and the shifting Winds blow all from one Point; there too it is Mid-day every Quarter of an Hour; and the Sun, Moon and Planets rise and set, but not the fixed Stars; there too they are always in the Meridian, and on the same Point of the Compass. tho' opposite; and there are not in truth to be found any two Points of the Compass.

3. There are Places where there is neither Day nor Night for 24 Hours at a certain Time.

4. Three

4. Three remarkable Places differ in Lat. and Long. yet lie under the same Meridian; and there are three which agree in Lat. and Long. that lie under different Meridians.

5. There are Places to which the Sun is above 3000 m. nearer at Noon than when he rises or sets; and where he is visible before he is risen, and after he is set.

6. There's a Place in *Great-Britain*, where the Sun is less visible in *Winter* than in *Iceland*.

7. In *Africa* there are deaf and blind Persons that are as capable of judging of Sounds and Colors as those who hear and see; also have properly but one Sense of *touching*, yet can hear, see, taste and smell as well as we.

8. In *America* there are Savages that eat themselves.

9. There's a Bridge in *Europe* over which 3000 Men may go abreast; also a Plain where 600,000 Men may be drawn up in Battle array, yet one only can stand upright.

10. There's a Place in *Great-Britain*, which changes both its Long. and Lat.; and another where the Stars may be seen by Day.

11. In an Island in the *Egean* Sea, two Children, born and dead on the same Day, would one be older than the other several Months.

12. On a certain Hill in *Bohemia*, a blind Man may tell the Hour if the Sun shines there.

13. There's a vast Country in *Ethiopia*, where the Moon appears to be most enlightened when least enlightened; and least when most.

14. There's a City in *Europe* whose Buildings are high; yet the Walls are neither parallel to each other, nor perpendicular to the Plain they stand on.

15. There's a Place in *China*, where the People use much the same Gate and Posture with us; yet seem to Strangers to walk upon their Heads.

16. In two neighbouring Places in *Asia*, the People differ an intire Day in reckoning Time.

17. In

17. In many Places in the Torrid Zone, the Shadow will go back twice a Day on a particular Sort of Dial; yet derogate nothing from the Miracle in *Hexekiah's* Time.

18. An Island in the *Atlantic* Ocean bears due E. 12 Leagues; yet the true Course to it is 6 E. and 6 W.

19. A Triangle may be traced out in *Europe*, each of whose Sides shall be 1000 m. yet a fourth Place may be chosen from whence a Man may travel a Foot to any of them without the least hurry in the Space of one artificial Day.

20. It can be demonstrated by the Terrestrial Globe, there are not above 24 Hours sail from the *Thames* to *Sicily*, at a certain Time of the Year; provided there be a brisk N. Wind, a light Frigate, and an Azimuh Compass.



LECT. VII. *A nearer View of the Earth, its constituent Parts and Adjuncts.*

WE have sufficient Reason to be assured, that the Earth, however beautiful it may appear in its various Productions, is not the same as when it came out of the forming Hand of God; but it certainly in a disordered State. Among other Proofs, those who dig into the Bowels of the Earth, see Strata, or Layers, the Settlings of a mighty Flood, to a great depth.

Here too they meet with various Substances E. g. the green transparent Sulphur Vivum, and the common yellow, which are both so apt to catch the Fire, as is also the earthy or slimy Bitumen, tho' it was formerly used as Mortar in building the famous Tower of *Babel*; and there is a finer Sort of it called Naphta, which when fired, will burn in the Water, and is with difficulty extinguished with Mire or Clay. To these add Pitch, Saltpetre or Nitre, and Pit-coal, and

and you'll have the usual combustible Substances, with which the Earth is stored. These seem not only capable of being fired, where they lie deep in Beds, and diffused under the Surface of the Earth; but in many Places are actually burning; and, having also a communication with each other, give the Fire a vast and equal Spread; and the Volcano's which are in several Parts of the Earth, serve as Funnel's to give vent both to the Fire and Vapour; but when, on the consumption of the old, new Magazines of combustible Fewel open, and suddenly pour out their Stores; the Fire grows too capacious for its Cavity, and shakes the solid Earth: and hence perhaps our Earth-quakes; some of which appear by a late Instance to be amazingly extensive and outrageous.

Besides Combustibles, there are seven different metallic Substances, which will melt with Fire. 1. The ponderous, ductile, yellow, shining GOLD, on which Mankind set so high a Value. The Gold-beaters make it so thin, that you may cover several Inches with it for a Penny; and Wire-drawers, having covered a Silver Cylinder, about 2 Feet 8 Inches long and 3 Inches thick, with half an Ounce of the Leaf, will afterwards draw it out in Wire to the length of 400,000 Feet, and tho' they hammer that Wire flat, it will still be covered with Gold. The other Metals differ in Beauty, Ductility, Weight and Value; for 2. SILVER is next to Gold. 3. Then COPPER of which *Brass* is made. 4. IRON, of which is made *Steel*. 5. TIN. 6. Black and white LEAD. 7. The liquid, shining, weighty QUICKSILVER, which will dissolve Gold and run thro' a green Hide. It is very observable that *Aqua Regalis* will dissolve Gold, and no other Metal, and *Aqua Fortis* will dissolve the other Metals and not touch Gold.

The

The specific Gravity of these Metals compared with Air and Water are, viz.

Air	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Copper	8843
Water	1000	Silver	10,535
Stone, Flint } or Diamond }	2000	Lead	11,345
Tin	7321	Quicksilver	14,019
Iron	7852	Gold	19,636

Other Bodies taken from the Earth will not melt but become a *Calx*; as Salt, and Saline Substances with Rock, Marble or Flint Stones. The *Calx* of Stone, when it is slacked with Water, hisses, grows hot and crumbles into Lime — There are moreover in the Earth precious Stones, whether transparent, glittering or colored, viz. Chrystal, Adamant, Emerald, &c. And there is a particular Sort of Stone found in Iron Mines of wonderful Properties, called the Magnet or Loadstone, which attracts Iron and Steel, and makes a Needle, touched with it, point duely N. and S.

WATER, a well known Element, of multiplied use in the Creation, for forming and supporting all sorts of Creatures, inanimate or animate, Mineral, Vegetable, Animal, &c. when acted upon by Heat, is exhaled into Vapour, which, rising up in the Air, forms Mists and Clouds, and then partly distills in Dews and Showers, for the use of the World, and partly is carried by the Winds, and settling on the Tops of Mountains, insinuates into their Cavities, as into vast Magazines, and from thence runs thro' Strata, or Layers in the Earth; and, either breaking up above Ground, gives rise to Fountains, Springs and Rivers; or becomes the great Medium for carrying on the Work of mineral vegetation under Ground: Till at length the Waters both above and below the Surface, all flow into the mighty Ocean, to serve the Creatures there, and be exhaled in Air, and so keep up a constant useful Circulation.

The AIR is another most useful Element, very elastic, and capable of being rarified and condensed by Heat and Cold; hence it is continually flowing, or occasioning the Winds to blow; and this Motion is very regular and *constant* near the Equator, for certain Seasons, but further off is *variable*.

Obs. *Within 30 Deg. and 6 Months the opposite; of the Equator are 1st General Trade Winds, which are terrible Storms and blow from E. to N. E. or S. Thunders; 3dly, Sea and Land E. on the N. Side of the Equator Breezes, which blow regularly from Noon to Midnight; 2dly, Monsoons, which blow 6 Months one way and the contrary.*

The Wind carries along with it, in its course, those pleasing Vapours, which not only refresh the World with dew and rain, or give rise to Frost and Snow, and Hail; but, having withal a Mixture of nitrous, tartarous and sulphureous Particles, occasion great Sheets of Lightning with dreadful Peals of Thunder, and sometimes Thunder-bolts. The Reflection and Refraction of the Sun's Rays, from the watery Particles in the Clouds, form a single or double *Rainbow*. Sometimes we see a similar Circle round the Sun or Moon, called an *Halo* or *Halos*. Sometimes may be seen the pale Images of five or six Suns near the real one, called *Parhelii*; supposed to be reflected from icy Particles, &c. And we must not omit to observe, that without Air neither Fire could be kept burning nor Animal life maintained; there being a certain vivifying Quality in it, which is of use in both Cases, and being vitiated or consumed, requires a constant Supply. Lastly, 'tis, by the Weight of Air, Quicksilver is made to rise to the Height of about 30 Inches in a Tube, and Water to about 33 Feet; from whence arise various most useful Contrivances for human Purposes.

LECT. VIII. *Names given to the Parts of the Earth's Surface, with Remarks on the Pictures thereof.*

THE Surface of the Earth, is distinguished into Land and Water; and these have a Kind of Similarity in the Distinction of their chief Parts, *viz.*

Land into		Water into	
Continents	Isthmuses	Oceans	Straits
Islands	Promontories	Seas	Lakes
Peninsulas	Mountains	Gulphs	Rivers.

L A N D.

1. A **CONTINENT** comprehends several Countries, without any intire Separation of their Parts by Water.

2. An **ISLAND** is a Part of dry Land environed with Water.

3. An **ARCHIPELAGO** is a Cluster of Islands.

4. A **PENINSULA** is almost an Island, only it is joined by a narrow Neck of Land to the main Land.

5. That Neck of Land is called an **ISTHMUS**.

6. A **PROMONTORY** is Land that lies high, and shoots a great Way into the Sea.

7. Its extremity is called a **CAPE** or head Land.

8. A **MOUNTAIN** is Land which rises high in the Air.

9. A **VOLCANO** is a burning mountain.

W A T E R.

10. The **OCEAN** is a great Body of Water surrounding the Earth. In particular Places, 'tis the **Sea of the Place**.

Ob. 1. There are three great Oceans in the World; viz. 1. The Atlantic, which lies between the En. and Wn. Continents. 2. The Pacific, between America and Asia. 3. The En. Ocean, between the E. Indies and Africa.

2. The Ocean occupies about two thirds of the Earth's Surface; and its Depth is rarely $4\frac{1}{2}$ English Miles: Its Bottom (being a Continuation of the Earth's Surface) has Mountains, Rocks, Vallies, Caverns, Plains, Sand-banks, Springs, Rivers, Vegetables and Animals. The Islands in the Sea may be considered as the Summits of huge extensive Mountains.

11. GULPHS, or BAYS are in a great Measure inclosed with Land; yet large Beds are called Seas, as the Euxine and Red-sea.

12. The narrow Entrance into a Sea is called a STRAIT; and there a CURRENT frequently sets.

13. An HARBOUR, is that Part of a Bay which is near the Mouth of a River.

14. A ROAD affords both an Harbour and Place for anchoring in.

15. A CHANNEL is an Arm of the Sea running between two Shores and wider than a Strait.

16. A LAKE is quite surrounded with Land.

17. A RIVER is Water flowing thro' a Country.

18. The Place it rises out of the Ground, is called a FOUNTAIN or SPRING.

19. A CATARACT, is a Precipice or steep Place, from the Top whereof Water falls.

20. AN ESTUARY, is a Place where the Water flows with great fury. T A W

Remarks on the Pictures of the Earth.

The exactest Representation of the Earth is a GLOBE; for every Thing is there exhibited in due Proportion and Situation: Yet Maps, which are ready to hand and cheap, are very useful.

Maps are either *general* (as of the World and its larger Parts) or *particular*; which are adapted to certain Countries.

The *general* Maps have the Circles of the Sphere represented on them, and are usually made according to the Rules of perspective; they are the Stereographic, Orthographic, or Gnomonic.

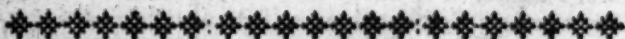
The *particular* are of various Constructions, to answer particular Purposes; as the Plain-Chart or Mercator's Chart, &c. but more usually, either the Maps after the new Construction, or such as exhibit the actual Survey of the Place.

In most Maps the upper Part is the N. and is either named, or noted by a Flower-de-luce; and the other Points are easily distinguished, as also the Bearing and Distance between any two Places, &c. as has been noted.

Obs. Where the Degrees of Lat are unequal, as in a Mercator's Map, apply thereto the Distance between the two given Places, so that one Foot of the Compasses may be as much above one of the Places, as the other Foot is below the other Place; and the Number of Degrees between both Feet multiplied by 60 or 70, will nearly be the Distance required in Sailer's M. or in Engl. sh. But according to the new Method of projection, the Lat. is every where equal.

The Sea-shore is denoted by a shadowing, whose Points are towards the Water; Rivers by serpentine Lines; Roads by double Lines; large Divisions by large Dots and Names, and smaller by Dots and Names answerable to them; Nations by chain Lines; Forests by Trees; Mountains by shaded Heights; Sands by dotted Beds, with Figures for the Soundings; Marshes by shadowed Beds; Towns by o's; larger Places have other Marks annexed to the o's, viz. a City has a Church and Houses, a Bishopric a Cross, an Arch bishopric a double Cross, a University a Star, an Abbey a Crook, a Fortresa a Bastion, a Castle a Flag, and a Gentleman's

Seat a House, &c. These Marks are frequently explained in the Maps themselves; with other Marks for Boroughs (or Market Towns) Villages and Hamlets (or little Villages)—The Word Town is sometimes used in so large a Sense as to include Cities; and sometimes it denotes a Place that is less; i. e. has no Charter, or is even not incorporated—The Learner is not to expect Illustrations of all these Marks in our small Maps.



LECT. IX. *Of the civil and religious Constitutions of Kingdoms and Cities in general.*

I. **T**HEIR GOVERNMENT—When the supreme Power is lodged in a single Person, 'tis called a *Monarchy*; and is either absolute and despotic, or limited by law. An *Aristocracy* is, when the Nobles in general rule; and 'tis an *Oligarchy* if a few rule. When the Representatives of the People rule, 'tis called a *Republic*; and if the People themselves rule, 'tis a *Democracy*. If there be no Government at all 'tis called *Anarchy*,

Obs. *The Government in the World, in which it among the Natives of Asia, Africa and America is despotick; but where Europeans have settled, 'tis as among their respective Nations in Europe. Where the Europeans are despotick their Government is generally milder than in the other Parts of the World; as in France, Spain, Portugal, &c. In England and some Parts of Germany, the ruling Power is limited; and perhaps there is no Nation in the World, in which it is more happily moderated than in England. The Monarch whether absolute or limited, may have various Names; as the Grand Signior of the Turks, the Cham of Tartary, the Emperor of Germany, the Kings of France, Spain, &c. and even Dukes, Princes, Marquisates, &c. in the Subdivisions of Germany. In Sweden the K. has little more than the Name of Government; and in Poland he*

he has a Precedentship: in the larger Cantons of
Yet that Shadow of Royalty, Switzerland; of Demo-
being elective, is often the crasy in the smaller ones;
Occasion of much Bloodshed. and of Republics in the
We have Instances of Netherlands, Germany and
Aristocracy and Oligarchy Italy.

The Government of Provinces and Cities have generally the same cast with the Powers they are subordinate to.

For the Dresses of the Inhabitants in different Countries, we refer to the Cuts.

2. The ORNAMENTS of Places—According to the Wealth of any Government, Care is taken to beautify the several Palaces and public Places. The Taste in which this is done is either that of the ancient Greeks, which is also the modern and true; or 'tis Gothic, Italic, Chinese, &c.

The modern Books of Architecture will furnish with Examples of the first Kind; and we particularly refer the Learner to the Drafts of the several Orders of Columns, according to which Buildings are regulated. The Orders are five; viz. the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. Each order consists of three Parts; the Pedestal, Column and Entablature, the Parts of the Pedestal are the Base, Dye or Body, and Cornice; the Parts of the Column, are the Base, Shaft and Capital; and the Parts of the Entablature, are the Architrave, Frize and Corniche. The Orders differ in the Subdivisions of all their Parts, but may be readily distinguished by the Columns alone. The *Tuscan* is the plainest. The Shaft of the *Doric* is fluted. The Capital of the *Ionic* has a volute. That of the *Corinthian* has two rows of Leaves and Caulicoles (i. e. Branches or Stalks) with little Volutes in them. And that of the *Composite* has, with the Rows of Leaves, angular Volutes like the *Ionic*. We omit the less Ornaments, or Subdivisions of the Parts.

As for the Gothic Taste, there are a Number of Buildings to be met with in most Countries of Europe; particularly the Churches; and the Italic and Chinese Taste, &c. may be seen in the several Views of these Countries.

The *Ichnography* of a Building is its Ground Plot; the *Scenography*, the perspective View; and the *Profile* is a Section of it to shew its inside.

Another Kind of Ornaments are Coats of Armour; i. e. when certain Strokes and Figures are laid together in one System to denote the dignity and honourable Atchievements of a Person, Family, Province or Nation. The chief Parts of the System are the Shield, Helm, Mantle and Crest, Supporters, Escrol and Motto; and the Art of Heraldry teaches how to *blazon* or explain this System, and to *marshal* several Coats into one shield, or Escutcheon.

3. For the modern DEFENCE of Places, we refer the Learner to a Model or Drafts; in order to explain the Terms in use of Rampart, Bastion, Parapet, Talus, Banquet, Embrasure, Curtain, Face of the Bastion, Flank, Scarp, Counterscarp, Covert way, Glacis, Ravelin, Lunet, Counterguards, Hornwork, Crownwork, Tenails, &c.

4. The chief RELIGIONS in the World are these, viz.

1. That of the PROTESTANTS, who make the Holy Scriptures the sole Rule of their Faith and Practice: Whose chief Divisions are. 1. The *Episcopalians*, who hold the Government of the Church should be by Bishops. 2. The *Presbyterians*, who say it should be by Presbyters. 3. The *Independents*, who say each Church has a Government in itself, independent of any other Person or Church. 4. The *Baptists* who say Baptism should be administred to adult Believers by dipping. 5. The *Quakers*, who intirely lay aside the Ordinances of Baptism and the Supper. 6. The *Lutherans*, who hold the Doctrine of Consubstantiation; and are distinguished from the *Calvinists* in that respect, as well as in their not holding the Doctrine of a particular Election, &c.

2. The

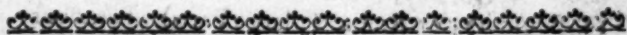
2. The ROMANISTS, who join with the Holy Scriptures the Traditions of the Church ; and in Consequence hold a Purgatory, Transubstantiation, the Worship of Saints and Angels, with their Images and Relicks, Celibacy of Priests, auricular Confession and Absolution, &c And these differ no less among themselves in their Notions of Church Government and sundry Points both of Doctrine and Discipline.

3. The GREEK CHURCH pay no regard to the Authority and Headship of the Pope ; they have, 'tis said, the Pictures of the Saints in their Churches, to or before which they pray, but commune in both kinds ; allow no Purgatory ; will suffer none to take the Vow of Celibacy till 50 Years of Age ; and they allow their Priests to marry, but not their Bishops ; they believe the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father, but not the Son ; and use a threefold Immersion in Baptism, &c.

4. The JEWS profess the Religion of Moses, but they corrupt it with their Traditions.

5. The MAHOMETANS believe in one God, and that Mahomet is his Prophet ; yet speak honourably both of the Jewish and Christian Religions. They observe Purification, Fasting Praying and Alms ; prohibit strong Liquors and Gaming ; go once in their Lives in Pilgrimage to Mecca, the birth Place of Mahomet ; and allow themselves four Wives.

6. PAGANS maintain a Plurality of Gods, and worship either the Creatures or Idols.



LECT. X. *Of the political Division of the World.*

THE World is usually divided into four great Continents ; Europe, Asia, Africa and America ; their chief Parts and Towns follow.

E U R O P E.

Its chief Parts,	Cap.
1. Great Britain and Ireland, <i>viz.</i>	
Ireland, which has 4 Provinces,	Dublin
England, which has 40 Shires, and }	London
Wales, which has 12. }	
Scotland, which has 31 or 33 Shires }	Edinburgh
and Stewarties, }	
2. Portugal has 6 parts,	Lisbon
3. Spain has 14 large Parts, besides }	Madrid
the Islands, }	
4. France has 38 Provinces,	Paris
5. The Austrian Netherlands have 10 }	Brussels
Provinces, }	
6. The 7 United Netherlands,	Amsterdam
7. Germany with its 10 Circles, § }	Vienna
Besides the Kingdom of Bohemia,	Berlin †
which includes the Dutchy of Silesia,	Prague
and the Marquisate of Moravia.	Breslaw.
	Olmütz
8. Switzerland, with its 13 Cantons,	Zurick &c.
9. The Dutchy of Savoy,	Turin.
10. Italy, with its 13 chief Parts.	Rome.
Scandinavia, <i>viz.</i>	
11. Sweden has 6 Parts besides the Islands, Stockholm	
And 12 { Denmark including S. and N. }	Copenhagen
Jutland and the Islands, }	
Norway,	Bergen.
13. Muscovy, or Russia (3 large Parts)	Petersburg:
14. Poland, (7 Parts,)	Cracow.
	Koningsberg.
15. Turkey in Europe, including }	Constantino-
Greece and little Tartary, }	ple.

Obs.

§ Those who reckon 9 Circles, exclude the Netherlands, or ancient Belgium, which Dr. *Busching* calls the Circle of Burgundy.

† *Berlin*, is the King of Prussia's Capital City in Germany, and *Konigsberg* in Poland.

Obs. Europe is otherwise divided into the 3 Empires of Germany, Russia, Turkey; 12 Kingdoms of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Prussia, Sardinia, Naples and Sicily (called the two Sicilies;) one Popedom; the 8 Republicks of Venice, the United Netherlands, Switzerland, Grisons, Genoa, Lucca, Geneva, Ragusa; 3 spiritual and 6 temporal Electorates; above 300 subaltern spiritual and temporal Sovereignties in Germany, the former called Archbishops and Bishops, and the latter Arch-dukes, Dukes, Landgrave, Princes, Marquisates and Counts. To which add the Cham of Tartary and the Hospodars of Walachia, Moldavia, &c.

A S I A.

Its chief Parts.

1. Turkey,
2. Persia,
3. Asiatic Russia,
4. China,
5. Japan and the Land of Yesso,
6. The East Indies,
7. The Indian Islands.

Cap.

Aleppo.
Ispahan.

Pekin,
Jeddo.
Agra, &c.

A F R I C A.

Its Chief Parts.

1. The Land of the Whites, divided into Egypt, Nubia, Upper Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, Barbary and Zara.
2. The Land of the Blacks, divided into Negroland and the Upper Guinea.
3. Æthiopia exterior, which contains the Kingdoms of Congo or Lower Guinea, Caſſeria and the Hottentots, Monomotapa, Monoemugi, Zanguebar, Madoxa, Ayan, Adel, &c.
4. The African Islands.

A M E-

A M E R I C A.

Its Chief Parts.

1. S. AMERICA contains Brasil, Paraguay, Terra Magellanica, Chili, Peru, the Country of the Amazons, Guiana and Terra Firma.

2. N. AMERICA contains Old and New Mexico, Canada, Florida, the English Dominions and the Islands of the Continent.

Appendix.

1. The Northern Countries of the World.
2. The Southern Countries.
3. N. E. and N. W. Passages, and sailing round the World.

The Languages of the World.

The chief Languages are the Hebrew, Arabic, Melayan, Chinese, Teutonic, Slavonic, Iroquois and Algonkini, &c. *

* The HEBREW is the most ancient Language we know of; tho' it is disputed if it were the very Language spoken by Adam, or with the Chaldec, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan and Ethiopic be only Dialects of it; for they are all evidently a-Kin. The Greek is more remote. The Cophtic, or Language spoken by the old Egyptians is related to both the Hebrew and Greek. The Latin is a Mixture of the Eolie Greek, with the corrupt Language spoken by some of the old Inhabitants of Italy, &c. All those are now dead Languages, and in their stead are used the Turkish, Armenian, vulgar Arabic or Greek, Morisk and modern Latin Dialects. In India they use the Malayan Tongue and its Dialects; and as for the Chinese or Japanese mother Languages, and their Dialects, we know little about them.

The

The TEUTONIC, or ancient Language of Germany, now called the German, or High Dutch, is distinguished into Upper and Lower. The *Upper* has two notable Dialects, viz. 1. The Scandian, Danish, or perhaps Gothic or Celtic; to which belong the Languages spoken in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Iceland. 2. The Saxon; to which belong the English, Scots, Frisian, and those on the N. of the Elbe. To the *Lower* belong the Low Dutch, Flemish, or Walloon (i. e. corrupt French) which are spoken thro' the Netherlands. The old British, or Welsh Language, now spoken in Wales, Ireland, Cornwall, and part of Scotland, was also spoken in France, &c.; but as the Romans, Anglo Saxons and Normans varied the British Language, so the Romans and Franks varied that of Spain, France, &c.; and the Roman or Latin Tongue itself was varied by the inundation of the Goths, Huns, Vandals, &c. and hence the present Languages of France, Spain, Italy, &c.

The SCLAVONIC (from the ancient Sclavi) next to the present Arabic Language, which prevails in the Turkish Dominions, is the most extensive in the World; as it is spoken from the Adriatic to the North Sea, and from the Caspian to Saxony: Its Dialects being those of the Poles, Muscovites, Bulgarians, Carinthians, Bohemians, Hungarians, Prussians, Suabians, Tartars, Turks, &c.

The IROQUOIS and ALGONKINI are leading Languages in N. America; but we know as little of them as of the Languages that prevail in S America, great part of Africa, and the Northern Parts of European or Asiatic Tartary.



Plate 2 facing Leaf 1.



A NEW
COMPENDIUM
OF
GEOGRAPHY;
OR,

A succinct Account of the PRESENT STATE
of the WORLD.

LECTURE I.
GEOGRAPHY*,

Is a Description of the Surface of the Earth ; as it
consists of Land and Water ; especially the former.

Its chief Parts are, *Europe, Asia, Africa, and
America.*

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the least of the four Parts, but
most renowned for Religion, Arts, and Arms.

In the Description of it, we shall begin with the
most noted of its Islands, Great Britain and Ireland,
not

* The Word properly means the Description of the Earth
only, and the Description of the Water is called *Hydrography*, of
Countries *Chorography*, and of particular Places *Topography*.

not merely because they are our own, but being situated most Wy. and detached, as it were, from the World, they seem very proper to set out from, in our intended Career round the Globe.

I R E L A N D.

Our Island extends from Lat. $51^{\circ} 16'$ to $55^{\circ} 20'$ N. and Long. $5^{\circ} 40'$ to $10^{\circ} 37'$ W. Its Air is temperate, and its Soil, which is generally fruitful, is chiefly laid out for Pasturage: Hence, tho' it produces Corn, Fruit, and a little Honey, &c. of which they make strong Beer, Cider, Mead, &c. it more abundantly produces Wool, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Hides, &c. But, being denied the Exportation of its Woollen Goods, it manufactures Linen, especially in the N. The Country is pleasantly diversified with Hills*, Plains, Harbours, Lakes, Rivers, Bogs, &c. and has various Mines and Quarries; but is especially noted for its having no noxious Animals.

It is dependent on England, and governed by a Lord Lieutenant, Parliament†, most of the English Laws and their own. The Inhabitants are chiefly a Mixture of the native Irish, and their English Neighbours; the Religion of the former and of the old English Families, is the Roman Catholic, but the later English are mostly Protestants; and the Establishment consists of the 4 ABps of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; under whom are 18 Bps. The Km. is divided into the four Provinces of Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and Ulster; which are subdivided into 32 Co. and these into 260 Baronies||, and 2293 Parishes.

LEIN.

* In Irish, rising Grounds are called *Knock*, *Beinn*, and *Sliow*; i. e. a low Hill, a high Mountain ending in a Precipice, and a high craggy Mountain continued in Ridges.

† The Parliament is composed of a House of *Lords* and a House of *Commons*. In the former are 4 ABps. 35 Earls, 45 Viscounts, 18 Bps. and 35 Barons; and in the latter, 300 Members.—The inferior Courts are like those in England.

|| Baronies answer to Hundreds in England.

LEINSTER is parted from Connaught by the great River *Shannon*, and has the Bog of Allen extended thro' several of its Co. and there lie in the Sea Shelves of Sand, called *The Gróunds*, which are sometimes dry at high Water, tho' nearer Shore the Water is 7 Fathoms deep.

1. In the Co. of DUBLIN, is the City of DUBLIN*, the Cap. of the Island, and the Seat of Government; the second in his Majesty's Dominions; and, excepting the Cap. of Kms. superior to most in Europe. It is very pleasantly situated, and has many elegant publick and private Buildings, (E. g. the Castle, Parliament House, College; the Royal, Lying-in, Blue-boys, and other Hospitals; the Barracks, and two ancient Gothic Cathedrals, &c.) with ab. 140,000 Inhabitants. The Liffey runs thro' it, and the Sea, which washes it, leaves in its Ebb a wide extended Beach. The Bar into its Harbour is shallow, and there are large Sand-banks called the N. and S. Bulls, but there is good Riding for Ships between the Hill of Hoath and the small Island called Ireland's Eye. The City is governed by a Lord Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, 24 Aldermen, and a Common Council, made up of the Representatives of the 25 trading Companies, or Corporations; and once in three Years the Citizens survey the City and Suburbs, in a splendid Manner, with the Badges of their several Trades, which is called Riding the Franchises. Here is the greatest Mart for Importations and the Inland Trade—To the N. of the City lies *Fingall*, a fruitful Country, where the English anciently settled. *Swords*, a little Market Town, is said to have been formerly the Cap. of the Co. and still sends two Representatives to Parliament.

2. In

* The 4 Co. of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare, in Leinster Prov. and Louth in Ulster, make up what was anciently called the English Pale——The candid Reader will excuse my not enlarging on our own Km. and Cap. beyond the Proportion assigned the whole Work.

2. In the Co. of LOU'TH lies *Cárlingford*, a famous Harbour; and a strong Pass between the N. and S. Co. by Means of it's Bridge and narrow Causey over a great unpassable Bog. *Drógheda* is a walled Town, divided by the Boyne. Near it is a handsome Monument erected to K. William, where he passed the River; and a little further, a Pagan Mount chambered with huge Stones, of which some are rudely carved, and there's a large Heap of small ones over them; also, great Stones were set on End round it, of which some are still standing*.

3. 4. Between the Co. of MEA'TH and WE'ST-MEATH lies a Lough, which is full of Fish in Winter, but dries up in Summer, and abounds in Rabbits. The chief Towns are *Návan* and *Trim*, with *Múllingar* and *Athlone*; tho' Half the latter lies on the Connaught Side of the Shannon, and is reckoned the Key of Connaught. At *New Grange* is a Danish Mount, which encloses a Heathen Temple, 30 f. round and 25 high.

5. 6. We pass by the Co. of LO'NGFORD, to observe to you, that in the Co. of KI'LDARE, near the Shire Town of the Name, lies the Curragh; a spacious Plain much famed for Horse-racing.

7. 8. The KI'NG'S Co. and QUEEN'S Co. were named after K. Philip of Spain and Q. Mary of England his Wife; and in their Reign, the chief Towns of *Philipstown* and *Maryborough* were built, but they are inferior to *Birr*, which lies in the K's Co.

9. In the Co. of WI'CKLOW was accidentally discovered the great natural Curiosity of the turning Iron into Copper, by leaving it steeped in the Water that comes from a Copper Mine; and the best Ale in the Km. is made in it, on Account of the peculiar Relish it is thought to derive from the Water. The Harbour of its chief Town of the Name is choaked up with Sand. Near Dublin, Lord *Powerscourt* has
in

* There are several such Collections of Stones in Ireland called *Kiarns*.

in his Park, a curious Cataract; and not far off it, a romantic rocky Place, called the *Dargle*.

10. In the Co. of CA'THERLOGH, or CARLOW, is a considerable Pass over the Barrow, called *Leighlin-bridge*; where was formerly a Commandery of Knights-Templars.

11. In the Co. of KILKEN'NY stand the huge Mountains, *Sliew Bloemy*, or *Bladen Hills*; out of which flow the three Sister Rivers, *Suir*, *Neor*, and *Barrow*, which join before they fall into the Sea; and there are Coal Pits worked with a Fire Engine. The chief Town, *Kilkenny*, is divided into the English Town and the Irish. In the former, stands a Castle of the Ormond Family, and in the latter, the Church of St. Canic, an eminent Hermit. Near the City, are Quarries of fine black Marble, whose Blocks are sawed, bored, and polished, by Water Engines; and there's the Cave of *Donmore*, which runs 60 f. under Ground, and is strangely diversified with Rocks, Petrifications, and a River.

12. In the Co. of WE'XFORD *, lies the chief Town of the Name, with the walled Town of *Rófs*, and the Fort of *Duncannon* which commands the River that leads up to it and Waterford; and on a narrow Neck of Land which shoots out to the Mouth of the River, stands *Hook-tower*, 100 f. high, now a Light-House.

MUN'STER has many Danish Monuments, viz. *Raths*, which are round Hills or Forts; *Duns* of the like Form, which were burying Places; and *Lifs*, which are circular Trenches.

1. In the Co. of TIPPERA'RY, Part whereof was called Holy-crofs, as the Nn. which is mountainous, is now called Ormond, lie 12 Mountains in an Heap, called *Fhulenge Modena*. *Cáshel* the only City in it, is an ABpc. and the Church stands without it on a steep Rock, accessible by a narrow Way; but *Clonmel*,

* In this Co. the Descendants of the *Flemings* that came over with *Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, retain to this Day the old Customs, used in K. *Henry* the II^d's Reign.

mal, the Shire Town, is walled, populous and more considerable for Trade and Wealth; and *Tipperary* is only a Market Town.

2. The Co. of WATERFORD has Mountains from 700 to 900 Yards high; as appears by the Quick-silver's sinking an Inch in the Barometer for every 300 Yards ascent. On the Top of them are Lakes that yield fine Echos. The City of *Waterford*, seated on the *Suir*, is the fourth in the Km. and stands well for Trade. *Duncannon* Fort commands it's Harbour, and Ships of Burthen can come up close to its fine Key. Near it lies *Trámore* Bay, a level sandy Plain at low Water, with Hills of Sand on the Shore. *Lismore* (i. e. the great Fort) was formerly a Place of Note, as appears by the Heaps of Rubbish about it; but is now only a little Village, chiefly notable for its Cathedral and the Earl of Cork's Castle; from a back Window whereof you see the Black-water 60 f. beneath; and have a noble Prospect of the Glin, with the Vale sweetly wooded on each Side the River. Near *Ardmore* Church is a round Tower, 100 f. high. *Dungarvan* Church Yard is handsomely laid out in gravel Walks, planted with Trees; and the Sea flows up both to it and to the Ruins of an old Castle and Abbey near it. The Harbour is commodious, and at the Entrance of it lies a Rock, of ab. 330 solid Feet, which was thrown 40 Yards from its Bed, in the hard Frost, Jan. 1740. On the Strand is a curious Echo; and ab. 10 Leagues in the Sea lies the *Nymph-bank*, abounding in Fish, which some have thought to run to Newfoundland in America. It were to be wished, that proper Care was taken to cultivate the Fishing there and round the Coasts. Along the Shore are several wonderful Caves. Into one of them, of an oval Form, 150 f. long, called *Oon-a-glour*, or Pigeon's-hole, you descend 50 f. 'Tis wet and slippery at the Bottom, with divers Chambers; and in one, facing the Entrance, beyond some rugged Rocks, runs a Rivulet, that had sunk under Ground before it reached the Cave, and rises above Ground a good Way from

from it. Another of the Name is above 100 f. square, and has great Stones over head, which seem ready to fall. *Oon-a-mort* is another notable Cave; and there are many others into which the Sea flows, which are Receptacles for Shags, Cormorants, and Seals.

LECT. II.

3. The Co. of CO'RK is the largest in the Km. Here are the soft *Mallow Waters*, whose Degree of Heat compared with those of a neighbouring cold Spring, and the Bristol-waters, by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, is as 68 to 50 and 76. Here also are many Danish Mounts, with hollow Chambers and winding Inlets; also subterranean Caves, dug of old in Clay-grounds, for the Abode of a strange Set of Mortals, called Farbaloges, or creeping People. *Youghal* is a rich populous walled Town, divided into two Parts, in which are two Abbeys, called the N. and S. *Clóyne* is a Bp's See. But *Córk*, at 15 m. Distance from the Sea, is the Place of most Note, the 2d. in the Km. and the chief for Exports; of an oval-Form, with ab. 70,000 Inhabitants. It has one of the finest Harbours in Europe, and great Ships ride at *Passage*, 6 m. below the City: At 5 m. Distance in the Harbour, lies *Great Island*, on which are several Villages; and Wy. are vast subterranean Caves, called the *Owens*. *Kinsale*, at 13 m. distance, is a fortified Place, of considerable Trade; with a fine Harbour, and a Light-house upon a Peninsula, called the *Old-head* of Kinsale. Near it are two strong Forts almost facing each other. *Cape Clear* is the most Sn. Island, and *Missen-head* the most Sn. Point of Land in the Km. From hence to the Shannon are innumerable Creeks, Harbours, and Roads; particularly *Dunmanus's Bay* and *Bántry*.

4. In the Co. of KER'RY, between the old Castles of *Dune* and *Lesk* by the Shannon, are high Cliffs, hollowed beneath into various Receptacles for Sea-calves and Sails, and actually on fire above (whether occasioned by Collision, or subterraneous Fire) which afford a diversified Prospect by the Parts burnt, and the

the Strata of colored calcined Stones, Ashes, and Clay cemented together by Streams of melted Sulphur, and Copperas, &c. whilst Cascades of Water flow down the Cliff*. Here too is the Lake of *Killarney*, or *Lough-léane*, which presents to view an enchanting Variety of beautiful Islands, with Groves of Arbutus, &c. and it's romantic rocky Parts have numerous Aeries of Eagles and Ospreys. There is also in the Lake, facing a hollow Mountain, a centrophonic Point, which returns a most surprising Echo. No less in *Killorglin* Grotto, if one sail into it by Boat from the Lake, at low Water, may be heard a most amazing Reverberation of Sounds from Sea-fowl, Seals, and other amphibious Animals; but especially if a Pistol be fired there. Near the Lake is a Bed of Oister Shells, on the Top of a Hill. At *Kenmáire*, *Dingle*, and *Tralee*, are famous Bays.

5. The Co. of LIM'ERICK is the most fruitful in the Km. and frequently requires no Manure. To the W. of it lies *Knock-patrick*, a high Mountain. *Limerick* is an elegant, rich, populous and well fortified City; divided into the upper and lower, or the Irish and English Towns; and Ships of Burden can sail up-near it, tho' it is 50 m. from the Sea. At *Castle Connel* is an excellent mineral Spring much frequented, and *Lough-Gur* serves as a Barometer to tell the Weather; for it grows muddy and stinking before a Storm. *Kilmalock* shews stately Ruins of hewn Stone.

6. The Co. of CLA'RE, or THOMOND, lies beyond the Shánnon, and produces the best Horses in the Km. The Town of *Cláre*, the Seat of the Earl of Thomond, lies on a Creek of the Shánnon, full of Islands. It was once a considerable Place, but is reduced. *Ennis* is the Shire Town; and at *Killatú*, a Bp's See, is a remarkable Cataract in the Shánnon, which the Board of Navigation designs to remedy.

CON.

* The Rev. Dean *Henry* in the Phil. Trans. and Mr. *Wells* give this Account with so much Precision, one can hardly doubt it; yet I find there are in the Neighbourhood of the Place, some that are either ignorant of the Matter, or positively deny it.

CON'NAUGHT is pretty thick set with Bogs, and Woods.

1. In the Co. of GAL'WAY, the Wn. Part is much indented with Bogs, and bordered with green Islands and rugged Rocks. The Co. Town *Gálway* is seated on the Lough *Córrib*, and a Bay of the Name that run 30 m. up the Country, and has innumerable Harbours sheltered by the Isles of *A'rran*. It is walled, well contrived, very strong, rich and neat; the 3d. if not the 2d. in the Km. and lies well for Trade to France, Spain, and the W. Indies. It has a fine Harbour, but so far from the City, that the Goods are delivered in Lighters. *Túam* and *Clónfert*, tho' Bpcs, are poor Places. *A'ghrim* is noted for the Battle fought there in 1691.

2. The Co. of ROSCOM'MON by the Shannon is champain and fruitful, except to the N. where are the almost impassable Mountains *Curlen*; Part whereof come into that charming Prospect, which may be viewed from one of them near Lord Kingston's Dearpark. Here are the Towns of *Roscommon* and *Atblone*, with *E'lpbin* a Bp's See.

2. The Co. of MA'YO by the Sea is mountainous, but inland has good Pastures, Lakes and Rivers. *Mayo* Town is gone to decay, and *Ballinrobab* is reckoned the Co. Town. Near it is Lough *Másk*, 11 m by 5; and W. of this are the Mountains of *Crábagh-Patrick*; whence St. Patrick is said to have driven all venomous Creatures from Ireland.

4. The Co. of SLI'GO is mountainous and boggy; and it's chief Town *Sligo* has so good a Harbour, that Ships of 200 Tuns may come up to the Key. *Castle-Connor* is noted for a Hill which has Chambers made within of great Stones arch-wise; and the Rock *Corren* for it's Caves, called the Giant's-house. Before the latter, a Path is cut in the Rock, 100 Paces long; and after descending a steep, difficult Passage, you come into strange Recesses.

5. The Co. of LEI'TRIM is wild and mountainous, full of rank Grass, which feeds an infinite Number

of

of Cattle. It's chief Town of the Name, by the Shannon, is gone to Decay.

ULSTER to the N. has the Salt-water Loughs of *Fóyle*, *Sawilly*, *Strángford*, and the fresh-water Loughs of *Eárn* and *Néagh*; also the *Lagan-water* and *Newry-water*. *Lough-Néagh* is ab. 15 m. by 10 or 12, with a narrow Outlet, constantly choaking up with Mud and Sand. It waters 5 Co. heals Ulcers and Sores, petrifies Wood, and yields beautiful Pebbles and precious Stones on its Shores. *Lough-Beg*, or the little Lough, communicates with it by a narrow Channel.

1. In the Co. of DON'NEGAL are notable but unfrequented Harbours. Round Lough *Sawilly* are numerous Villages and Seats; and 1000 Ships could ride in it, yet has no Trade. *Raphó* is a Bp's See, and has a stately Castle and Free School, but neglected. In Lough *Dérg* was the noted Cave cut out of a Rock, called Patrick's Purgatory; where poor Pilgrims being put, after long Fasting and Watching, fancied they saw strange Things: Pope Alexander the VIth, ordered it to be demolished, and it was more effectually done, by Order of Government, in the Reign of K. James I.

2. The Co. of LONDONDERY is under grant of the Crown to a Company of Londoners. The River *Bánn* (called the great) which runs thro' Lough Neagh, is clear, beautify'd with Woods, and abounds in Salmon. The Town of the Name is famed for having held out three severe Sieges. It has a strong Wall, Fort, and 3 or 4 Castles. The Trade from hence to the W. Indies is by half readier than from London. Lough *Fóyle* serves it for a Road, and its head Land is the most Ny. in the Km. *Coleráin*, at the Mouth of the *Bánn*, is a handsome walled Town; and would have Trade, only for the Rapidity of the River, and that it wants a Port.

3. In the Co. of AN'TRIM is the stupendous Pile of jointed polygonal Pillars of Stone, called the *Giant's-Causey*, which you see described in the Prints. *Antrim* is a thriving Town, has a fine Park, and the Man-

Mansion house of Lord Visc. Massareen. *Carrickfergus* is rich, populous, and fortified; seated on a Bay of the Name. The Strand is dry at low Water, but the Road before the Town is deep enough for large Ships. *Belfast*, at the Bottom of the Bay, is a wealthy Place, and has a fine Port. Opposite to the Peninsula *Magge* are the *Glinnes*, or Valleys along the Coast, formerly claimed by Scotch Lords.

4. The Part of the Co. of TYRONE, which borders on Lough *Neagh*, is beautified with Groves, Meadows, Corn Fields, Hills, and Brooks.

5. In the Co. of FERMANAGH lies Lough *Eárn*, which is diversified with ab. 400 fruitful Islands, sweetly wooded. The Middle of the Lough is of the Breadth of a River for 6 m. and the Pass is defended by a strong Fort called *Innisiskilling*; famed for the brave Defence made there. In the Parish of *Kilashber* are Rocks of Marble, 50 or 60 f. high; and Urns have been found in Stone Coffins, within a Circle of large Stones standing on End.

6—8. We pass by the Co. of CA'VAN and MO'NAGHAN.

The Co. of ARMA'GH is the best improved in the Km. The ABp. of *Armágh*, an ancient City, is the Primate of all Ireland. At *Charlemont* is a strong Fort; and *Móyra**, is one of the most difficult Passes in Ireland.

9. The Co. of DO'WN is over against the Isle of Man, and 30 m. from Scotland. The Mountains of *Mourne* are much resorted to in April, May, and June, for Goat's Whey. One of them, *Slieve Donagh*, is 3 m. gradual Ascent, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. perpendicular. Their Bases end on the Sea Shore. In the *Bánn* People fish for Pearls, which are found in Muscles, and are thought to be owing to a Disorder in the Creature. They take them up with their Toes or Sticks. At *Newry* is the lowest Lock of the *New-canal*, made by parliamentary Encouragement. The Town lies on the Side of a Hill, and is almost surrounded with

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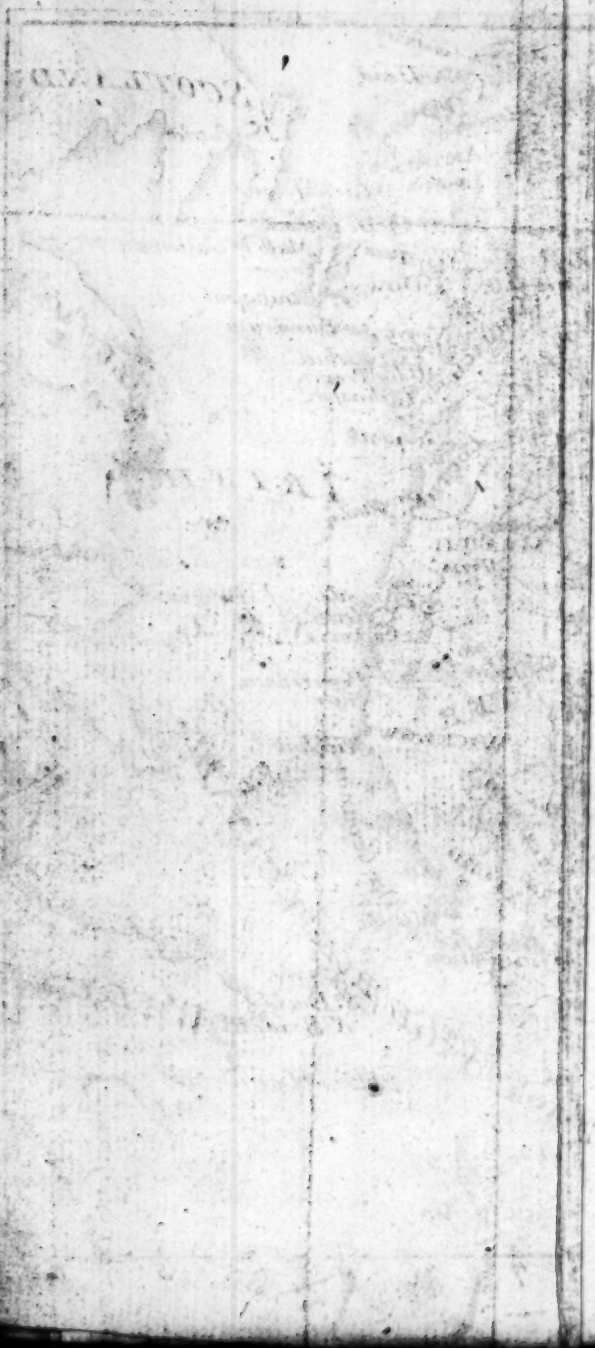
Moun-

* Mr. *Jeffrey's* Map places Moyra in the Co. of Down.

Mountains. *Ross-trévor* is finely situated within its Woods, Hills, and Bay; and has a fine Pottery of white Ware. At *Kirkéel*, in the Vale, Shoals of Herrings come. And People resort in Summer to Lord Limerick's Dear-park to drink Goat's Whey. *Rathfryland* takes its Name from a Fort on a Hill where four Roads meet, and is a great Mart for Linen. *Dundrum* was once a strong Place; and *Ardglass* is a Heap of Castles in Ruins. At *Down-patrick* is a ruined Cathedral, where they shew St. Patrick's Tomb; and near the Town is his Well, much resorted to by superstitious People at certain Seasons. At *Strángford* (*i. e.* strong Ford) a Tide runs 6 Knots or Miles an Hour, which is reckoned the most rapid in Europe. The first Town after passing this is called *Portaferry* (*i. e.* the terrible Ferry). At *Belvoir*, or *Hills-borough*, the Seat of the Honorable Arthur Hill, is laid out in great Taste. *Newtown* is notable for its Diaper, and *Scraba* for Freestone Quarries; *Tullynehill* for liver-colored Marble; and *Bangor* for the Ruins of an old Abbey and the Spinning of Linen Yarn. At *Dónaghadee* the Scotch Packets land; and from thence we may sail to Great Britain. But before we leave Ireland we may observe, that by Virtue of his Majesty's Charter in 1730, above 40 Charter-schools have been erected for training up the Children of Popish Parents to Industry; that the Dublin Society has given rise to numerous Inventions and Improvements; that Bogs are reclaimed, Roads repaired, and Rivers making navigable; lastly, that tho' we have lost our Moose-deer and Wolf dogs, our Gof-hawks and Ger-falcons are reckoned the best in the World.

LECT.





LECT. III. GREAT-BRITAIN.

THIS Island extends from 50 to $58\frac{1}{2}$ Deg. N. Lat. and ab. $7\frac{1}{2}$ Deg. in Long. A Ridge of Mountains from N. to S. divide it, and the Wn. Parts are also mountainous, but the inner are champaign. The Air is softened, and the Soil made fruitful by the Ocean. It is greatly populous and improved; and there is a rich Abundance of all Things necessary to Life; hence tho' it's Situation to the N. will not allow it to produce Grapes, or the other rich Fruits of the milder Climates, it has Plenty of Corn, Apples, Pears, and other Fruits; with Kitchen Plants and Roots, &c. and in Consequence, of fine Ale, Cider, Perry, and made Wines, &c. with the richest Pastures for Herds and Flocks. The established Religion is Protestantism, under the two ABps of Canterbury and York*. The Legislative Power is lodged jointly in the King and his Parliament of Lords and Commons; and the Executive in the K. alone, who appoints all Officers, and presides in all Courts; whether for Civil or Criminal Cases. His yearly Revenue is about a Million and a Half, sterling, and his Land Forces in Peace 40,000; but in War double or treble. His Navy consists of ab. 400 capital Ships, and a Multitude of small Vessels.

The great Officers of the Crown are, 1. The Ld. High Steward, who is created on the Occasion of trying a Peer; and his Office ends therewith. 2. The Ld. High Chancellor who is Keeper of the Great Seal. 3. The Lord High Treasurer. 4. The President of the Privy Council. 5. The Ld. Privy Seal

C 2

* In England and Wales are 2 Provincials or ABps, 26 Bps, 60 Arch-deaconries, which have rural Deanries, 26 Deans of collegiate and Cathedral Churches, 544 Prebendaries, and ab. 9913 Rectors and Vicars, besides Curates. In all between 14 and 15 thousand. Each Prov. has a Convocation, which consists of an upper and lower House; tho' they have not met for Business of a long Time. See *Grigory's Manual*, p. 132.

Seal. 6. The Ld. High Chamberlain. 7. The Ld. High Constable. 8. The Earl Marshal. 9. The Ld. High Admiral.

There are 4 Courts of Justice, *viz.* The Chancery, K's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; and for the Conveniency of the Subject, 12 Judges take their Circuits twice a Year, and bring Law and Justice, as it were, to the very Doors of the People. Four Times a Year also, the Justices of the Peace hold their Quarter Sessions, for preserving the K's Peace; and have Constables with other Officers under them. The Coroner's Office is to call a Jury, to hold an Inquiry over a Person found dead; and no Man can be capitally try'd or condemned, but by the Verdict of his Peers, *i. e.* a Grand and Petty Jury.

The People in general are rich and industrious. Their Merchants are the great Men of the Earth, and seem possessed of the Trade of it; and their Companies have Colonies in all Parts*, which they are able to support with Money and Arms. Perhaps there is no Nation in the World where the People in general are so wealthy. To illustrate this Subject, we shall begin with London, the Cap. of the Km. and the Shires about it; then coasting along the Sn. Shires, shall go inland to Right and Left, 'till we have travelled over England, Wales, and Scotland, with the Islands adjoining them; referring what relates to the K's Dominions in the Indies, 'till we have Occasion to treat of them.

ENGLAND†, the principal Part of Great-Britain, has, in it's Shires and Hundreds, the following Remarkables, *viz.*

1, 2. In MIDDLESEX and SURREY, there's the great City of LONDON, the Metropolis of the Km. and one of the largest, wealthiest and most renowned in the World; ab. 7 m. long, and 3 broad. It has

114

* *Viz.* Hudson's bay, Russia, Turkey, East-Indies, Africa, the Canaries, South-sea, and Hamburgh.

† Great-Britain is divided into Circuits, which we omit, and these into Shires and Hundreds.

114 Churches, besides Meeting-houses, 24,264 Dwelling houses, and about 726,000 Inhabitants. The considerable Places in it are so numerous, we must refer to the Map and perspective Views of it and them; as it would require large Volumes to describe them all. The City is supplied with Water chiefly by a Machine fixed in the Thames and the New River. This latter is a Conduit that runs 39 m. and cost ab. 360,000 Pounds. The City has 89 trading Companies, of which 64 have Livery Men, who choose the Sheriffs, and make Returns of them to be chosen Lord Mayors by the Board of Aldermen: and when chosen, there is a grand Procession in Barges on the Thames. The House keepers choose the Common Council, and the Officers constitute the several Courts that govern the City; viz. Those of the Aldermen for all publick Acts; of Hustings for the Franchises and Customs; the Lord Mayor's and Sheriffs' Courts for Actions of Debt and Trespasses; the Chamberlain's and Orphan's Court for Orphans, &c. and the Court of Conscience for Recovery of Debts under 40 Shillings. There are 3 wet Docks, 22 dry ones, 33 Yards for building large Ships, besides those for smaller Vessels. The trading Ships on the Thames are about 2000, besides the small Vessels. The Militia of London, exclusive of Westminster and Southwark, exceeds 10,000. In the Westminster Side of London are the famous old Abbey and St. James's Park, with the Palace of White-Hall, which, if we except the Banqueting House, was almost wholly destroyed by Fire, &c.—In the Environs of the City are *Kensington* Palace; the Royal Hospital of *Chelsea*, for 500 disabled Soldiers, besides 500 Out-pensioners; *Ranelagh* House and Gardens; *Burlington's* Gardens; the Duke of *Chandon's* House; and *Hampton* Court, with which *Grotius* was so struck, that he alledged a Traveller, who had viewed all the Palaces of the World, might say of it, that

Kings may be there,
But Gods dwell here.

On the Surrey Side, the River *Mole* sinks into the Ground at that charming Place, called *Box-bill*; and is thought to rise at *Leather-head* *, 2 m. off. At *Wotton* was found the Skeleton of a Man, 9½ f. long. Add the ABp's Palace at *Lambeth*; and *Pedlar's acre*, the Gift of a Pedlar to the Church, on Condition of their preserving the Figures of him and his Dog, in painted Glass, in the Church Windows. *Vaux-hall* Gardens exceed all other Gardens of Entertainment, for grand Company, Entertainment, Illumination, Scenery, and other Decorations. *Richmond* Palace is a Royal Nursery, in which is the beautiful Hermitage of *Merlin's Cave*—*Dulwich* and *Epsom* are famous for their purging Springs, and *Farnham* for Hops. At *Woking* Church-yard, a Plant is said to shoot up from the Corpse as high as the Surface of the Ground, and as thick as a Bulrush, with a Top like that of *Asparagus*; and it dies away as the Corpse consumes †. At *Darking* may be traced for 2 m. the great Roman Causeway from 7 to 10 Yards broad, and near 1½ Yard thick. *Okely* Church Yard is remarkable for it's Rose-bushes, planted for Lovers that die before Marriage; and *Litb-hill* for it's extensive Prospect.

3. In BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE, the Earl of Ailesbury is obliged to find Straw for the K's Bed, with 3 Eels in Winter; or if he come in Summer, sweet Herbs and two green Geese. Such was the Simplicity of ancient Times! *Eton* is noted for it's College. *Stony-Stratford* (from a stony Ford near it) stands on a Roman Causey, called *Watling street*. And *Stow* is remarkable for Lord Visc. Cobham's most magnificent Gardens.

4. In

* Mr. *Martin* observes, that, notwithstanding what Authors of great Note have asserted, the *Mole* does not sink into the Ground, or run to *Leather-head*.

† Mr. *Martin* would certainly have mentioned this Curiosity had there been any such.

4. In HA'RTFORD Shire are found the Plumb-pudding Stones, ab. 20 or 30 lb. weight each, which polish like Glas, also Pebbles of the Size of Peas, as clear as Water, and brilliant like Diamonds; and the Bee-Orchis, a Plant which exhibits the Figure of a Bee—Our Salop is made of the Orchis Root. St. *Alban's* is noted for it's Abbey Church, founded by K. Offa in 793, and *Hempsted* for Straw-hats. At *Bradfield* are petrifying Springs which incrust Bodies, but don't penetrate them; and at *Warren-bill* in Richmansworth is an Echo, which repeats 12 Times the Sound of a Trumpet. At *Hexton* is a Roman Camp; and there's a more remarkably large and strong one at *Ravenborough* Castle.

5. In ESSEX, *Colchester* the chief Town makes Bays and Serges for Spain; barrels Oisters, and candies Eryngo Roots. Sprats are here called Weaver's Beef. *Maldon* is noted for it's Oisler pits called Wall-fleet. At *Havwich*, a petrifying Spring makes the Clay as hard as Stone, and produces Copperas. 'Tis the Station of the Packet-boat for Holland and Germany. *Dunmore* is noted for the Flitch of Bacon to be given to the Man who, kneeling on two sharp Stones, after a Year and a Day's Marriage, will swear he never repented it. *Saffron-Waldon* is noted for the Saffron it cultivates, from the Chives of a Plant of the Crocus Kind. An Acre will yield 80 or 100 lb. wet, or 20 dry. *West-Tilbury* Fort, facing the Block-house of Gravesend, is esteemed the Key of London. *Epping-Forest* was formerly of great Extent. At *Rockfort*, on K's hill, at Michaelmas is held Lawle's Court, before Cock crow, without Fire or Candle Light, and a Piece of Coal serves for Pen and Ink. The Steward and Suitors whisper to each other, and whoever owes Service to the Court and don't attend, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour: To punish, as 'tis said, a Conspiracy against the Lord, at the like unreasonable Hour.

6. In KE'NT is *Canterbury*, the Metropolitan See of England; and its Cathedral is a noble Gothick Pile. 'Tis also famous for Hops and Collars of Brawn.

Rimney

Ramney is famous for its Marsh, 14 m. by 8: and in the Vault of *Hibb* Church are several thousand Skulls and Bones of a gigantic Size, ranged in Order, of Danes killed near the Place. *Dover* is the Station of the Packets to France and Flanders*. Near its fine Castle is a well, called *Watson's Cellar*, 60 Fathom deep. There are also the Ruins of a Royal Palace, a Roman Pharos, or Watch-Tower, and a Brass Gun 22 f. long, called *Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol*. *Chatham* is one of the completest Arsenals in the World for building of Ships. The Royal Sov'reign, a first Rate Ship, with only her Masts standing, was here completely fitted up in three Days. *Tunbridge* is remarkable for its calybeat Waters, and the neighbouring Clefts and Cavities. Near *Folkston* some Hills have visibly sunk in a short Time. *Godwin's Sands*, by the *Downs* (a soft Name for no easy Channel) were overflowed by the Sea. *Faversham*, is noted for its Oyster Fishery; and the Dutch alone spend here 2500 Pounds a Year on the Occasion. Near it are Pits in the Ground, some of which are 100 f. deep. *Sheerness* is fortified, to command the Channel, at a Place where is a most commodious Station for Men of War. *Woolwich* is reckoned the Mother Dock for the Royal Navy, and has a Foundry for Cannon, with all Sorts of Ship and warlike Stores. *Greenwich* is remarkable for Flamsted's Royal Observatory, and the Royal Hospital for 1500 †, aged and disable Seamen. *Blackheath*, a noted Place in History, stands near it; and has several fine Seats. In *Charlton* is a ridiculous yearly Procession with Horns, called *Horn-fare*, said to be kept up in Remembrance of K. John's being caught by the Husband, whilst he was cuckolding him. *Deptford* (i. e. deep Ford) is notable for its noble wet Docks for Ships and Masts—In this Shire are the Remains of several Roman Works.

7. In

* *Dover* is one of the Cinque Ports; tho' *Edward* reckons six, viz. *Dover*, *Rye*, *Hythe*, *Romney*, *Sandwich* and *Hastings*; and *Misson's* Memoirs adds to them, *Winchelsea* and *Seaford*.

† *Mr. Martin* says, 900 Men and 90 Boys.

7. In Su'sSEX *Chichester* is noted for its Lobsters and Corn-market; *Shoreham* for Ship-building. Old *Winchelsea* was swallowed up by the Sea, and the New Town, at 2 or 3 m. distance, was scarcely finished, 'till it was deserted by the Sea; and is itself deserted; so that Grass grows in the Streets, or the Plow cuts them up. In *Battle*, is made the best Gun powder in Europe. *Beachy-head* is infamous for Ship-wrecks. *Brightelmstone* has suffered much by the Sea, and 'tis feared will be swallowed up at last by it. At *Petworth* the Duke of Somerset has his finest Palace — In this Shire is the Wheat-ear, a Bird of as delicate a Taste as the French Ortolan.

8. In HA'MPSHIRE, at the old Town of *Winchester*, is an Hospital, where, if a Stranger knocks, he gets a Manchet of white Bread and a Cup of Beer. Here too are several charitable Foundations laid by William of Wickham; whose Motto is, "Manners make the Man." *Porismouth* is a well fortified Place and the Key of England. It has vast Magazines of Military and Naval Stores; and 1000 Men are said to be constantly employed in its Yard: Also 1000 Ships may ride in its Harbour — The Isle of *Wight*, 20 m. by 12, is rocky towards France, and where accessible, secured by Art. *St. Helens* is the Station where our Men of War usually ride. We pass by the Island of *Jersey*. In *Guernsey* are found sharp Stones, called *Emerils*, which will polish Diamonds and cut Glass. *Alderney* Island is noted for its Race (i. e. the meeting of two strong Currents) and its Range of Rocks called the *Casquets* (vulgarly *Gaskings*.) *Sark* Island is inaccessible, except by two Passages; one a Car-way cut thro' the solid Rock, and the other by Steps up the Ascent. 'Twas taken in Queen Elizabeth's Time, by a Stratagem of a trading Vessel's seeking to bury a dead Man, and instead thereof bringing up a Coffin filled with Arms. There is a Sea Weed called *Vraic*, which both manures the Island and serves the People for Firing.

LECT. IV.

9. In DO'RSETSHIRE are the fine white Free stone Quarries of *Portland* and *Purbeck*; and there are Stones resembling white and brown Sugar-candy. *Maiden-Castle* is a stately Piece of Antiquity. *Poole* is a very considerable Port in the W. of England. In *Sherburn* Church are 6 big Bells, which take 20 Men to ring them. Near *Portland* is a Swannery of 7 or 8000 Swans; and a strong and dangerous Current, called the *Race*, for which there are two Light-houses; and near them is a notable subterranean Cave, into which small Craft are sometimes driven in full sail; and it yields, to both Eye and Ear, tremendous Sensations.

10. In DEVONSHIRE are Mines of Load-stone lying E. and W. * We pass by *Exeter*, a noted Town, to observe to you, that at *Tônness* they have the diverting way of catching Salmon-Peel with Spaniels, who will drive 30 of them, from 17 to 20 Inches long, into a thove-net. *Plymouth* is noted for its strong Citadel, fine Ports and Magazine, wet Docks and Bason. They re-salute Ships with two Guns less than they are saluted. In the Entrance of the Bay, on *Eddy-stone* Rock, is a Light-house. *Dartmouth* lies on the Side of a craggy Hill, and has a good Harbour; defended by 3 Forts and a Chain. *Torbay* has an excellent Bay; and near it is *Lay-well*, which ebbs and flows ten Times an Hour. At *Lidsford*, a Rivulet, pent up by Rocks, runs 70 f. below the Bridge in a Channel it has wrought out for itself; and near the Town is a Cataract, 100 f. high, that forms a deep foaming Bason, and misty Atmosphere. At *Hartland* they have such a Take of Herrings, they can load 400 Horses a Day, and have the best Cod in the World. *Lundy Island* (of about 6 Square m.) is inaccessible, but by one Passage where two may go a-breast. It abounds in Fowl. *Hall-down*, a barren Heath, has numerous fine Seats about it.

11. On

* Mr. Martin only says, that at *Dartmoor* there are some Load-stones of an interior Sort.

11. On the Coast of Co'RNWAL are the noted Promontories of *Lands-end* and *Lizard*, and Shoals of Pilchards. Inland they have surprising Rocks and Logan* Stones, with Slates, Lead, Mundic, the Lapis Calaminaris, which yields Copper and Brass, the Moor-stone, which polishes like Egyptian Granite, and plenty of the thievish Kind of Crow, called Chough, and of Pilchards. But the Shire is particularly famed for its Tin, which they make from the Ore, by breaking it in Mills, washing it, melting it into Pigs, &c. and the People have a notable Way of wrestling, called the Cornish-hug. *Falmouth* has a fine Harbour guarded with Castles, whence the Pacquets go to Portugal and the W. Indies. In *Truro* the People are fond of Dress, and at *Halgaver-moor* is a comical Sort of Court, for punishing Slovens and other trivial Offenders, with some notable harmless Disgrace. Add the three Circles of oblong Stones near *Bodmin*, called the Hurlers; and the 140 Rocks of *Scilly*, famous for Fowl, and infamous for Shipwrecks.

12. In SO'MERSET Shire they make a curious palatable Dish of the Sea-weed Laver. Here the City *Bristol* is seated on the Avon, which is the second for Trade in the K's Dominions; 7 m. about, with 13,000 Houses and 95,000 Souls. Its High cross is a stately Gothick Building, adorned with the Statues of several Ks. The Tide rises near 70 f. and the Rocks near it yield Bristol Stones. They keep the Sabbath strictly. Their hot Wells, ab. a m. off, are much frequented, for the Cure of the Diabetes and Scurvy: But the City of *Bath*, at 12 m. distance, of a pentagonal Form, is particularly famed for its hot Baths; in which are Benches to sit on, Rings to hold by, and proper Persons to attend each Sex; with Musick, &c. Hence there are sometimes 8000 Strangers in the Place. At *Cheaw Magna*, is gotten the red Bole called Ruddle; and near it is a petrifying Water. At *Taunton* every Pot-walloper (i. e. one that dresses

* A Logan is a vast Stone so nicely poised by Nature, as to move with the Hand.

dress his own Victuals) may vote for a Member of Parliament. *Glastonbury* is famed for the Ruins of a most magnificent Abbey (whose yearly Revenue was 40000 £) and for its Hawthorn that blossoms near Christmas Day. *Cheddar* is noted for its Cheese, which is next to Parmesan, and for plenty of Apples and Cider; but especially for its Chain of high Cliffs and surprising Hollows. In *Keynsham* are found Serpentine Stones from 1 to 12 Inches long; and if a Thief is caught at their Lead Mines, the Laborers, called Groovers, burn the Hill, as they call it; i. e. shut him up in a Hut, enclosed with Furze or Fern; and, setting Fire thereto, give him Liberty to make his Way out, as well as he can, and be gone. *Wokey*, or *Ochee Hole*, is about 11 Fathoms descent, 30 Fathoms high at the Entrance, and 8 within; full of petrify'd Icicles. It runs a great Way under Ground, gloomy to look to, and has two Currents running thro' it. The Bats settle a-top, and near the Hill are found yellow Okre and red Bolus.

13. In WILTSHIRE, *Salisbury* is noted for its elegant Gothick Cathedral, in form of a Lanthorn; with a Spire in the Middle of it, and nothing but Buttresses and Glass Windows on the Outside. The Pillars and Pillasters are said to be of fusile Marble; an Art which is now lost. *Wilton*, is famed for the Earl of Pembroke's fine Seat, described in 22 Copper Plates; and *Longleat* for that of St. Thomas Flynne. *Salisbury Plain* (50 m. long and 50 broad) abound in Sheep, and by moveable Pens are manured for Corn. *Stonehenge*, which is thought to have been the Ruins of a Druid Temple, is a great Curiosity. 'Tis amazing to see vast Stones, of 30 and 40 Tuns each, raised like Quarries in the Air. It consists of two Circles and two Ovals, with an interior Adytum, in which is an Altar-Piece, and there are numerous Barrows, or sepulchral Hills, round it. *Wansdyke* (i. e. wonderful Ditch) runs across the Shire; the ancient Boundary between the Britons and W. Saxons. *Savonack Forest* is cut into Vistas, which terminate in an octagonal Tower; and near it is Lord Tottenham's stately Palace.

14. In BE'RKSHIRE is a chalky Hill, called from its Figure *White-horse*; which is trimmed once a Year with much Mirth. *Windsor* (or winding Shore) by the Thames, is noted for its Royal Castle, great Park 14 m. about, and Forest 30 m. Near *Reading*, the Shire Town, is a Bed of Oyster Shells, 5 or 6 Acres in Area. *Lamborn* has a remarkable River that is always high in Summer and lost in Winter. And the Vicar of *Bray* gave Rise to a Proverb, by the frequent Change of his Religion to keep his Place.

15. In OXFORD Shire is the noted University of *Oxford*, consisting of 20 Colleges and 3000 Students. It is richly endowed and beautified; but particularly notable for the Bodleian Library. The great Bell Tom weighs 17,000 lb. In *New-Woodstock* is K. Henry 11d's Royal Park, and the Labyrinth, called *Rosamond's Bower*; also the costly Palace of *Blenheim-house*, built at the Publick Expence, in Honour of the great Duke of Marlborough. *Roll-rich-stones*, are large Stones set in a Circle like Stone-henge.

16. In GLO'CESTER Shire, the Sévern flows with a rapid Tide, called the Boar. It has a Head from 2 to 4 f. high, and overflows its Banks; one Year high at the full Moon, or by Night, and another at the Change and by Day. The Forest of *Dean* (which formerly had 30,000 Acres) has still a great many fine Oaks, which are the Care of Government. We pass by the Shire Town with its Cathedral and Tower, to observe to you that in the Church Windows of *Cirencester* are curiously represented, in painted Glass, all the Orders of the Romish Church, from the Pope to the Mendicant; as in those of *Fairford* you may see the chief Histories of the Bible. *Kingwood* has 5000 Acres. *Clifton*, near Bristol, is noted for it's hot Wells, and those terrible, yet pleasing, craggy Rocks called *St. Vincent*, thro' which a River runs, like a Canal, to Bristol. *Pukle-Church*, once a Royal Villa, is notable for it's great Ruins—There's in the Shire a Roman Pavement of Mosaic Work, representing Birds and Beasts in their natural Colors; and the Cave of *Pen-park-hole*, which, after 40 Yards descent,

is 75 long, 41 broad and 19 high; also at *Slymbridge*, the Family of the Knights have 5 Fingers and a Thumb on each Hand: Lastly, about the Head of the River Avon, are found Stones like Cockles, Oysters, Scallops and Serpents, with the Astroites or Star-stones.

17. In *MO'N MOUTH* Shire, the Commonalty speak *Walslh*. At *Chepflow* the Tide rages as at Bristol, and rises 70 f. above low Water Mark. The Ruins of the chief Roman City, called *Vanta Silurum*, are here visible, about a m. in compass.

18. In *HE'REFORD* Shire, at *Hereford*, the Bp. with the Vicars and Choiristers, &c. live in a Collegiate Way—*Bonewell* is constantly supplied with Fish Bones as often as 'tis emptied. *Rofs* is beholden to the Benefactions of Mr. Kyrle, whom Mr. Pope calls the "Man of Rofs."

19. *WO'RCESTERSHIRE* abounds in Brine Pits and Salt Springs; tho' Salt is made only in one Place. It's Shire Town is beautiful, and the Severn flows with a gentle Stream. *Malvern* Hills rise high, and have two noted Springs; one good for the Eyes and putrid Liver, and the other for Cancers.

20. In *WA'RWICK* Shire, in the City *Cóventry*, is kept the Image of Peeping Tom; a Fellow that peeped while the Earl of Mercia's Lady, to appease her Lord's Resentment, rode naked thro' the City; when the whole City besides kept in their Houses, with their Doors and Windows shut: And they have also a yearly Procession, with the Figure of a naked Woman. Their Market-cross is a curious Building, adorned with the Statues of our Ks. *Wárwick* is famed for it's Castle and the Statue of Earl Guy, 8 f. high. *Birmingham* is a most noted Place for it's Iron and Steel Wares; which few Places can equal in Cheapness and Goodness. Near *Edgehill* is a Hill called from it's Shape *Red horse*, which the Freeholders near it are obliged to keep in Shape. In *Newenham-regis* are Alum Waters of a milky Color, which are diuretic; and if drank with Salt are laxative, but with Sugar restraining.

21. In NORTHAMPTON Shire, besides other fine Seats, there is one of the Duke of Montagu, in Imitation of Versailles; one of the Earl of Pomfret; and one of the Hon. James Spencer. *Peterborough* is reckoned the least City, and poorest See in England, but has a fine Cathedral with stained Glass. *Norshampton* is a fine Town. At *Broughton* a stony Scull was taken out of a petrifying Spring, which is now kept in Sidney College, Cambridge: And at *Oxendon* Tower is a curious Echo, which will repeat 12 or 13 Syllables.

22. In BEDFORD Shire they have 4 or 5 Crops of Woad in the Year; which they gather, grind small, ball, dry on Hurdles, grind again, spread, water (or couch,) dry (or silver,) and Bog, &c. The best is valued at 18 L . a Tun. The Duke's fine Seat is here, and in the Canal before it, is a Yacht of between 30 and 40 Tuns burden.

23. HUNTINGTON Shire was formerly a Forest for Hunting in. Its Shire Town has but 2 Churches left out of 15. *Goodman-chester*, a large Village, abounds in Ploughmen, who met K. James with 70 new Ploughs, as their Tenture obliged them: And near it is a notable Tree, called *Beggar's-bush*; to which K. James the I. told Sir Francis Bacon they would both come, if they gave away their Substance too lavishly. *Ramsay-Iste* is encompassed with Fens, but has a fine Causey, 2 m. long. The Waters of *Wittlesey-mew*, in Area 18 square m. are subject to violent Agitations in Calms. *Hilton* or *Stilton*, is famed for its magotty Cheese, called English Parmesan.

LECT. V.

24. In CAMBRIDGESHIRE, the Bedford-level, which 1200 Years ago was a Paradise, became afterwards, in wet Weather, a perfect Sea; till drained at a prodigious Expence. In its Duckoys they take 3000 Pair of Ducks a Week, in the Season. *Cambridge* is famed for its University, in which are 12

Colleges and 4 Halls. K. George the I. gave 30,000 Vol. to the Library. It's Chapel is one of the finest in the World. In *Ely* the Cupola of the Cathedral seems to totter with the Wind; and it's chief Street is full of Springs, bricked up Knee high, which overflows from one to another quite down the Hill. *Newmarket** is famed for it's fine Course and Horseracing. *Thorney Abbey* was a beautiful Hermitage (*i. e.* a Place for an Hermit, or Solitary, to live in) 'till overflowed by the Sea. At *Reck* is the old Ditch called *Devil's-dyke*. *Sturbridge* is much famed for it's great Fair of Wool and Hops.

25. On the Coasts of *SUFFOLK* (or South Folk) is the Rendezvous for Swallows in their Passage. *Ipswich*, tho' decayed from 21 to 12 Churches (as is also it's Harbour) is very commodious for Families reduced to narrow Circumstances. *St. Edmund's Bury* is called the Montpelier of England, for it's good Air and Situation. The Sea lately swallowed up Part of *Aldborough*, and by withdrawing spoiled *Orford* Harbour. In *Stratford* they breed Abundance of Turkeys for the London Market.

26. In *NORFOLK* (or North Folk) Strangers are subject to Agues, and 'tis a Proverb, they are then arrested by the Bailiff of *Marshland*. The *Ouse* overflows at the Equinoxes, especially at full Moon in Autumn. The Swell of the Sea is called the Eager. *Norwich* (*i. e.* N. Castle, because to the N. of a Roman City (Cester) now in Ruins) stands on the Side of an Hill, and has 50,000 Inhabitants: The N. Wall of their Bridewell is built of Flint Stones, 3 Inches square and smoothly cut; an Art which is now lost. It trades largely in Woollen Goods and Stockings. *Great Yarmouth* trades in Coles and Red Herrings, called Yarmouth Capons; of which they cure (*i. e.* smoke) 50,000 Barrels. It has a fine Kay. The People religiously observe the Lord's Day; and tho' they neither attend Plays nor Assemblies, the Ladies are said to be generally little inferior to their Neigh-

* Dr. Busching and Mr. Martin places Newmarket in Suffolk.

Neighbours in Breeding as well as Beauty, but greatly superior in Fortune. They have a covered Carriage drawn by a Horse, which they call a Coach, tho' 'tis more properly a Wheel-barrow. At *Lynn Regis*, the *Ouse* rises 20 f. perpendicular. *Marshland* contains 30.000 Acres, yet is fenced with a Wall, and has a Ditch to carry off the Water, with 111 Bridges. *Wursted* gave its Name to the Woollen Yarn, which was there invented and twisted; as was the Case in our Cambricks and Callicoës. In *St. Faith's Fair*, Scotch Runts are sold to be fattened in the Shire. And at *Windbam* all Hands are employed in making Spigots and Fossets, Spindles, Spoons, &c.

27. *LI'NCOLNSHIRE* is divided into three Parts, 1. *HOLLAND*, which is so very marshy that the very Ditches are navigable; and Boats sail from Town to Town, and even to the Fields to milk the Cows: On *Crowland*, they'll drive by Dogs and decoy Ducks, 3000 Ducks into a Net at a Time. The *Washes* are passable at Ebb; and they have many Quicklands. *Boston* has a large Church and Steeple, 282 f. high, with an Octagon Lanthorn on the Top, visible 40 m. off. 2. *KESTEVEN* has a better Air and Soil. *Stamford* has two Inns like Palaces; and the youngest Sons inherit, when their Fathers die intestate. 3. *LINDSEY*, by the Sea Side. It's chief City *Lincoln*, on the Side of a Hill, has only 13 Churches left out of 52. The great Bell, called Tom of Lincoln, measures 23 f. about, and weighs 5 Tons. Among the Tombs is one of Brads, which had the Entrails of Q. Eleanor, Wife of K. Edward the I. At *Scriveby* is the Manor of the Dimocks, or K's Champions, for whom one must appear armed at the Coronation, in the Royal Presence, on a War Horse.

28. In *RUTLAND* Shire there is an odd Custom at *Okeham* of obliging every Peer, that first travels thro' it, to give a Horse Shoe to nail on the Castle Gate; in Honor to the Ferrers (*i. e.* Workers in Iron) the ancient Lords of the Town. They here also tell of their Pigmy, that was served up at the Duke of Buckingham's Table in a cold Pye.

29. LEICESTER Shire is scarce in Fuel, but has large Horses. *Leicester* Castle was a prodigious Building, before it was dismantled. The Town has a curious Cross; but it's Churches are reduced from 42 to 5 in Number.

30. IN NOTTINGHAM Shire is the spacious Forest of *Sherwood*, governed by Officers, which was anciently the Residence of Robin Hood and his Gang of Highway-men. In *Nottingham* they have Buildings cut out of a soft Rock, with Windows and Doors; and there are Cellars one over another 80 Steps deep. The Duke of Newcastle has made great Improvements of this Sort in his Park. At *Gotham* (i. e. Goats Home) they unreasonably sneer at the People; as tho' they were the silliest of Mortals, and would aim to hedge in a Cuckow, and commit a World of the like Blunders.

31. DERBYSHIRE is chiefly noted for the Curiosities about its *Peak*. 1. The noble Palace of *Chatsworth*, which stands in beautiful Contrast to the bleak Mountains near it: There Neptune and the Nymphs sport in the Waters, and a Willow Tree showers down Water from it's Leaves, &c. 2. In the Cavities of the Mountain *Mam Tor* (which were lead Mines) great Quantities of Earth and Stones are constantly falling with a surprising Noise in calm Weather. 3. *Eden-hole*, which contracts in Dimensions inward, and is Bottomless, tho' plumbed 800 Fathoms dry and wet. 4. *Buxton* hot Wells, with Marble Stones near them, wonderfully disposed. 5. *Weeding* Well, which ebbs and flows irregularly, by Means of agitated Air pressing on the Water in the Cavities. 6. *Pool's hole*, (so named from a famous Robber) into which having crept, there's an Opening like a Cathedral, a Quarter of a m. long, with a Chamber to the Right, that has a curious Echo and strange Petrifications, resembling Fretwork, Organs, Men, Lions, Dogs, &c. Here too is a Pillar like Alabaster, where a Pistol makes a Report like a Cannon; and a Quarter of a m. beyond it, is a Hollow in the Roof, called the Needle's-eye, where
a Can-

a Candle being put, it looks like a Star; and People go out another Way. 7. The *Devil's A—e*, or *Peak's A—e*, is a curious arched Cavern; in which are three different Currents of Water, and the last is impassable — A Number of People live in a Vault, like a Town, ready to shew the Place. At *Byrchover* are Logan Stones (*i. e.* large Stones so nicely poised as to be moved by a Finger.) The *Swallows* are Places where several Streams of Water run into the Earth. *Stanly* and *Quarden* are noted for cold Baths and Springs; and *Matlock* for its warm Bath. The County Town *Darby* has a Gothick Tower, 60 Yards high, and the famous Machine for making Organzine (*i. e.* Thrown Silk) which Sir Thomas Lombe brought out of Italy, at the Hazard of his Life. It works 221,178 Yards in a Minute.

32. **YORKSHIRE**, the largest Shire in England, is divided into W. E. and N. Ridings (or Thrithings, *i. e.* 3d. Parts) *York*, its Cap. and said to be the 2d. in the Km. is in the Point where these meet. The *Ouse* runs thro' it, and over it is a Bridge whose middle Arch equals the Rialto of Venice. In W. RIDING, *Knaresborough* was famed for its stinking and dropping Wells, before Scarborough-spaw came in Vogue. *Sheffield* is a most noted Place for Cutler's Ware, &c. And there are 3 large pyramidal Stones, called the Devil's Bolts, or Arrows. At the Foot of a Mountain, 30 m. from the Sea, is a Spring which ebbs and flows sometimes thrice an Hour. — In E. RIDING, *Hull* is a noted Place of Trade, and strong; for the Country all about can be laid under Water. Here too the River *Humber* ebbs and flows with great Rapidity; and the *Vipers* or *Gipsies* break out of the Earth with Violence, and roll with a strong Current into the Sea. *Flamborough head* takes its Name from a Light House. The Astroites or Star-stones are found here. — In the N. RIDING is a Ridge of mineral Mountains; where Allum looks like Slate 'till burned and clarified; and the Jet looks reddish 'till polished, and then it is a shining Black. *Scarborough* is famed for its Calybeat Spring, which boils up out

of the Earth at the Foot of an exceeding high Cliff. In 1737, Part of the Cliff sunk 17 Yards, and the Ground below rose 6 or 7, and the Water failed for a Time. At *Richmond Bridge* the *Sawale* rushes among the Rocks with a terrible Noise. Near *Whitby* are found Serpent Stones and Jet.

33. DU'RHAM is a County Palatine (*i. e.* formerly it was under the absolute Jurisdiction of the Bp. in Temporals as well as Spirituals.) The Coals here lie near the Surface. At *Ozenball* are three deep Wells, called Hell-kettles. *South Shields* keeps 200 Salt-pans at work. And at *Buttersby*, in the River *Wart*, certain large Stones yield a reddish Salt, which hardens and whitens in Summer.

34. In NORTHU'MBERLAND lies the Picts' Wall and Ditch, 80 m. long, to keep them and the Scots from invading England. The Mountains here are boggy and travelled over by trained Horses, called Bog-trotters. *Newcastle* abounds in Sea Coal (so called, because of their shipping it.) The trading Part of the Town lies crouded on the Side of the Hill, and the Quality live above, in a more open and pleasant Situation. It has a noble Key, and good good Stones. *Berwick on Tweed*, formerly a strong Pass, has a large Take of Salmon. *Chevy-chase*, famed in old Song, gives Name to the *Cheviot-hills* which bound Scotland: On one of them is a large Plain and Pond. At *Corbridge* and *Ailmount* were found Giants' Bones, of which a Thigh Bone measured 2 Yards. At *Fenham* some Coal Pits have been burning several Years.

35. In CU'MBERLAND, as elsewhere, People can guess the Weather by the Top of one of their Hills. *Carlisle* is the Key of England on the W. Sea, as *Berwick on Tweed* on the E. Sea. *Whitehaven* (from its white Cliffs) trades in Coals. On *Perith-fell* Hill is a round Trench, called K. Arthur's Table. And at *Little Salkeld*, a Stone 15 f. high, with 77 others 10 f. high, (called, Long Meg and her Daughters) are ranged in a Circle; within which are two Heaps of Stones that cover dead Bodies.

36. In WESTMORELAND lies *Winander-mere* *, with winding Banks, said to be the greatest Lake in England. *Appleby*, the Shire Town, has a broad Street leading to a Castle, which is moated with the River. *Kendal* is superior to it.

37. LANCASHIRE is a Palatinate, and noted for its Cannal, or Candle Coal, which gives a clear Light, and the polished jet-like Utensils made of it. From a Well at *Ancliff*, near Wigan, issues a sulphureous Vapour that catches the Fire, burns a long Time and will boil a Pot; tho' the Water is cold, and neither Water nor Mud will burn out of the Well. *Barton Salt Springs* are five Times stronger than Sea Water. We pass by *Lancaster*, the Shire Town, and *Proud Préster*, a sweet Retreat; to point out to you the Sea-port Town of *Liverpool*, the flourishing Rival of Bristol. Ships can sail up to it; and its Wet-dock will hold 100 Sail. *Manchester* is one of the richest, largest, and most flourishing inland Towns in England. It has about 50,000 Inhabitants. Near *Kirkham* they put Heaps of dried Sand into Troughs which have Holes in the Bottom; and pouring Water thereon, they boil the Lees into Salt. At *Ormskirk*, Oil of Amber is extracted from a bituminous Earth, which preserves raw Flesh and serves for Candles. *Maudlin* Well is far from the Sea, yet casts up Sea shells. At *Coatmeal* there are dangerous Shallows, which People pass with Guides.

38. CHE'SHIRE, a Palatinate, famous for its Cheese, has many Mosses, or Bogs; which yield Turf and Bog-wood. Fir Trees are also found in them, as in Ireland, about 6 f. under Ground; tho' none were ever known to grow there; whence they have been supposed to have been there since the Flood. *Chester*, the chief City, is four Square and walled; but is chiefly noted for its Piazzas, or covered Walks. Its Harbour is mended by a new Channel. *Nantwich* is a much better Town, where the whitest Salt is made of Salt-springs. *Norwich* has

D 5

both

* Dr. Eusching places this in Lancashire.

both a Salt Well, and Mines of Rock Salt, which yield a glittering Light; but *Middlewich* has the strongest Pit. In Earl Rivers Chapel at *Macclesfield*, on a Brass Plate, is a Promise of 26,000 Years and 26 Days Pardon to any one that says 5 Pater Nosters and 5 Aves.

LECT. VI.

39. In *STAFFORDSHIRE* lies *Warren* Well, which smokes in Frost and Snow, like a boiling Pot; and there's a Liquor about the Iron Stone Mush which the Miners are fond of. Coals here often fire of themselves in the Pits, by the Waters fermenting with the Bitumen in them. The Cathedral at *Litchfield* has a noble Portico, with 26 Statues of Jewish K's, as big as the Life. *Walverhampton* is supplied with Water carried by leathern Budgets on Horseback; and has ingenious Locksmiths. At *Bromley-Paget* they have a comical yearly Dance, called the Hobby-horse; i. e. a Fellow rides on the Image of an Horse with a Bow and Arrow, snapping to Musick, and followed by Persons with Rain-deers' Heads on their Shoulders, dancing the Hays, &c. On which Occasion a Collection is made to repair the Church, and maintain the Poor.

40. *SHER'OPSHIRE*, or the Co. of *SALOP*, abounds in Coals. The Stratum over them, being ground and boiled in Copperas Water, yields a Kind of Pitch, which, with Oil of the same Matter, makes a Sort of Tar, which answers for Ships better than the real. *Sbrowsbury* abounds in Gentry, and their Walk at the Quarry is one of the finest in England. Near it Giants Teeth have been dug up 3 Inches long, and a Thigh Bone 3 f. At *Bruges*, Buildings are made in the solid Rock; so that one may safely walk over their Tops. *Pitchford* takes its Name from a Well which yields Bitumen, and *Brosely* Well yielded such a sulphureous Vapor, that, passing thro' a small Hole in an Iron Cover and set fire to, it would boil a large Piece of Beef, in two Hours, yet the Water not be

hot;

hot; but it has been spoiled by a Drain. At *Whitladies*, a Fisherman seated in a little Vessel, called a Caracle, will row with one Hand, and, with a Net in the other, catch Fish. Here is the Royal Oak that sheltered K. Charles II. and here Thomas Parr lived to be 150 Years old. We might add some other Curiosities out of Mr. Martin's Magazine, if we had Room.

WALES, to the W. of the River *Wye*, is a mountainous Country, into which the Saxons drove the ancient Britons: It is divided into S. and N.

1. S. WALES has the following Shires and Remarkables, viz. (1). In RADNORSHIRE, K. Offa's Ditch runs 90 m. from the Mouth of the *Wye* to that of the *Dre*.

(2). In BRECKNOCKSHIRE is the Maiden Stone, 6 f. high, with old Figures of a Man and Woman.

(3). In GLAMORGANSHIRE, *Cærdiff* has a notable Castle, and *Landâff* a fine Cathedral. In *Berry-Island* there's a Chinck, where you hear the Noise of a Smith's Forge, by the working of the Water underneath. And in *Newton* is a Well that is empty at high Tide and fills at Ebb; owing to pent up Air pressing the Springs. *Sawânsey* is noted for its fine Harbour, and Coals. *Caerphili* Castle are noble Ruins; and on *Keon bryn* Mountain is a Stone of 20 Tuns weight, called K. Arthur's, raised on 6 or 7 others, 4 f. high.

(4). In CAERMA'RTHEMSHIRE, about the Year 480, lived the famous British Merlin, who for his Learning was taken to be a Conjuror. At *Castle-Kar-rig* is a Fountain which ebbs and flows with the Sea; and near *Kil-maan Llwyd*, a Circle of prodigious Stones like those at Roll-rich.

(5). In Pembrokeshire is the noble Harbour of *Milford-harven*, which would hold 1000 Sail; and in the Vault of its Castle a strange Echo, called *Wogan*. At *St. David's* is a venerable Cathedral in decay. Near *Ramsay* Island are Rocks, called the Bp. and his Clerks, which are infamous for Shipwrecks; and a little inland, there's an unfathomable Pool, which
bubbles,

bubbles, foams, and makes a Noise, before a Storm, to be heard 10 m. off. Here is plenty of Laver Weed; and in K. Henry Ild's Time were found in the Earth innumerable Trees, thro' Age, as black and hard as Ebony.

(6). In CA'RDIGAN Shire lies *Plynlimon*, the highest Mountain in Wales; and a Lead Mine was discovered near the Surface of it, in 1690.

2. N. WALES has the following Shires and Remarkables, *viz.* (7). In MONTGOMERY Shire the Land about the chief Town of the Name is very beautiful.

(8). In ME'RYONITH Shire, near the Shire Town in 1692, a Gold Chain was dug up; and in 1694, a blue flaming Vapour played about the Earth, set fire to Hayricks and infected the Air, Grass, and Cattle.

(9). In CAERN'ARVONSHIRE lie *Snowdon Hills*, on which the Snow lies 7 or 8 Months; and *Penmaen-mawr* which towers dreadfully above the Road with loose impending Rocks, and is frightfully steep below by the Sea; and the Road is but 7 Feet broad for Passengers. *Conway* is a poor Town, enclosed with extensive Walls and 35 Towers. The Ferry to Anglesey is at *Caernarvon*. *Bangor* was formerly a considerable Place and Bpc, but is now of little Note. Its Cathedral is thought to be the oldest in Britain. Its Castle is in Ruins. *Wydva* is reckoned the highest Mountain Rock in his Majesty's Dominions.

(10.) In DE'NBIGHSHIRE, *Denbigh* is the chief Town; but in *Wrexham* Church are 52 Figures as big as the Life. The Walsh Ladies come hither to Market, in blue or scarlet Cloaks and laced Hats; with their Hair hanging about their Shoulders, and leading a Greyhound in a String. The Cave at *Llanfannan*, in the Rock, with 24 Seats, is much frequented.

(11). In FLI'NTSHIRE, a fine Country, lies *Holywell*, a noted Spring; which quickly turns 4 or 5 Mills. Over it is raised a little Porch or Chappel; and there's a Bathing Place well floored with Stone.

(12). In



(12). In the Island of A'NGLESEY, the People are said to go after Morning Service, to Football; and in the Evening to the Ale-house. From *Holy head* the Packets set sail for Dublin 3 Times a Week. And we may also cross to the Isle of Man.

The ISLE OF MA'N, tho' no Part of the Realm of England, is subject to its K. A Ridge of Mountains run thro' the Length of it, and supply it with Turf and Water. *Castletown*, it's Cap. is a Bpc. subject to the ABp. of York; but *Dúglas* is richer, and has the best Harbour. The Lords of Man have the Power of K's. They govern by a Court of Lords, 24 Keys and 2 Deemsters. Lawsuits are quickly decided; for every one pleads his own Cause. The Isle is a Refuge to Bankrupts, and a Receptacle for Foreign Goods; whence they run Wine, Brandy, &c.—A little Island to the S. is called the *Calf* of Man, and 30 others are called the *Sóder*. They have little Cattle, called Manks. We'll now sail from hence to Port-patrick in Scotland.

SCOTLAND is divided from England by the Rivers *Esk* and *Tweed*, and the *Cheviot* Hills. It is not as fruitful as England, but produces large Fir Trees. Its Government since the Union is nearly the same. The Popish Highlanders indeed are a barbarous Kind of People, that speak Irish; but the Lowlanders are courteous, and speak English. Their Religion is chiefly Presbyterian; *i. e.* their Church Affairs are transacted first in a Parish Session, then in a Presbytery of between 12 and 20 Ministers, then a Provincial Synod, and lastly, a general Assembly.

1. In the Sh of WIGTON, or UPPER GALLOWAY, (*i. e.* Gaul's Country) is *Port Patrick*, opposite to *Dónaghadee* in Ireland; a dirty, poor Place, from whence the Packet-boats go to Belfast.

2. The Stewardry (*i. e.* Sheriffry) of KIRKUBRIGHT, or LOWER GALLOWAY, abounds in Laids (or Gentry) from 15 *l.* to 500 *l.* a Year. Its chief Town, of the Name, has a most excellent Harbour, and religiously observes the Lord's Day.

3. In DUMFRIES Sh. the Earl of Queensberry's fine Palace lies obscure, like a Picture in a Cellar. The People of *Riviel* boil Salt out of the Sea Sand. *Dumfrius* is a thriving Town.

4, 5. We pass by the Sh. of SE'LKIRK.—In ROXBURGH Sh. a Range of Hills divides England from Scotland; and the Carrs are such a powerful Family, they could in 24 Hours Time raise 10,000 Horse. At *Kells* is the noble Seat of Fleurs, and at *Melrofs* the Ruins of a grand Abbey.

6. In BERWICK Sh. is Cockburn's-pass, where 1000 Men could keep off an Army.

7. We pass by HADDINGTON Sh. OF EAST-LOTHIAN.

8. In EDINBURGH Shire is EDINBURGH, the Metropolis of Scotland. It's Castle is very strong, and the Governor resides in it. The City chiefly consists of one Street, the noblest in the World; yet with the Suburbs is 4 m. about. The Buildings are 5 or 6 Stories high, and near Parliament Clo'e (the Pride of the City) 14 Stories. Several Fountains play in the High street, and the Lanes range from it like Teeth in a Comb; but are nasty for want of Sewers. The high Kirk, or Church, is of hewn Stone, with a Tower and Cupola. By the easy Tax of two Pence Scots, on every Scots Pint of Ale and Beer, the Town is supplied with Water, the Harbour and Roads repaired, &c. *Leith* Harbour, a m. from the City, is secured by a long Pier and Piles; and there the Citizens divert themselves chiefly; for they have no Play houses, Musick, Meetings, &c.— In the Parish of *Inveresk*, the Montpelier of Scotland, the Citizens have fine Summer Lodges, and the Marquess of Tweeddale his fine Seat. At *Dalkeith* is another grand one, after the Model of the Loo, where Earl Morton's old Castle stood. This Earl invented the Maiden for chopping off Heads, and was himself the first that lost his own by it. *Bass Island* is inaccessible but by a Cable at one Place. 'Tis much frequented by Solan Geese, which feed on Herrings, and taste like them. St. Catharine's Well is noted for

for an oily Scum, which is good for Scabs and Colds.

9. The Sh. of PE'ABLES has a Number of verdant Hills and pleasant Vales, adorned with Gentlemen's Seats; and in one of their Loughs they have prodigious Shoals of Fish, particularly Eels.

10. In LANE'RK Sh. natural Gold is gotten, and the Lapis Lazuli; but its chief Ornament is the City *Glasgow*, the next to Edinburgh, and the great Emporium of Scotland. The Tolbooth or Town house, in the Centre, is a magnificent Building of hewn Stone, with a lofty Tower and Bells; and here the Streets form a Cross. The Houses are built of Freestone 6 Stories high, and generally supported by Doric Columns; firm as Castles and beautiful as Palaces. We might speak of the Cathedral, College, &c. but should be tedious. The Trade and Wealth of the Place are greatly improved, since the Union.

LECT. VII.

11, 12. We pass by A'IRE Sh. — Bu'rs Sh. includes two If. In *Bute* Island is found the Hectic Stone; and on the Coast of *Arran* are Fin Macceul, the Giants' Caves. In one of them the Figure of a Deer and Double-hilted Sword, are engraven on a Pillar.

13. The Sh. of RE'NFREW, called a Barony, by Way of Emipency, was the ancient Inheritance of the Steuarts, before they were Ks. At *Passey* they fish for Pearl. Its Abbey Church, Gardens, &c. are enclosed with a Wall a Mile round. At *Greenock* is the Seat of the West Herring Fishery.

14, 15. We omit ARGY'LE Sh. — In DUNBARTON Sh. is a Pass, guarded by an impregnable Castle, seated on a Rock, with three Wells, and an Ascent by Steps for one Man at a Time: and there's a fine Harbour at the Foot of the Rock.

16. In the Sh. of STERLING is the *Forth*, the most famous, tho' not the largest River in Scotland. The Town of the Name is situated much like *Edinburgh*,

burgh, with a Castle on an Eminence. 'Tis enclosed with a Stone Wall and the Forth, where is a Bridge and Iron Gate. 'Tis a considerable Pass between the N. and S. Parts of the Km.

17. In LINLITHGO'W Sh. the chief Town of the Name, stands by a Lake, and in an Island near the middle of it, the K. has a Palace of hewn Stone. Near the Town are the Remains of a Roman Wall 10 f. thick, with a Ditch 12 f. wide for curbing the Scots Highlanders.

18. In FIFE Sh. near the Water of Ore are good Chrystals of several Colours. At Falkland are two ruinous Sides of the most beautiful Architecture, built by K. James V. with Corinthian Pillars of Marble, Statutes, &c. At Bruntisland and other Places are great Heaps of Decay. In May Island is a Light-house 40 f. high. St. Andrew's, once the Cap. shews the noble Ruins of its former Greatness. The Sea washes its Walls.

19. In CLACKMANNAN Sh. the Earl of Mar has a most noble Seat; and at Alloway the Merchants of Glasgow keep their Magazines of Wares for Re'exportation.

20. The Sh. of PERTH is large and plentiful. In Dunblain are the Ruins of a Church of excellent Workmanship. The Earl of Kinnoull has a noble Seat at Duplincaisle. And near Abernethy stands Macduff's-cross, or Monument, who was famed for subduing the Tyrant Macbeth. The Corse of Gowry is reckoned the most beautiful Spot in Scotland. In Scoon is a fine Palace and Garden belonging to the Crown. There's a Gallery in the Palace 175 Feet long. Perth, a Royal Burgh and pleasantly situated, is for Dignity, the 2d in Scotland. It drives a great Trade in the Linen Way.

21. In FORFAR, or ANGUS Sh. Dundee is most notable. There's a pleasant shady Walk from it to the Harbour, with Store-houses on one Side, which serve for an Exchange.

22, 23. We omit KINCARDIN Sh. and its chief Place Dunnottar. — In ABERDEEN Sh. are found sharp pointed,

pointed flinty Stones, called Elf-arrow Heads. At *Aberdeen* is a College and Bp's Seat. In the Rivers *Dôn* and *Dée* is a great Take of Salmon; and in *Ca-bragh* Vale the People live in Tents in Summer.

24. In *BA'MF* Sh. a Piece of Amber, as long as an Horse, was drawn on Shore; and in *Balveny* is a Rock producing Hones and Whetstones. *Gordon* Castle is the noblest Palace in the N. of Scotland.

25. In *E'LGIN* Sh. the River *Ness* never freezes, but smokes and dissolves Ice thrown into it.

26. We pass by *NA'IRN* Sh. with its Lakes and Mtns, &c.

27. In *INVERNESS* Sh. the chief Town has two Churches; and one of them is for the Highland Irish. —These Highlanders are frugal in Diet, keen in Exercise, and so hardy a Race of Mortals, that they will lie, wrapp'd in their Plaids, all Night on the Ground in open Air, with only a little Moss or Fern under them. They are greatly attached to the Heads of their Clans or Families. By Royal Appointment, 131 Schools are erected among them, in which 4391 Children of both Sexes are instructed. Near *Lockness*, on the Top of a Hill, 2 m. perpendicular, is an unfathomable Lake, that never freezes; yet 17 m. W. *Green-lake* is always covered with Ice; and there's a Lake at *Straberick*, which don't freeze till February, but will then freeze all over in a Night. *Beaulie-Frith*; an Arm of the Sea, seems formerly to have been Land by the long Oak Trees that are found in the Middle of it under the Sand.

28. The Sh. of *Ro'ss*, or *KIN'ROSS**, is mountainous and woody to the W. Some of the Mtns are covered with Snow all the Year; and on the Top of one of them, 20 m. from the Sea, are plenty of the Shells of Oysters and other Sea Animals. *Lough Eu* (in Part fresh and Part salt) abounds in Herrings. The Frith of *Cromarty* is large enough to hold all the Fleets in Europe.

29. In

* Dr. *Buffing* makes the two Sh. of *Cromartie* and *Tayne* out of *Ross* and *Inverness*.

29. In SUTHERLAND * Sh are Hills of white Marble, and the Knag (a Bird like a Parrot) is peculiar to the Country. Some Rivers here, tho' so far North, never freeze.

30. In the Sh. of WELK, or CA'ITHNESS, are many Obelisks; the Sea Coast is rocky, and the Sea itself has many Vortices by the Repulse of the Tides from the Shore, which make it dangerous. 'Tis populous, and the People are said to be sonder of good Cheer than good Houses. Provisions are exceeding cheap. At the N. and S. ends of *Stroma* Island the Tides meet and make Navigation dangerous.

31. The OR'KNEY Islands are about 30 in Number, and are larger, better and more populous than the Shetland. 'Tis a pleasant Sight from the Shores to see the Tides crossing in the Sounds between the Islands; and Boats flying thro' them like Arrows from a Bow. Besides, in the *Pentland Frith*, are two great Whirlpools called the Wells of *Sewinna*, which are sure to swallow up any Vessels that come near them; and the Frith is agitated with 24 strong Tides. These Pools are most dangerous in a Calm for want of Wind to carry off the Vessel. If a Vessel chance to be drove near, the Mariners throw out a Barrel, or Bundle of Straw, &c. which, 'tis said, smooths the Pool, till the Vessel passes. On the Shore are found *Sperma Ceti* and the *Os Capier*. The chief Trade of the Islands is in Herrings and other Fish, Corn, Cattle, &c. Their Ewes commonly bring forth two Lambs at a Time, and sometimes 3 or 4. The half of the Islands is the King's Property, and the highest Bidder is his Steward, for the Time, and principal Judge. The chief Town is *Kirkwall*, in which is the Cathedral, *St. Magnus*. In *Hoy* Island the Vallies are amazingly deep, and the Rocks overhead so near meeting, that little Sky can be seen. The Natives let themselves down from them by Ropes about 200 Fathoms, to catch the Bird called the Lyre. In one of these, called the Dwarf-stone, is an Hermitage cut; and near it,

* Dr. Busching calls it Dornoch Sh.

it, the Dwarf mountain is exceeding high. The swell also of the Sea and fury of the Winds together, often drive large Stones to the Top of the Mountains next the Sea. *Pomána* is the largest Island, in which are two Heathen Temples with Trenches round them like Stone-herge. In the Isle of *Sánda* is a Grave 19 Foot long, and the Stone over it 12; in which 'tis said a Man's Back bone was found bigger than a Horse's.

The SHE'TLAND Isles are 46, besides 40 Holmes (*i. e.* little Green Patches) and 30 Rocks. In June and July is a great Resort of Ships, 2000 at least, for catching Herrings and other Fish. In Summer the Isles are all lightsome and populous; but in Winter, dark, solitary and tempestuous. At the Return of the Fishing Season, Mountains of Ice are seen floating along, and threatening Destruction. The Mariners notwithstanding, in Number 20.000, are undaunted, and pursue their Trade. The Herrings here are in incredible Shoals. The Dutch alone send from 6 to 20 hundred Busses; and erect on the Shore a Number of Tents for Trade. The Natives live mostly on Fish and Sea Fowl, and use Fish Oil for Candles. The Flights of Fowl are so great, as sometimes to darken the Air. Their little Horses, called Skeltres, are very sprightly, easily fed, and live to be old. The chief Island (called *Mainland*) is much indented with Bays, and full of Mosses, Bogs and Mountains.

The WE'STERN Islands, call'd HEBRIDES, about 300 in Number, abound in Fish and Fowl, Herbage and Milk, &c. *Aliza* Rock resembles a Sugar Loaf, accessible only on one Side by Stairs, yet has a Plain on the Top, on which 1000 Men may be drawn up; and at the Foot, the Fishermen, who come to fish for Cod, make their Tents. At *Gigáy*, most of the Tombs have double headed Swords carved on them; and the Natives use a Scurf on the Stones for dying Crimson and Philamot. It has a Catholicon Well (*i. e.* good for all Diseases.) At *Illa* are the Ruins of Mc Donal's Royal Seat, with numerous Caves. *Jura* is reckoned the healthiest Place in all Scotland.

The

The Western Shore has Coral, and in the Middle are four high Mountains called the Paps of Jura. The Gulph is dangerous to pass, except the last Hour of Flood or Ebb. At *Jona*, or *Colimb Kin* I. no less than 48 Scottish Kings (some say 60) are buried. It has Marble of several Colours beautifully veined. At *Tyre* are Hectic Stones, which the Natives heat and put into Ale to make it strong. At *Egg* is a huge Cave, big enough to hold several hundred People. *Skie* is the biggest but one of all the Wn. Islands. It yields white Marble, black and blue Marcasites, Agat, Chrystals, the Hectic Stone and Cramp Stone, &c. No Ship can stem the Tide in the Channel. The Spring Tides sometimes leave Horse Loads of Oysters on Shore. Here are many Caves, some of which are several Miles long; particularly the Golden Cave, which is 7 Miles long, and there are little Stone Houses made under Ground, in which 'tis thought People went to hide. At *Kismul* is Mac Neil's Seat, furnished with a Tower, and encompassed with a high Stone Wall. At *Lochmaddy* is so great a Take of Herrings, that they load 400 Sail of Ships in the Season. It has a good Harbour. At *Heisker* is a large Take of Seals, which are eaten with the Broth in Fluxes, and Thongs of them are used for Ropes. In *Lingay* there's a beautiful Bird called Colk; and one named Gawlin, which sings before good Weather, as the Rain Goose makes a doleful Noise before bad. Their Goyfers are great Divers, and a Flock of them forebodes a Storm. If one of them dies, its Mate bemoans it for 8 or 10 Days. The Fulmar, as big as the Moorhen, has a strong Bill with wide Nostils, and never goes to Sea but with a West Wind. 'Tis thought to pick its Food out of live Whales and to eat Sorrel. The Natives use the Oil it spouts from its Bill for Physick and Lamps. At *Lewis* and *Harris* are several odd Springs; E. g. one which never whitens Linen, and another which never boils Meat, tho' kept a whole Day on the Fire. And there's a Promontory called Europe Point, because 'tis the farthest to the N. West of any in Europe. In the Island
of



of *Hárries* are several Caves. There are also Mer-trucks, a Sort of Civet Cats, whose Dung smell like Musk. *Loch finis-bay* is an excellent but unknown Harbour. In *Pigmies-Iffand*, small Bones have been dug up, resembling human; from whence the Name of the Place.

We'll conclude our Journey thro' Scotland with observing, that at the Instance of the General Assembly, the Parliament has made an Establishment of a settled Annuity, to be paid by beneficed Ministers, and the Heads of Universities, to go to the Support of Ministers, Widows and Children, who are often left in indigent Circumstances.

We may now take shipping for Portugal.



LECT. VIII. PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL extends from 37 to 42 Deg N. Lat. and in Breadth from 60 to 120 m. The K. who is absolute, reigns over ab. 2,000,000 Subjects, and has a Revenue of about 1,000,000 Sterl. His Dominions abroad are very extensive. The Religion of the Portuguese is that of the Church of Rome alone; and the Pope has a special Jurisdiction. The Inquisition takes Cognisance of all Offences against it, by Way of Inquiry and Torture, without naming the Informers; and punishes such of their own People as are covertly Jews or Hereticks. (*i. e.* Protestants) but suffers Foreigners of any Religion, provided they neither offend the Government nor affront the Church. They have several Houses of Mercy. The usual Method of Cookery with both Spaniards and Portuguese is not only boiling, stewing, or roasting to a Cinder; but mixing so great a Quantity of Spice, Garlic, Onions, &c. as quite Spoils the Taste of the Victuals. Among their Mountains are a Chain called the *Serra de Esprella*, on the Top whereof are two large Lakes (and one of them could never be fathomed) which seem to communicate with the Sea, which is 4 m. off; because they
are

are equally agitated by Storms, and roar so as to be heard many Leagues; also the Wrecks of Ships are sometimes cast up in them. Among the Rivers is *Limia*, which some have thought to be the famed *Lethe* (or River of Oblivion) of the Ancients. Near *Lisbon* is a Mine of Salt-petre. Near *Rcya* is a Pool, from which before a Storm is heard a hideous rumbling Noise, like distant Thunder; and near the River *Mondigo* is another which draws into itself whatever light Substances are thrown into it; so that they gradually sink and never rise. There are also several mineral Springs, both hot and cold. The Soil in general is the worst in Spain, and don't produce Corn sufficient for its People. Pasture is also scarce, except on the Banks of the great Rivers; but they have good Wine in plenty, an inferior Sort of Oil, Fruits and Silks; good distilling Herbs, with Alum, white Marble, Alabaster, &c. The People are said to be proud, crafty, avaricious, cruel, &c. and to compleat their bad Character, 'tis said, "that if you strip a Spaniard of all his good Qualities, he'll be a compleat Portuguese"; however, they have been a brave warlike People and skilful in Navigation. Their Women are as fruitful as those in other Countries, in an equally hot Climate; and are very beautiful whilst young, tho' of an Olive Complexion: But their excessive Painting quite shrivels up their Skin, so that a little after 30 they appear to be old; except in respect of their Wit which is sparkling, and their Eyes which are black and lively. When they walk abroad they Veil. They are esteemed generous, charitable, modest and reserved, &c. The Way of reckoning is, by Reis (a small Brass Coin) and Crusadoes (their biggest Silver Coin but one) and they have Moidores (of 4000 Reis each) Four-pound Pieces, &c. the Exportation whereof, and of Tobacco and Brasil Snuff, is made Death by their Law. The Country has 3 ABpes, 9 Bpcs and 3 Universities.

1. The Province EN'TRE DOURO E MINHO (so called as being seated between the Rivers Douro and Minho) is the pleasanter and most populous in Portugal. *Brága*, the Metropolitan See, is seated on the River

River Cavado, and walled. It's Buildings are ancient but handsome; the ABp's Palace is stately, and the Cathedral is large and strong. It has 3000 Families. *Oporto*, or *Pôrto*, is a famed City, Sea port and Bpc. Its Harbour is safe against all Winds, but when Floods come down no Anchor can hold the Ships; therefore they are obliged to fasten them to each other along the Walls. It is walled and has 4000 Families. *Vilenna de Fez de Lima*, is a considerable Sea port, encompassed with strong Walls, seated on an Eminence and well built. Here is a Magazine and Arms for 20,000 Men.

2. In the Province of *TRA' LOR MONTES*, are several hot Baths, and the City of *Bragança*, from whence the Royal Family takes its Name. It is fortified with a strong old Castle and stout Wall; tho' it has but 600 Families. *Miranda* stands on a rocky Eminence, fortified with a Wall and Castle, and has 400 Families.

3. The Province of *BEIRA* would produce Corn, Wine and other Commodities, were the People as industrious, as they are lazy, poor and beggarly; tho' 'tis owned, 'tis a great Check to their Industry, that the Lands are all in the Hands of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy. The Mountain *Esrélla*, which supplies Lisbon with Snow in Summer, is hollow, and has a Lake of clear tepid Water, inclosed with Rocks, which ejects Bubbles in the Air; and, running by some subterranean Passages, forms first a Lake, and then a River. *Coimbra* is a fine City, fortified with Walls and Towers. It's Buildings are stately, especially the old Royal Palace, tho' unfrequented by the Royal Family. It has 5000 Families. The University has 50 Professors and 3000 Students. Its Cathedral is a noble Piece of Architecture, richly adorned with Gildings, Paintings, Sculptures, and a curious Altar, &c. *Guárdá* stands high and has a strong Castle, with a good Wall and 6 Gates, &c. The Buildings also are good, tho' in an old Stile. At *Aveiro*, a Sea Port Town, they make great Quantities of Salt.

4. *ESTRAMADURA* is a more fruitful Province, and its Inhabitants more industrious. It's utmost Verge

is called Cape *La Roca* (or the Rock of Lisbon.) *Lisbon* lies here the Cap. of the Km. the Receptacle of the richest Merchandizes of the E. and W. Indies, and the great Emporium of the World. It is seated on the *Tájo*, and has the most commodious Harbour in Europe, capable of containing 10,000 Ships; and the largest Ships may anchor before the Royal Palace. It's Entrance is defended by two Forts, and there is a third nearer the City. The City stands on 7 Hills; and, tho' not equal to London or Paris, exceeds any other City in either Km. Before the Earthquake, which ruined it, its Streets were narrow and Houses old; but its Churches were majestic and richly adorned. The House-of-mercy here breeds up yearly 60 Boys and Portions off 114 Maidens. Here are 40 Parishes, 25 Monasteries, 18 Nunneries, several Hospitals, and 131 Fraternities of Laics. The Royal Palace yields a noble Prospect. It has a large Square Place before it, where the Merchants usually meet; and near it is the Market. There were also another Well built square, with various Ornaments; a strong Moorish Castle or Palace near the River; and a large ancient Fabric, called the Castle of Lisbon. At *Máfra* is a most elegant Church and Royal Palace. *Sétuval*, or *St. Ubes*, is a strong Sea-port Town, and has a good Harbour. *Líria*, on the Banks of the *Lis*, is a Bpc, and has Walls with Towers and 2000 Inhabitants. *Sântarem* is seated on a high Rock, from whence the Moors used to fling their State Criminals. *Sintra* is seated on the most beautiful Spot in the Km. and has 1000 Inhabitants. In it is a Church hewed out of the solid Rock; and a noble Palace now a Royal Prison.

5. *ALENTEJO* is the finest Country in Portugal; and many of the Farmers are able to send their Sons to the University to study the Law; who, after making Estates, come here to settle. *Evora* is an ancient City, with Walls and Towers, and 4000 Inhabitants. *Portalégre* lies on the Side of a Mountain watered by ten Fountains. *Elvas* is the strongest Fortrefs in the Km. in the modern Way, and has Water conveyed by

by an Aqueduct, a m. long into a Reservoir; and near the City, the Aqueduct is supported by a triple perpendicular Arch. *Villa Vixosa* (burlesq'd Vitiosa) is a most delightful Town, adorned with a noble Palace. At *Estrémos* they make a curious red Earthen Ware; and near the Town is a Spring which in Summer turns several Mills; but is dry in Winter.

6. The little Km. of *ALGARVE* is very poor. *Silves* has the Name of a City, tho' it has but about 1600 Inhabitants. *Tavira* has 4700. *Lagos* and *Faro* have not so many; and the last is a Bp's See.

The Description of the other Parts of the K's Dominions in Africa and America, is referred to their proper Places.

S P A I N.

SPAIN, including Po^rtugal, is bounded by the Py^renees and the Sea. It may claim as great a Regard as the best in Europe for its Antiquity, Extent, Opulence, &c; yet has been slightly passed over by Geographers, because its Neglect of Trade has made it less known. It extends from 36 to 44 Deg. of N. Lat. and from 10 Deg. W. to 3 Deg. E. Long. Its chief Rivers are the *Douro*; the *Tago*, once famed for its Golden Sands; the *Guadiana* (or the famed *Anas*) which is called *Ruydera*, till it hides itself amongst Reeds and Rocks, near the Village *Argamassilla*, for 7 or 8 Leagues together, whence it was thought to sink into the Earth and rise again*; the *Quádalquivir* which runs into the Sea like a Cataract, especially when Wind and Tide oppose it; and the *Ebro* which also flows with a rapid Course. Besides these, the Country is well watered with numerous Rivers, Lakes and Springs. The *Pyrenees* Mtns. which divide it from France, branch out into the *Asturian*

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* Dr. *Busching* will not allow, that it fully appears, that any River in the World sinks into the Ground and then rises again.

and *Biscaian* Mtns, the *Montes de Oca*, the *Orospidan* Hills, the *Marian* and the *Illipæ*, &c. Many of these abound in Minerals of all Sorts, and Medicinal Waters both hot and cold.—But it is Time to distinguish between Spain and Portugal, and speak of Spain only.

Spain is a most delightful and healthy Country *; tho' to us 'twould seem very hot in Mid-day, for 2 or 3 Months in the Year; however, the Heat varies with the Lat. the Hills or the Sea; from whence come Land and Sea-breezes. The Rains fall regularly in Spring and Autumn. The Diseases of the Country generally proceed from Heat. The Mountains are mostly covered with Timber Trees, and the Rocks with Aromatic Herbs which feed Sheep and Goats; and both with a Plant called *Esparto*, of which they make Ropes. The Meadows and Valleys also are cloathed with Grass; the Marshes with Rushes for Mats, &c. Their Wheat is the best in Europe, and more than sufficient for themselves. The Barley they give their Cattle instead of Oats, which is very scarce; and its Straw serves them for Hay, of which they have scarcely any. Wine is in such Plenty the poorest drink it; and they have great Variety of the richest Sorts; as *Malaga*, *Sherry*, *Galicia*, *Alicant*, *Barcelona*, &c. of which, however, they make a very sober Use; generally mixing it with Water. Fruits they have naturally in great Abundance and Perfection, which we can scarcely procure by Art; such as Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Olives, Dates, Figs, Chestnuts, Pomegranates, Capers, &c. They have also choice Oil, Wax and Honey; Fowl and Game of all Sorts; Swine, of which they make excellent Bacon, and wild Boars: Their Sheep have not only an exquisite Taste, but yield the choicest Wool. Their Horses are famed for Speed, and their Mules for Burden: These latter are 16 or 17 Hands

* Spain has 9 Inquisitions with 20 or 30 thousand Informers, 8 ABps, 46 Bps, 14 Universities, 125 Cities, 16,000 Towns, 120,000 Churches, 75,000 Parishes, 9300 Monasteries, 370 Nunneries, 5000 Hospitals; and in the Year 1650 the Inhabitants were reckoned to be 8,500,000.

17 Hands high. Silk and filken Goods they make in great Abundance; and have Cotton, Hemp and Flax. They dye an excellent Scarlet; and have Saffron, Sugar, Pitch and Rosin, &c. Minerals of all Sorts abound with them, as before observed; but they neglect their Golden Mines, which were formerly in great Request; because they come more easily at that precious Ore from their American Colonies. The Spanish Crown is absolute and hereditary. Its Revenues from Spain only (independent of its foreign Dominions) amount to 28,000,000 Ducats; or near 8,000,000 Sterling. Their usual Gold Coin is the Pistole, or Doblone (in Value about 17 s. English) and its Variations; and the Silver Real (of about 6 D.) besides which, they reckon by Pieces of 8 Vellons, Maravedis, &c. The K's Forces are 96,597 Men; and he has 26 Men of War, 13 Frigates, 2 Packet Boats, 8 Chebecks, and 4 Bomb-ketches; all which are mann'd with 19,014 Men. They have high Courts, or Parliaments of Lords Spiritual, Temporal and Commons; and great Councils, which sit in the Palace of Madrid for transacting the Business of the Km. E. g. The Cabinet Council for Matters of the greatest Importance; the Council of State, or Privy Council; the Royal Council for all Appeals, the Councils of War, of Audiences for Common Causes, of Arragon, of Italy, of the Indies, &c. The Nobility are Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, &c. The Grandees, or Prime Nobility, have peculiar Titles of Honor conferred upon them at the K's Pleasure; and superadded to their usual Titles. They have the Privilege of being covered before the King, after he has put his Hat on. The Spaniards are generally distinguished from their Neighbours by their Sobriety, Frugality, Gravity, Stateliness, and Love of Pomp, Honor and Liberty, Valour, Fidelity, Loyalty and Intrepidity; but they dislike Agriculture and manual Arts. Their Men of Genius seem of late too metaphysical, but they excel in dramatic and romantic Performances. In a Word, according to their better Character, they are esteemed zealous in Religion, constant in Friend-

ship, modest in Behaviour, undaunted in Danger, patient in Hardships, charitable and generous; but on the other Hand, they are universally too much given to Women, and too daring, jealous and resentful, where that Sex comes in Question. They are haughty to Strangers, but courteous to Acquaintance. They are too proud to transact Business in a menial Way, which is therefore generally done by Frenchmen. They are so passionate, as to hurry into Duels; and so revengeful in Jealousy, that they will not be content without shedding Blood. They and their Ladies dress in Black, and the Ladies paint. There is also an odd Moorish Custom among them, of the Ladies sitting cross-legg'd on Carpets, while the Master of the Family sits in his Chair at Table. Their Language is lofty, and nearer the Latin than either Italian or French. The Portuguese resembles it, but is harsher. The old Celtic Language of the Country (which is now mixed with Latin) resembles the Welsh or Irish, which 'tis said has a great Affinity with the Hebrew, or the Language spoken by the Descendents of Japhet, who first peopled Europe. Their Religion is that of the Roman Church, and they maintain it with great Zeal; witness the the Inquisition, which is more severe here than in any of the Pope's Dominions.

LECT. IX.

1. ANDALU'SIA lies contiguous to the Km. of Algarve in Portugal, and to the Straits of Gibraltar. It's Inhabitants value themselves for their Sharpness, which their Neighbours, the Castilians, who affect Openness and Sincerity, improve against them to a Proverb. They are so populous, that with the Province of Galicia they could raise 50,000 Foot and 20,000 Horse. It's Cap. *Seville* * is seated in a noble fruitful Plain, on the River Guadalquivir; over which is a Bridge of 17 Boats, to a large Suburb called

* Dr. Busching makes Seville a distinct Prov. from Andalusia.

called *Triana*. Both are 14 m. about, tho' the Walls are only 8. These are adorned with 15 Gates and 166 stately Towers. It's Inhabitants are about 300,000. Here are a Mint and costly Exchange, a Palace also for the K. a university, and a Court of Inquisition, which has 4000 Officers; one Tenth whereof might suffice to remind us of the Spanish Proverb, *Hase la Cruz* (i. e. pray to be preserved from the Claws of those merciless Beasts of Prey.) To balance this Court of Iniquity, there is a charitable Foundation called a House of Mercy. A great Trade is carried on here in Corn, Wine, Oil, Silk, Silver Stuffs, &c. Here too formerly the W. India Trade centered, till it was removed to Cadiz. The Cathedral is a great Building in the Gothic and Moorish Taste. It has 9 Gates, 80 Windows, and 82 Altars, on which 500 Masses are said every Day. On its Tower, the famed Statue of the Woman, *Giralda*, serves as a Weather-Cock to point to the Wind. Besides it's other costly Ornaments, it's Repository on the high Altar weighs 6½ C. of massive Silver. Near the River is a stately Building, called the Golden Tower. Provisions are so very cheap in this Place, 'tis a Proverb, that "those whom God loves, he gives a House and Living to in Seville." But this Place is liable to be overflowed. *Córdoba*, formerly the Metropolis of the Moorish Km^o, and next in Dignity to Seville, stands in a delightful Plain at the Foot of the Mountains of Sierra Morena. It is walled with Stone, and has 13 Gates; besides a noble walled Suburb. It's Streets are large, and adorned with curious Fountains; and there is a magnificent Palace of the Gothic Ks. in Possession of the Inquisitors. But it is chiefly noted for a very great Moorish Building, which is justly esteemed one of the Wonders of the World. It is 600 Feet long, 500 broad, and proportionably high. The Roofs, which are surprisngly bold and lofty, are supported by 350 Marble Pillars, in ten Rows, forming 11 Isles, in which are 366 Altars and 24 Gates. The Inhabitants amount to 14,000. *Cádiz*, next in Rank to Royal

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Cities,

* This with *Dr. Busbing*; is the Cap. of a distinct Prov.

Cities, is built in a little Island, and has a spacious Harbour. It was a Place of vast Commerce and Grandeur; till it was totally destroyed by the Moors. It is now, however, well fortified after the modern Manner, and the Seat of the India Company; the Centre of the America Trade, and has 5000 Families, yet but one Parish which is a Cathedral. *Puerto de Santa Maria* (or *Port St. Mary's*) over against it is a larger Place. *Xeres de la Frontera*, a fine wall'd City, gives Name to that generous Wine we call Sherry, of which they make 60,000 Pipes a Year. *Gibraltar*, so called from a Mountain beside it, is said to be one of the Places where Hercules set up a Pillar; as Abila of old, now Sierra Ximiera or Céuta, in the Afric Shore is the other. 'Tis so well fortified by high Hills on the Land Side, as to be almost inaccessible; and it can't be starved out or taken by Sea, as long as the English (in whose Hands it is) can preserve their Superiority by Sea. *Baeza* is famous for dying the finest Scarlet. *San Lúcar de Barameda*, 45 Miles below Seville, serves as a Port to it. 'Tis strong, populous and wealthy, defended by three Castles, adorned with a Palace, and has 6000 Families. *Carmóna*, seated on a craggy Eminence, has a noble Castle; and a high and strong Wall with 118 Towers. At *Móguer*, the River is called *Tinto*, from its remarkable yellow Colour: It petrifies all the Sand it runs over, parches up all Plants watered by it, and breeds no living Creatures. It is good only to cure Worms in Cattle.

2. The Km. of GRA'NADA is the most fruitful in Spain; the most unsightly Mountains being covered with Vines or Fruit Trees; and the Bunches of Grapes are so large as to require to be carried on a Pole between two Men, some of them weighing 40lb. *Gránada*, seated at the Foot of Sierra Nevada (or the Snowy Mountain) between two pleasant Valleys, with a fine fruitful Plain open to it at W. is divided by the River Darro. It's Wall is 10 m. about, and has 20 beautiful Gates, 1030 Towers, and two old Castles; one whereof, for its Size and 30 Towers, looks like a City, and has a Royal Palace in the Mosco

resco Stile, which for Largeness and Magnificence may be esteemed the Wonder of the World. The other Castle lies opposite to it, and is also prodigious. Besides these are many others less notable. The Arsenal is a noble Building, well stocked with Arms, and there are also a University and Inquisition, &c. The Inhabitants are about 50,000 Families. *Málaga* is an ancient City and commodious Sea-port. It has a fine Moat that runs into it, with 4 Stairs to take Water at, and 24 Pillars of Jasper Stone to fasten the Ships to. 'Tis encompassed with a double Wall and stately Towers; and the River Guadalmedina runs thro' it, over which is a stately Bridge. The City is so situated as to afford a most beautiful Prospect. It has 12,000 Families. *Almería*, a City once of great Splendor, is now reduced very low. In its Neighbourhood are Amethysts, Emeralds, Garnets and Agates. *Guádix* lies in a deep Valley, inclosed with craggy Rocks; and 'tis encompassed with strong Walls and Towers. *Ronda*, a strong built City, has a Cave of 400 Steps deep, where is Water. Here too is St. Francis's Square, adorned with poplar Walks and Fountains. Near *Antequera* is a Salt-pit, 3 m. long and near two broad, which supplies all about; and 8 or 9 m. off, is a Spring that dissolves the Stone, and brings it away by Urine. There are Rocks too which at a Distance look like Men, Beasts, Buildings; and vast Caverns supported by Pillars, from whence Minerals had been dug. *Albáma* is famed for its Baths, which are good for Rheumatic and other Pains. *Guíscar* is famous for washing of Wool, to the amount of 400,000 Ct. Weight a Year. The craggy Mountains of *Los Alpujaras* are above 50 m. long and 20 broad, but have delightful Vales interposed.

3. The Km. of MU'RCIA (as most other Provinces) is governed by a Lord Lieutenant; and has three Cities, some noted Towns and Abundance of Villages. Its Cap. *Múrcia* has 12 Gates, several noble Buildings and Squares, and 6500 Families. They make 210,000lb. of Silk a Year. *Cartagena* is seated on the Side of a Hill, with a good Harbour sheltered by a small Island,

and has 1200 Inhabitants. The Air is so temperate here, that Roses blow in Christmasts as well as in June with us. *Caravaca* is resorted to for the Sake of a Cross, said to be brought down by two Angels, in the Presence of a Moorish K.

4. The Km. of VALENTIA by the Sea is justly compared to a delightful Garden, or earthly Paradise. The Articles of Sugar, Rice and Silk only yield in the Year 3,000,000 Pieces of Eight. Here is Abundance of Alum, Cochineal and the whitest Lime *. Its Cap. of the same Name is surrounded with a stout old Wall, in which are several stately Towers and 13 Gates. It has a University and Inquisition, &c. and 15,000 Families. In its Cathedral is a Chalice of a rich Kind of Agate, which they pretend our Saviour used at his last Supper, &c. *Alicant* has a commodious Harbour and good Trade; well known to the English for its delicate Wines and Fruit. *Morvedro* stands on the same Spot with the unfortunate *Saguntum*, and 'tis fenced with Walls and Towers.

5. In O'LD CASTILE some Mountains are so high as to be covered with Snow all the Year; and the Snow is carried to the Towns, and sold to cool their Wine. The City *Burgos* has the worst Situation in Spain; and hence the Proverb, that it has 9 Months from Winter and 3 from Hell (because excessively hot.) It's Cathedral is one of the noblest and richest in Spain, except the Escorial; and there are a great Number of stately Buildings, beautiful Squares, Piazzas, Fountains, &c. and the Inhabitants are much more industrious than in other Parts of Spain. *Valadolid* may be set in Contrast to Burgos for the Beauty of its Situation. It has a Piazza which is the Model of that in Madrid; with several stately Buildings, Squares, Fountains, &c. and to crown all the Visto of a vast Number of Towns, Villages, Seats, Castles, Towers, &c. *Segovia* is watered by an Aqueduct, raised on two Rows of Arches, which also supplies the

* Dr. *Busching* places a great Salt-work in this Prov.

the Fountains and other Water Works of the Gardens of the Nobility. 'Tis encompassed with great Walls. in which are lofty Towers and 8 stately Gates. 'Tis a Place of Trade, and has 8000 Families. The principal Mint of Spain is here, and can coin 30,000 Ducats a Day. They make also good writing Paper, and the best Cloth, &c. No Idleness is suffered; whence it has got the honorable Title of the Painful. *Sigüenza* is a fine strong, wealthy City. *Longronno* is almost impregnable by it's Situation; as there are no Eminencies in the Neighbourhood to command it, and the Springs about it will not allow the undermining it's Walls; also the whole Country about it can be laid under Water.

6. NE'W CASTILE with Old Castile and Estramadura, are by Spanish Authors often considered as one Province; tho' it is distinguished from them by Chains of Mountains. The Castilian Language is esteemed the purest and most elegant of all the Spanish Dialects. Here is MA'DRID, the Residence of the Ks. of Spain, and Cap. of the Km. It has about 150,000 Inhabitants; yet is only called a Town, and never a City. It is 9 m. about; and contains 400 handsome Streets. The Houses are fair and lofty, of Brick, with lattice Windows of Canvass, or oiled Cloth; or, if glazed, the Sashes are taken down in Summer. Here are 14 stately Squares, 18 Parishes, 57 Monasteries and Nunneries, a great many Chapels, and 22 Hospitals and charitable Foundations: Of these the General Hospital for all Nations has from 500 to 1000 Patients. The Grand Square is uniformly built, with Piazzas to walk in, and continued Rows of Balconies above; and here they can exhibit their Bull-baitings, or other Shews, to 50,000 Spectators. The Royal Palace is a spacious and magnificent Building, very richly furnished; consisting of three fair Courts, about which are Apartments for the Royal Family, with all proper Offices, and Lodgings for the Household. And there are 12,000 Buildings besides, mostly of Stone, in an elegant Stile for the Nobility and Gentry; and there are rather more

for the poorer Sort. The Bridge looks so amazingly lofty in Summer, when the River is almost dry, as to occasion the Joke, that they should either buy Water, or sell the Bridge; but in Winter the Bridge is sometimes too little for the River. The *Prado*, at the End of the Town where the Quality resort, is a delightful Plain; shaded with Rows of Poplars, and watered with 23 Fountains: On all publick Occasions, the Women not only make the grandest Appearance there, and in their Balconies; but the Front of the Houses are adorned with the richest Tapestry, Carpets, Pictures, &c. for 'tis only then they are permitted to appear unveiled. At the End of the *Prado* is a noble Palace of a new Construction; consisting of a spacious Square, in which are a great Number of stately Rooms, adorned with the costliest Furniture and finest Paintings. It's Gardens also are a perfect Paradise, for Walks and Water-works; with all the Productions of Art and Nature. Madrid is governed by a Gent. well versed in the Law, chosen by the K. and called a *Corregidor* (not unlike our Lord Mayor) and under him are 41 *Regidores* (not unlike our Aldermen) who compose his Council; and act as inferior Judges and Magistrates.—To the E. of the Town is a Royal Seat, called *Buen Retiro*, and two delightful Hermitages, &c.

Toledo, once the Cap. of Spain and Residence of the Gothic Ks. now gives Place to Madrid. 'Tis built on a high, steep and craggy Rock; almost inaccessible on all Sides, and made more so by the *Tajo*, which encompasses it like a Horse-shoe. The Land Side is fortified with a double Wall, in which are 5 large Gates, besides Posterns, and 150 stately Towers. 'Tis divided into 23 Wards, and has 27 Parishes and 2 Colleges, besides many Religious Houses and Hospitals. It has also a noble old Palace and 17 Squares, or Market Places, with excellent Sewers; but there is one Inconveniency attends it, that it has no Water but from the River. The Cathedral is a magnificent Building: It's Roof is supported by 88 stately Columns; and it has two Choirs, one of which is the burying

Place of their Monarchs. 'Tis shut up with costly Iron Gates, fixed on Bases of Jasper Stone; and there is a brazen Pulpit at each Side of them. The other Choir is curiously adorned with Niches, Statues, &c. Eight beautiful Gates lead into the Building; and over it is a grand Tower, and a Ring of prodigious Bells. In this Church are 34 Chapels, and its Altars, Lamps, Windows, &c. are too numerous to be recited. Its Treasures are inestimable. The Steel here and in Bilboa is esteemed the best in Europe. *Ciudad Real*, lying in a deep Vale, is liable to be suddenly overflowed by Mountain Torrents; therefore they have appointed a Watchman to give them Notice by Toll of Bell. At *Alcála di Henarez* is a noble University; and in it that great Work, the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, was compleated; by the Assistance of some of the most learned Men in Europe; however it yields to Bp. Walton's Polyglot, printed at London. Besides these, there are many considerable Places which we omit. The *Escúrial*, tho' a poor Village, gives Name to a Royal Palace, which is not only the finest in the Km. but, perhaps, in the World. It was built by K. Philip II. in Honor of St. Laurence. It would take four Days, and a 100 m. Walk, to see the Place; and a Folio to describe it. The Pantheon, or burial Vault of the Ks. and Queens, is the most striking Part of it; where the Arms of Spain are curiously emblazon'd with Gems and Metals; which serve at once as a notable Specimen of human Pride and Frailty. At *Aranjuez* is another Royal Palace; and, tho' inferior to the Escúrial in Bigness and Elegancy of Structure, excels it in its delicious Gardens and surprising Water Works, which are here in the highest Perfection.

LECT. X.

7. ESTRAMADURA has Part of it in the Portuguese Dominions. 'Tis a sultry Country, but otherwise so pleasant and fruitful, that several of the Ancients placed the Elysian Fields in a fine Plain here, called

ed *La Vera de Plasencia*; whither Charles the V. retired after he had resigned his Dominions. The Cap. *Mérida*, which suffered greatly by the Moors, has, besides its numerous Ruins, ab. 1000 Houses. *Plasencia* (so called from its fine Situation) is secured by Walls and Towers. It has 7 Gates, 7 Squares, 7 Fountains, 22 fine Streets, and 2000 Houses, &c. with a Visto to *Xerachio* on an Eminence, inclosed with Trees; also to *Pasaron* in a delightful Vale; and to *Copera*, famed for its Baths. *Bejar* lies between two Mtns. covered with Snow, and has a very hot and a very cold Spring; and a Lake which, by an odd Sort of Agitation, certainly predicts the Weather. At the Town of *Alcántara*, the River of that Name runs with a surprising Rapidity into the Tàjo; yet never damages the old Roman Bridge that is built there. There is an Order of Knights of the Name, that wear red Crosses on white Habits.

8. The Km. of *LEÓN* has 8 Cities, 6 Bpcs, and an University. It's Cap. *León*, has ab. 2000 Houses. *Salamánca*, a walled City, is built on three Hills and two Vallies; with a fine Prospect to the Country about. It has 162 Streets, and 5000 Houses; also a very fine Cathedral and University, in which are 75 Professors, and above 7000 Students. *Zamora* stands high on a Rock, strengthened with Walls and Towers. The Inhabitants of *Toro* are thought to be stronger, and the Women taller and finer shaped than in other Places; but it is much famed for its Laws for preventing litigious Suits. In *Medina del Campo*, neither the Pope can bestow a Benefice, nor the K. an Employment; but this Privilege occasions such Quarrelling and Blood-shed, they had better have wanted it.

9. The Km. of *GA'LICIA*, by the Sea, has *Corúña* and *Ferrol* for it's chief Ports. It is governed by a Lord Lieutenant. *Compostella*, at the Foot of an high Mountain, is walled, has 7 Gates, and ab. 10,000 Inhabitants. A Number of Pilgrims come here to pay their Devotion to their great Saint Jago (*i.e.* James the Apostle) who, they say, is buried here; and they are

are kindly entertained in an Hospital, for the Purpose. The Apostles Church is a most magnificent Building; and the Cloisters adjoining it the best in all Spain. The Cupola is very high, and adorned with four stately Towers; and Lewis the XI. of France built one much higher, in which are 24 prodigious Bells. The Repository over the Altar is the finest and richest in the World. The Spring *Lonzano*, on Mt. *Cabret*, ebbs and flows with the Sea; and is sometimes quite warm, and sometimes very cold. At *Orénse* are Springs so hot as to boil an Egg; whereof those in the City are used only for Washing, and those without Medicinally—Besides the above, there are many other Cities and considerable Towns; of which several are walled.—Cape *Finisterre* is the most Wn. Point of the Prov.

10. The Inhabitants of the Principality of *ASTURIAS*, like our Walsh, are a brave People; of whom the K. of Spain's eldest Son is always the Prince. It's only City *Oviedo*, seated on an high Flat, in a mountainous Country, is walled; and has 7 Gates, an old Castle, a Cathedral, a University, &c. and 1400 Houses.

11. The Lordship of *BISCAY* is mountainous and barren; yet has Plenty of Cider and small Wine, Ship Timber, and the best Iron. The Biscayans have the Privilege to refuse the K. if he requires what is disagreeable; and they have a Custom, if a Stranger comes to live with them, to oblige him, before the Year is out, to make Proof of his being of the old Christian Extraction (*i. e.* neither Jew nor Moor) or he must turn out. *Bilbao*, the Cap. is pleasantly seated, and has a good Harbour. *St. Sébastian* is inclosed with a triple Wall, and has a Mole which will receive 200 Ships.

12. The upper Part of the Km. of *NAVARRÉ* abounds in Mountains, Metals, hot Springs and Baths, &c. The Inhabitants here, as in other Parts of Spain, were wont to chuse, and swear their Chiefs, at some great Tree. *Pampelona* the Cap. (marked in our Map with the Letter a) is finely situated, beautified and forti-

fortified; yet has but 100 Families besides the Garrison. *Tudela* (b) has 3000 Houses. *Eßela* (c) (the Star) is of Use to accommodate Pilgrims, in their Way to Compostella; thro' the difficult Pass *Lizara*. *Olite* (d) and *Tafalla* (e) for the Beauty of their Situation, and Fruitfulness of the Country about them, are called the Flower of Navarre; they have both of them fine Palaces, built by Charles the III. of Navarre. The best Part of the Py'renees are three large pleasant and fruitful Vales, encompassed with exceeding high Mountains, in whose spacious Caverns human Bones have been found of great Size.

13. The Km. of ARAGON is mountainous, but full of delightful Vales; and if the Trees are watered they will bear three or four Times a Year. The Mediterranean and the E'bro serve to enrich it with Fish and Trade. *Saragoza*, the Cap. is an ancient, opulent, walled City, with stately Suburbs, and 15,000 Families. The Repository for the Pix, over the high Altar of the Cathedral, is of massy Silver, 612 lb. weight. The Inquisitors have the K's Palace; and besides it, there are several fine Buildings. We shall omit the other Cities, whether open or fortified with Walls and Towers; only shall observe that near *Darbéa*, is a Cave in a Rock, 8 Yards broad, 8 high, and 70 long; and the Town *Sallent* has it's Name from a mighty Water-fall near it.

14. CATALO'NIA is washed by the Mediterranean: The Inhabitants are said to be extremely frugal at their Tables, in ordinary; and as luxurious in their Feasts. It's Cap. *Barcelóna*, formerly the Seat of some Gothick Ks, is inferior to few in Europe, that are not the Courts of Princes. It lies high, and opens to the Sea in a beautiful Semicircle; which, with it's Fortifications, Castle, Churches, and other sumptuous Buildings, yield a fine Prospect. It's Castle, on the Foot of a Mountain, commands the Place. It has 15,000 Families. *Tarragóna* was formerly a Place of great Strength and Note. The Walls of *Tortósa* are ancient and of great Compass, with a strong Castle, but no Outworks. On the Mountain *Mosen*, near *Vitque*, are found excellent

cellent white and purple Amethysts and Topazes. *Terrosio* is famed for curing Mad-folks to a Proverb. And at *Bálaquer* they shew a Picture which they pretend was drawn from our Saviour, by Nicodemus; and 'tis much resorted to by Devotees.

This Prov. borders on the *Pyrenées*, and we might begin to climb them, by one of the five Passes, by which People go into France; but we had better first take Shipping at Barcelona, to pay a Visit to the Spanish Islands.

The Spanish ISLANDS * are, viz. 1. *Majórca*, ab. 60 m by 50. It has only one City; but several good Towns, Ports and Villages. It has produced 16,000 Tuns of Oil in a Year. The Cap. of the same Name is square, and strengthened with strong Walls. It has 8 Gates and 15,000 Families. 2. *Minórca*, which is 38 m. by 15, is in the Hands of the English. Here is *Portmahón*, one of the finest Ports in Europe, for its Capaciousness and Security from Winds and Enemies. 3. Nearer Spain is the little Island *Ivica* or *Yvica*, which is said to have no venomous Creatures in it, or can live in it; whilst, 4. *Fermentera*, or rather, 5. *Colubrera* is uninhabited on Account of them. 6. In *Cabrera* Goats breed in plenty. — These Is. lie in the Mediterranean. —

The Is. on the Spanish Coasts, without the Straits, are inconsiderable, except *Gades*, which is remarkable for its being resorted to by Foreigners: Here too were the famed City and Temple of Hercules.

Besides the abovementioned Places, the K. of Spain has Possessions in the Netherlands and Italy; the vast Kms. of Mexico, Peru, &c. in America; the Philippine Is. in Asia; with the Canaries in Africa, &c. which will all be spoken to in their proper Places.

FRANCE.

* Majorca and Minorca, with a few small Is. about them, were called the *Balearic*, or Is. of Slingers; and Ivica and Fermentera were called *Pythysa*, from the Pine Trees that grew in them.

FRANCE.

FRANCE to the E. borders on Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and the Alps, and is divided from Spain by the Pyrénian Mountains. It has the Advantage of so fine a Situation (lying from Lat. $42\frac{1}{2}$ to 51 Deg. with ab. 13 Deg. Long.) that it is one of the pleasantest and most beautiful in Europe. In the Mediterranean Sea there are three Islands, called the *Hiéros*, and others called the *Larins*; in one of which is the strongest Prison in France; there are also in the Ocean, the larger Islands of *Oleron*, *Re*, *Noirmoutier*, *Belle-isle*, and *Ouessant*. The chief Rivers are, 1. The *Seine* which waters Paris, the Metropolis of the Km. 2. The *Loire*, which is navigable at Roanne, a little below the Fall of Piney (*i. e.* Rocks so called) and is kept so at a considerable Expence. 3. The *Garonne*, which receives many Rivers and abounds with Islands. It begins to be navigable about Toulouse. The Tide drives it's Waters 29 Leagues back; and flowing over the Level of the River, exhibits the Appearance of a Roller as it flows. 4. The *Rhône*, which crosses the Lakes of Genève, and four Miles below Genève loses itself in the Clift of a Rock, 25 Fathoms deep, making over the Clift a very thick Fog, by the dashing of the Waters beneath; till at the Bridge of Arlon, it comes out of the Abyss and runs in a broader Channel.

The French are quick witted and gay, but thought to be too volatile. They abound in Compliments, are very civil to Strangers, and conversable, or rather talkative: As familiar at first Sight as if long acquainted. They are something fantastical in Dress, but generally genteel; especially the Women, who are well shaped and fair enough, except that in the Sn. Parts they are swarthy. The Nobility and Gentry are generally averse to Trade; hence their Children take to the Law, the Sword, or the Church. Their
Re-



Plate 6. Facing Pg. 100.

Religion is the Roman Catholick ; but they pay no Regard to the Pope's Bulls, except the Consent of their Church go along with them. There are however many Protestants among them ; notwithstanding the very severe Edicts which are made against them. Their Language is more used in Courts, and more generally understood than any modern Language in Christendom. Trade has been greatly improved among them of late ; and they export great Quantities of Wine and other Commodities, the produce of their Country.

There is in France a Shew of their ancient free Government by Parliaments ; particularly, in the Liberty some have taken to remonstrate to the King, against his oppressing his Subjects ; but the King is nevertheless absolute : The Style of his Edicts being, " So be it ; for such is our Will and Pleasure." The Parliaments therefore, are only Courts of Justice for civil and criminal Cases. Besides these, there are Councils, which have much the same Sort of Authority ; with Chambers of Accounts, and Courts of Aid for transacting the King's Business : And under these *supreme* Courts are other *inferior*, or *presidial* Courts, each of which has two Chiefs ; the one whereof judges definitely to the amount of 250 Livres, or 10 Livres *per Annum*, and the other to double the Sum. Moreover, the Km. is divided into Generalities ; in each of which is commonly an Office of the Treasurers of France, and a Commissary from the King, called an Intendant : And the Generalities are subdivided into Elections, which settle the Proportion of Taxes to be paid the King. For criminal Cases, there are Bailiffs, Provosts or Seneschals, vested with much the same Power, to pursue, seize, and punish Criminals, as the Laws direct, with Appeals to Parliament *. The K. has
near

* There are said to be in France 17 Universities, 18 ABps, 109 Bps, 16 Heads of Religious Orders, 257 Commandaries of Malthe, 556 Abbies of Nuns, 1356 Abbies of Monks, 700 Convents of Cordeliers, 1240 Pricies, 15200 Chapels that have Chaplains, ab. 36,441 Parishes, and 14,077 Convents of all

near him four Councils, 1. Of *State*, for Matters of War, Peace, Alliances, &c. 2. Of the *Finances*, for the Revenue 3. Of *Dispatches*, for Petitions to the K. Commissions, Addresses, &c. 4. Of *Parties*, or to hear Parties; for it reverses the Sentences of the other Courts, &c. The K. has a Revenue of ab. 15 Millions, Sterling, in Time of Peace; and keeps on Foot an Army of between 2 and 4 hundred thousand Horse and Foot. He has also 111 Men of War, and ab. 70,000 Sea-men. By the Salique Law, all Females are excluded from the Throne. The People keep their Accounts in Crowns, Livres, Sols and Deniers; and the Crown at present is worth about 2 s. 8 d. English.

It is not easy to settle the French Dominions, they are so constantly varying, thro' their Contests with their Neighbours; however we shall proceed from the Prov. of Roussillon, where we crossed the Pyrénées, to the Left and Right, thro' the Km; and take Notice of what seems most observable in the Prov.

1—4. The Prov. of ROUSILLON is enclosed with Hills, and very hot; yet yields two or three Harvests in the Year. The Prov. of St. FOIX, NAVAARRE, and BEARN, all lie by the Foot of the Pyrénees; and in the last, they sow the Indian Corn Mailloc, and have Plenty of Flax and Wine. The Inhabitants generally embraced the Reformation.

5. In GUIENNE Prov. lies *Bourdeaux*, on the Banks of the Garonne, ab. 60 m. from the Ocean. It is one of the most ancient and fairest Cities in France; and resorted to by Merchants from most Parts of Europe. Its Haven is capacious and safe; in the Figure of a Crescent. The City itself is well built, in the Form of a Bow, of which the Garonne is the String. Its Palaces, Town-house, Fair, Market, Fountains, Cathedral, Key, Castle which commands the Harbour, and the Watch-tower below the City, &c. are all worth seeing. Great Quantities of
Wine

all Orders. The Number of Male Religious 122,600, and Females 82,000; or of both 204,600: An immense Number to be supported by the Industry of their Fellow Subjects!

Wine and other Goods are exported from hence. The Citadel of *Blaye*, in its Neighbourhood, is built on a Rock; and all Ships that go to Bourdeaux must leave in it their Guns and other Arms. GASCOGNE is the S. Part of Guiénne. *Comminges* on the Top and Side of a Hill, with some other Places near the Borders of Spain, have the Privilege of trading there in War as well as Peace; except in contraband Goods. At some Distance stand the large Ruins of the ancient *Comminges*. *Bagnères* and *Barège* and *Dâx* are noted for their hot Baths and mineral Waters. At *Soules* is plenty of Ship-timber. *Bayonne*, near the Conflux of the Ardour and Nive, is one of the Keys of the Km. on the Side of Spain. 'Tis well fortified, and its Trade is considerable. The People here invented the Method of making Whale Oil, to save the Trouble of importing the Flesh of the Whales, which was usually corrupted before they could get it Home.

LECT. XI.

6 In LA'NGUEDOC is the famous *Canal* which joins the Mediterranean with the Ocean, made by Lewis XIV. It is supplied by two large Basons at *Narouze*, the highest Land; and the Unevenness of the Ground remedied by Sluices. After all it don't answer the End of opening a Communication between the Seas for the Navy; nor is it of much Use for inland Trade, there are so many Stops from the Sluices. *Toulouse*, which is said to be next in Size to Paris, lies well for Trade; but the Genius of the People is turned another Way. It's Bridge and Cathedral are noble Buildings. Here are a Capitol, Amphitheatre, Aqueducts and Temples; with other Remains of Antiquity. It's University is reckoned the second in the Km; and they have an Academy of Belles-lettres, which, in the Floral Games; distributes to the best Performers in Poetry a Golden Amaranthus; and in Silver, an Eglantine, Violet and Marygold. The Albigenſes, ſo much famed for
their

their Opposition to Popery, subsisted in this Prov. 'till they were either cut off by a Crusade, or forced to fly to Provence and elsewhere: However, there are in the Mtns of the *Cevénnes* numerous Protestants at this Day. *Narbonne* is a large ancient well fortified City, with several Remains of Antiquity; and its Cathedral is remarkable for its Organ and Paintings. Near it was a Lake which formed an Harbour, 'till the Sea withdrew and left it shallow. At *Carcassonne* are Quarries of fine Flesh colored and white Marble. At the Foot of the Pyrenees, near *Ales*, issue two hot Springs; and there are found Gold and Silver Sand in the Rivulets among the Hills. Near *Gabian*, a Village of *Béziers*, is a Spring, on the Top whereof swims an Oil that is good for Wounds, and another that is good for the Gout; also Coal Mines, and a Gum proper to make Tar. *Nîmes* is a very ancient City, pleasantly situated, and has several Roman Antiquities. *Montpellier* is so much famed for its fine Air and Situation, that it is greatly resorted to by Foreigners; especially the English, in hectic Disorders. It is an ancient City, adorned with stately Edifices and a strong Citadel; and has a University, Royal Academy, and an excellent Physic Garden: 3 m. off at *Perault*, a Pit of rain Water, tho' cold, is continually boiling. In *Balarue* are hot Baths, into which if a dry Vessel be put with Eggs, the Eggs will be hatched. The Water, when taken out, retains its Heat for 7 or 8 Hours; yet is slower in boiling than common Water. At *Beaucaire* is a notable Fair much resorted to by the neighbouring Nations. The Bridge of *Gard*, between two Mountains, consists of three Stories of Arches; and was once an Aqueduct. At *Quissac* is a periodical Spring that flows, as by a Syphon, for 7 Hours, and intermits 5. The Country of *Velay* is full of Mountains, which for six Months in the Year are covered with Snow.

7. In PROVENÇE grow Pomegranates, Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Cyprus-trees, Palm-trees, Figs, and a great deal of a strong, sweet, heady Wine. *Aix*, the Metropolis, is a very ancient City. It is adorned

adorned with a great many Fountains and several fine Squares. There is also a noble Walk for the Citizens, about a Mile long; set with four Rows of Trees, and adorned with elegant Buildings of Free-stone, Sculptures and Balconies. *Arles* has several Remains of Antiquity; particularly Part of an Amphitheatre, 1280 f. Diameter, with two Rows of Arches, one above the other. Here is also an Obelisk of Oriental Granate, 52 f. high, and 7 f. Diameter at the Base. *Marseilles* is an ancient, rich and populous City. The Inhabitants excel in the Knowledge of Maritime Affairs. The capital Gallies of France are laid up here, and 'tis the great Rendezvous for their Levantine Ships. The City is seated on a Hill, at the Foot of a rocky Mountain, and has a noble Arsenal and Armory; with a capacious, safe Harbour, secured by a Chain and Forts. *Toulon* is open to the S. and sheltered with high Mountains to the N. It's Port, which is almost inclosed with two fine Moles, is the largest and safest in the World. The City also is large and well fortified but dirty. There is an Arsenal in it, well furnished with Naval Stores; whence the largest Ships of the Royal Fleet of France are usually fitted out. At *Hieres* the Sea retired above 2000 Paces, and spoiled the Harbour.—As for *Avignon* and its Territories, they belong to the Pope; Pope Clement VI. having bought them of Jane, Queen of Sicily and Countess of Provence. It is a large and flourishing City, trades in Silk, and has several noble Palaces and other magnificent Buildings. Its Walls are strong, Churches stately, and Avenues pleasant.—The Principality of ORANGE, the Inheritance of brave K. William III. lies also in this Prov. and its chief City *O'range* is well watered and has several Monuments of Antiquity.

8. In DAUPHINE is the golden Mount, or Mine, where Diamonds are found. Here also are Manna, Benzoin, Agaric, &c. The Hills are covered with Larch-trees, which are very durable in Buildings, and resemble Cedar. And there are wild Goats which leap from Rock to Rock, with Bears and Shamois,

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mois, &c. *Grenoble*, it's Cap. is pleasantly situated, strong and populous; and near it, amidst frightful Rocks of the Alps, is a famous Carthusian Convent. *Viéne* is an ancient Town, and has a beautiful Cathedral. In *GAPENCOIS* Territory, of which *Gáp* is the chief Town, are two Springs which increase and decrease their Waters as the Days lengthen and shorten; and at *Die* two more, within a Foot of each other; the one whereof is sweet, and the other salt. The Spring of *Monetier d'Ambel* sometimes spouts it's Water above 6 f. high: And in a small Spot of Ground, ab. 18 f. square, a lambent Flame is sometimes observed to play in Winter. At *Nyon* is a remarkable cold Wind, called *Pontias*, from a Hill near the Place, which blows from Midnight to 10 or 11 in the Morning.

9. *Lyons*, the Cap. of *LY'ONNOIS*, is a large and fine City, and one of the most considerable in Europe. It has a Cathedral and 4 Collegiate Churches; besides a Number of Parishes and Religious Houses, and 90,000 Souls. There is a good Observatory and Library, with two fine Squares, in one of which is an equestrian brazen Statue of *Lewis the XIV.* and in the other a noble Guild-hall. At *St. Stephen's*, by the Brook *Furten*, they make very good Arms and other Iron Works; the Water of the Brook being very proper for tempering the Iron and Steel.

10. The Upper *AUVERGNE* is covered with Snow, for 8 or 9 Months in the Year; and the lower is one of the finest and most fruitful Countries in the World. *Clermont*, the Cap. is supplied by a Spring whose Waters petrify; from whence a Bridge has been formed over the *Tisfretaine* Rivulet, and a Sheet of Stone was cut away, 48 f. long, and 24 broad. At *Aigue-Perse* is a Spring that boils violently, and makes a Noise like Water thrown upon Lime, and is said to kill Animals; yet is cold and almost insipid. At *Pont-Gibaud* is one that is sourish; and tastes a little like Wine. The Bridge at *Brioude*, built by the ancient Romans, is of a single Arch and wonderful Structure; and reckoned one of the finest in Europe.

It

It rests on two Mountains, and rises to a prodigious Height. On the Top of a high Hill by *Alegre* is a great Lake, which is said to be bottomless.

11. The Inhabitants of *LA MA'RCHE* are as humane as those of *Limosin*, beside it, are thought to be savage. *Guéret* is the Cap. tho' a small City. At *Grand-mont* is a fine Abbey, seated in a cold, barren Place, full of Rocks and Bogs.

12. The Prov. of *LIMO'SIN* abounds in Chesnuts; and the People live mostly on their Fruit. There are also Mines of Steel, which is much better than the artificial; and the Horses bred here are the best in France. The Cap. is *Limoges*, whose Cathedral the Natives say was built by the English, as they think all their other Gothic Buildings were; and there's a Clock in the Collegiate Church, in which the Figure of Death strikes the Hours. *Tulle* lies among Mnts. and frightful Precipices; and the pleasant *Brive* among Hills covered with Chesnuts. *Uzerche* is a little Cluster of Houses, with Turrets and Pavilions seated on a steep Rock, and almost environed with the River *Vizere*.

13, 14. The Prov. of *SAINTONGE* and *ANGOUMOIS* are under one Governor. At *Saintes* are many Roman Antiquities; and at *Marinnes* they have a considerable Take of green Oysters. *Pons*, tho' small, is well fortified. *Brouage* has the finest Salt Marshes in the Km. and makes good Salt. In *Rochefort* * (a City built by Lewis the XIV.) are all the necessary Magazines and Ware-houses for Shipping, with a most commodious and large Dock, where, in 1690, they built 15 Gallies and two large Men of War, in less than 8 Months. Here are also a Victualling-warehouse, Foundery, a Manufactory of Sail-cloth, a Hotel for educating 300 Gent. for the Navy, at the K's Expence, and to lodge the Marines. The Entrance of the River and Road are well defended by Forts; and there is a long Staccado across the River, defended by a Fort of 44 Guns. At *Angoulême* they trade

* Dr. *Busching* places this Town in *Aunis* Prov.

trade in Paper; and near it is a Spring which gushes out of the Earth like a River. *Cognac* is most delightfully situated, and produces a great Quantity of Wine; but 'tis chiefly famed for it's Brandy all over Europe.

15. In AU'NIS Prov. lies *La Rochelle*, a very considerable Port and trading Town, well built, with broad and straight Streets, and fine Houses supported with Piazzas and Porticos.

16. *Poitiers*, in the Province of POITOU*, seems by its Size the 2d. in the Km. but it is not populous. It has several Roman Monuments; and not far off is a Stone 25 Feet long, and 17 square, supported by four Pillars. At *Loudun*, a Society of Clergymen make up Quarrels without having Recourse to the Ordinary Forms of Law. *Thouan*, an ancient City on the Side of an Hill, is defended by high Walls, double Ditches, and the River Truc. *Richlieu*, once a Village, was changed into a fine City, by the Cardinal of the Name that was born there. At *Châtelleraud* they make Clocks, Watches, Knives, Scissars, &c. A whole Fleet may enter the Port of *Olone*, and the Entrance is defended by a Castle, with Rocks on one Side, and a large Key lies on the other. The City is called the *Sables d Olone*; i. e. the Sands of Olone.

17. The Province of BRETAGNE or BRITANY, has numerous Sea-ports. It's Capital is *Rennes*, where is a Building in which the Parliament sits; and the Stair-case before it, is greatly admired. At *Vitrè* the Women knit Thread Stockings and Gloves; which are sent to Spain and the Indies. *Nantes* is notable for excellent Brandy, and the famous Edict allowing Protestants the free Exercise of their Religion, made by Henry the IV. in 1595, which was registered afterwards in the Parliament of Paris, and confirmed by Lewis the XIII. and XIV. yet was repealed, and they were persecuted. *St. Malo* is seated on
an

* Dr. *Busching* makes the Government of Sumur, which *Bowen* omits, contain Part of Anjou and Poitou.

an Island, from whence is a Causey to the Continent. It is well fortified, and when the Gates are shut, 12 or 15 Bull-dogs are let loose to alarm the Garrison; whence 'tis said to be guarded by Dogs. The Harbour is also defended by Rocks and Sand, and hence 'tis reputed one of the Keys of France. *Briff* is a famous Sea-port Town, seated on the N. Side of a large commodious Bay, which could hold 500 Men of War, and is well defended. The Entrance, called the Goulet (or Gullet) is narrow and difficult, on Account of hidden Rocks; which makes the Port the more secure Retreat for the French King's Ships of War. The City is small, seated on a Rock, steep to the Sea, and fortified by Land. The Harbour has fine Keys and Ware-houses filled with Naval Stores, and Provisions for 70 Sail of Men of War; and Ships of 80 or 90 Guns are built here: So that this Place is the Grand Magazine of the Admiralty of France. At *Port-Louis* is a good Harbour for the largest Ships, and the Ware-houses of the French East India Company. *Port l'Orient* is often mentioned in the Accounts of Shipping.

LECT. XII.

18. *Angers*, the Cap. of ANJOU, contains 30,000 Inhabitants. It's Cathedral is remarkable for three high Steeples; the Middle one of which, resting on the other two, seems to stand in the Air. On Corpus Christi Day, they have a great Procession with burning Torches, to atone for Berengarius's pretended Crime in opposing Transubstantiation, in the Year 1019. In *Doe* is one of the finest Fountains in France; in the Form of an Horse-shoe, 72 f. about. The Water falls 7 or 8 f. into a Bason 150 f. long; then, running thro' a Bridge, it turns several Mills, and waters some fine bleaching Yards.

19. *Tours*, the Cap. of TOURAINE, is a large well built City; watered by six Rivulets, which flow from as many Fountains. It has the finest Mall in the Km. 1000 Paces long, and adorned with two Rows of Elms. There's a Library to the Cathedral,

in which is a Manuscript of the Pentateuch, and another of the Gospels, 1000 Years old. In an Abbey at *Beaulieu* is a Pyramid, 12 f. long, with Characters which none can decipher: And at *Mont-Louis*, the Houses are all cut in a Rock; so that Nothing appears above it but the Chimnies. *Chenonceau* is noted for a fine Palace and Altar, built for the Use of Queen Catherine de Medicis, and adorned with fine Italic Marbles and Statues.

20. The Prov. of BERRY produces a great Deal of Hemp and Flax, and has in it a Mine of Oker. It's Cap. *Bourges* seems very large; but there is a void Place in it's Walls, and it is not populous. Among its fine Buildings is an old costly one, built by K. Charles the VIIth's Steward. And at *Méhun* are the Remains of the Castle in which the K. starved himself to Death, for Fear of being poisoned. At *Chateau-Roux* is the most considerable Factory of woollen Cloth in the Km.

21. In BOURBONNOIS are Coal-pits and Mineral Springs; and in the Nun's Chapel of *Moulins* is the sumptuous Tomb of Henry the 11d. Duke of Montmorency, under a Cupola: His Canopy and Armour are supported by Angels, with his Effigy and that of his disconsolate Lady beside him. He was the Darling of the People, but fell a Sacrifice to the Resentment of Cardinal Richlieu. *Bourbon l'Archambaud* is famed for it's cold Mineral Waters and hot Baths, resembling those of Bath and Aix-la-Chapelle; and in its Neighbourhood are Rocks, in whose Veins are found Stones which cut Glafs, receive a Polish, and look like Diamonds.

22. In FRANCHE-COMTE, anciently a Part of Burgundy, by the Rivers *Saône*, *Doûx*, and *Legnon*, are about 30 Forges; where excellent Iron Works are made. Here is also a fine Breed of Horses, and great Quantities of Salt-petre. The City *Besançon* is well fortified, and defended by a strong Citadel, built on a high and steep Rock. In the ABP's Palace is a fine Collection of Books and Statues, &c. and in the City four noble Fountains: The 1st. a Statue

Statue of Bacchus, sitting on his Tun; the 2d. a spread Eagle; the 3d. Neptune, sitting on a Dolphin; and the 4th. a naked Nymph, pouring Water from her Breasts. Near *Vesoul* is a remarkable Spring in a hollow Rock, which after Rain sometimes overflows the Country about. *Saône* is noted for it's Salt Springs and Works. The Caves under Ground, where the Works are carrying on, are amazing; all supported with strong Pillars. They can tell by an Hydrometer the Strength of the Spring, and mix the weak with the strong to make it worth working. The Water is evaporated in Kettles, and the Salt gathered from the Bottom; and there settles also a Dross, which they are obliged to break off with Hatchets and Hammers.

23. *Dijon* in BU'RGUNDY is one of the chief Cities in France. 'Tis of an oval Form, fortified, and has an Academy of Sciences. *Sémur* is surrounded with Mtns, and has a triple Enclosure of Walls. *Autun* is an ancient City, whose Walls are washed by the River *Aroux*, and look like a Rock. At *Bourbon l'Ancy* is a very hot Spring and Bath. — The Principality of DOMBES lies in this Prov.

24. In NI'VERNOIS, the Bp. of *Bethlehem* is chiefly subsisted by the Gratifications he receives from other Bps. for performing Episcopal Functions for them; hence 'tis jocosely said, that none may more justly claim the Title of "Servant of the Servants of God."

25. *O'rléans*, the Cap. of O'RLEANSOIS, and one of the most considerable in France, is built in the Form of a Bow; and a Canal, with Dams or Sluices, runs from hence 18 Leagues to the River Loing, which afterwards falls into the Seine. The yearly Duties of the Canal amount to 150,000 Livres. The Forest of *O'rléans* is ab. 60 m. by 24, and that of *Marchenoir* ab. a third Part of it: All lofty Trees. The Castle of *Blévis* seems to lie off from the Town; yet really joins it, by a Road in the Rock. It is a Royal Palace, and its Garden is adorned with Water Works and Statues. The Forest near it takes up

3500 Acres of Ground. *Châmbor* is a Royal Palace, in the Middle of a large Park; the finest in France, in the Gothic Taste. In the Middle of it are two winding Stair-cases, one within another, yet hid from each other, 274 Steps high; and one can look from the Top to the Bottom, thro' the Nave, or Spindle. The Gardens are equally fine and large. That called Queen's-wood contains 500 Acres; and at the End of it, towards the Forest of Blois, is an Avenue half a League long. At *Montargis* there's a Castle, whose Hall is 210 f long and 52 broad; and the Inhabitants, having founded ten Chaplainships in the Parish Church, have reserved to themselves the Right of Presentation. The Forest of the Place has 8300 Acres. The Canal of *Briare* joins the Seine and Loire, by Means of the River Loing; and the Duties of it amount to 100,000 Livres a Year. At *Lorris* is an odd Custom, that if the Creditor can't prove his Debt by Witnesses, he is allowed to box the Debtor, and if he conquers he recovers his Debt; but whoever is beaten is fined 100 Pence.

26, 27. The Prov. of MA'INE and PE'RCHE are under one Governor; *Le Mans* is the Cap. of the one, and *Mortagne* of the other; and in the latter Prov. is the famous Abbey *La Trappe*, in a Vale surrounded with Hills and Forests. The Lesser Perche is under the Government of Orleanois.

28. In NO'RMANDY, a most fruitful Country, the Cap. *Rouen*, is seated in a Valley by the Seine, and surrounded with high Hills, covered with Woods on the Land Side. Vessels of 100 Tuns can come up to the Key. They have a Bridge of Boats, 270 Paces long, which rises and falls with the Tide; but in Winter they are obliged to take it to Pieces for Fear of the Ice. The City is defended with a Wall and round Towers, an old Castle and Draw-bridge. It has 35 Parishes, and the Choir of the Cathedral is lined with Copper. The great Bell is 10 f. Diameter and as high, and weighs 36,000 lb. *Gisors* is a neat populous City. *Dieppe* lies between two Mtns. and is fortified to the Sea, which makes it a Place of good Strength.

France.

EUROPE.

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Strength. It trades in Herrings, and makes nice Works in Ivory. *Hâvre-de-grace** is a strong Seaport Town and well built. It trades to Newfoundland. At *Hârfleur* are fine Fountains; and in the Middle of *Hônſleur* a Baſon is built to receive Veſſels of 3 or 4 hundred Tuns. *Pont l'Evêque* is famous for Cheeſe. *Bayeux* has a magnificent Cathedral, beautified with two high Spire Steeples, and a ſtately Tower. *Câen* is a well built City. The upper Town is fenced with a Caſtle built on a Rock; and the lower is ſurrounded with Water. *Barſleur* was formerly the beſt Port in Normandy, but it is choaked up with Sand. At *La Hogue* is an excellent Harbour for Shipping. *Mont St. Michel* is built on a Rock, a League from Shore, and is much reſorted to by Pilgrims, &c.

29. The IſLE OF FRANCE is ſubdivided into 14 Prov. the Chief whereof being the *Iſle of France* properly ſo called, we ſhall deſcribe it particularly, and the reſt in general.

The Iſle of France is ſo called on Account of the Rivers which ſeem to ſurround it. It is made moſt conſiderable by the City PA'RIſ, the Metropolis of France, and one of the largeſt and fineſt in Europe. The Seine runs thro' it. It makes an Oval, 3 Engliſh m. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and is thought to have near 500,000 Inhabitants†. The curious muſt conſult the perſpective Views, and more particular Accounts of this Place, that would get a clearer Idea of it; for it would require a Volume to deſcribe it. The Louvre, before it was burnt, was reckoned the chief Ornament of the City. The Tuilleries behind it is a grand Palace, with fine Walks, Gardens and Fountains, &c. Add the Palace of Orleans, a finiſhed Piece of Architecture, with it's Gallery of curious Paintings, done by the famous Rubens; the

F 3

Royal

* Dr. Buſching makes Harve-de-grace a diſtinct Government.

† Dr. Buſching ſays, the Number don't much exceed 400,000. becauſe the Bills of Mortality at a Medium are 17,800; and allowing one to die out of 25, the Living will be 445,000.

Royal Palace, which Cardinal Richlieu built and bestowed to Lewis the XIII. where the Parliament of Paris meets; the Bastile, a strong Fortrefs for State Criminals; the Arsenal for great Guns and Gunpowder, &c. the K's Library; the Royal Physic Garden and Labratory for Botany and Chemistry; the Royal Observatory, $2\frac{1}{2}$ Deg E. of London; the Gobelins (so called from a curious scarlet Dyer) replenished with Artists for all Trades that relate to Splendor and Magnificence; the Town-house; the Great Chastelet, where the Provost of Paris keeps his Court for Criminal Cases; and the Little Chastelet, or Court, for publick Offenders; the Churches, the Hospitals, the Bridges with their Ornaments, &c. But we must not omit the Statue erected to Lewis the XIV. in the Square of Victories, of gilt Brass, ab. 40 f. high, with that of Victory behind him; which is certainly the grandest Piece of Statuary in Europe.—In the Neighbourhood of Paris is the Royal Palace and Park of *Vincennes*, enclosed with Walls; in which is a curious Gate, &c.

Verfailles lies 4 Leagues from Paris, on a rising Ground, in a Country abounding with Game; where Lewis the XIV. made a fine Town, and the most noble Castle, or Palace, in the World. The Gardens are no less magnificent, with their Basons and Water-works: Here a Collection of Spouts, in Form of a Sheaf of Wheat, 29 f. high; and there Basons adorned with Groupes of brazen Figures of Nymphs, Cupids, Genii, &c. there a grand Canal, or magnificent Orangery, or Parterre; then a Labyrinth cut out of a natural Grove and embellished by Art, with the Statues of Esop and Cupid at the Entrance; and Fountains and Basons in Shell-work at every Turn, with Figures representing some of Esop's Fables, &c. In a Word, this Palace surpasses all that can be imagined sumptuous and excellent. The Roof, glittering with Gold, affords a glorious Prospect at a Distance. The Gardens for Statues, Canals, Groves, Grottos, Fountains; and the Royal Cabinet for Medals, Coins, Paintings, &c. either far exceed any
 Thing

Thing in Italy, or has the Choise of what it affords. The K's Lodgings are enriched with Utenfils of maffy Plate; not excepting his Bedsteads and Baluftres. Even his Stables are thought to exceed any that are in the World; and are fuperior to Royal Palaces.— In the fame Park is another noble Palace, called *Trianon*; and near it another beautiful one at *Marley*, adorned with a noble Avenue, grand Pavilions, Cascade, Parterre, Gardens with Water-fheets, Spouts, Figures, &c. and an Engine which fets 225 Pumps a going; to raife into Refervoirs, and convey by Iron Pipes, of 18 Inches bore, all the Water that fupplies the Water-works both of *Marley* and *Versailles*.—

St. Germain is adorned with many noble Seats; but is efpecially remarkable for it's beautiful Castle, which was the Refidence of K. James the II. in his Exile. At *St. Cloud* the Duke of Orleans has a noble Palace, adorned with all the Ornaments of Art and Nature. *Meudon*, *Madrid*, *Ruel*, and *Conflans* have alfo Royal Palaces. At *Charenton*, the Proteftants had an elegant Church and able Divines; 'till, on the revoking of the Edict of Nantes, all were diffipated. At *Montmorenci*, a fmall City, is a Forest, which on one Side is 6 Leagues long, and on the other, has a large fruitful Valley. *St. Denis* is remarkable for being the Burial-place of the Royal Family and Nobility; and the moft confiderable Tombs are thofe of Francis the I. Lewis the XI. and the Marfhall du Turenne. On the Altar in the Abbey is a Crofs of maffy Gold, 7 f. high, fet with Diamonds and Pearls, and by it a Table of Gold; the Altar itfelf is plated over with Silver.

LECT. XIII.

Thus much for the Ile of France, properly fo called, a few Observations may fuffice for what remains. At *Gerberoy* runs a River, fo cold in Summer, that none dare bath in it; yet it never freezes in Winter. And at *Sénlis* is one of the higheft Steeples in France. In *Compeigne* is, perhaps, the oldeft

Royal Palace in the Km. Its Forest contains 29,000 Acres. The *Ile of Adam* is an important Pass. *Dréux* is thought to be one of the oldest Cities of Gaul; and to have given Rise to the Name Druids. *Fontainebleau* gets its Name from its Springs; and is noted for a Royal Palace, which the French Kings have taken great Delight in; because 'tis well situated for Hunting. In the Play-room is a Chimney 23 f. high, and 20 wide, curiously adorned with Corinthian Pillars of spotted Marble and other Figures. The Dining-rooms, Galleries, and Gardens, are all magnificent. The Forest contains 26,424 Acres. *Soissons* is a large City, well built, and drives a great Trade in Corn. It has a famous Academy, emulous of that at Paris.

30. CHAMPA'GNE is noted for an excellent light Wine: Its Cap. is *Troyes*. *Rheims* has a great Number of spacious Courts, large Trees, well built Houses, and magnificent Churches. The Cathedral is a fine Gothic Building, with a stately Gate and Portico; and here is an Altar plated with Gold, at which the French Ks. are usually crowned. The ABp. of it is the first Duke and Peer of France, the Pope's Legate and Primate of Gallia Belgica. It has several Remains of Roman Antiquities; particularly a Triumphal Arch of three Arches, the Middle one whereof is 35 f. high, and 15 broad; the others 30 f. high, and 8 broad, with Figures in Basso-relievo and Fresco. *Sedan* is one of the Keys of the Km. 'Tis a strong Place, and the Country about it can be laid under Water. Its Protestant Inhabitants were, in Violation of the Public Faith, deprived of their University, Church, Privileges, and Religion. The Castle of *Bouillon* is built on a Rock, and exceeding strong. In an Abbey in *Clervaux* is a Cask for keeping Wine, which can hold 800 Tuns; and some others that hold from 100 to 400 Tuns. *Sens* is a large City, but not very populous. It has 16 Parishes. Its Cathedral has a stately Front, adorned with Figures and Towers. The High Altar stands on a costly Basis, and there is a Golden Table, enriched

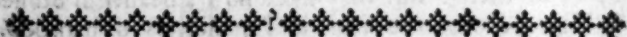
riched with curious Stones ; exhibiting in Basso-relievo the four Evangelists with St. Stephen.

31. *Strasbourg*, in ALSA'CE, is a great and populous City, and well fortified, as most Places of Note are in France, and the Country about it can be laid under Water ; which makes it one of the strongest Places in Europe. The chief Buildings are of red Free-stone. It's Cathedral is one of the finest in Europe : The Steeple is 570 f. high ; the Altar Cloth is remarkably splendid ; and there is a curious Clock, in the upper Stage whereof Death flies from Christ, risen from the Dead ; but strikes the Hour, to shew that we must die. In this Prov. is a Spring famed for curing the Palsy ; and another for weak Nerves and the Gravel.

32—34. In French LU'XEMBOURG and LORRA'IN are several Salt Springs. *Thionville* lies in the former, where was a Wooden Bridge built on Free-stone Peers, 60 f. asunder ; and because it was difficult to get Fir Beams of that Length, they had contrived a Method of making three Oak Beams supply the Place of them : But they have now a beautiful Stone Bridge. *Nancy*, the Cap. of Lorraine, is dismantled. At *Remiremont* is an Abbey of Canonesses, of noble Birth ; who, except the Abbess, may marry and dispose of their Property as they please. Their Deputies attend the State, and sit among the Clergy. *Sar-Louis* is a regular fortified Hexagon, seated in a marshy Peninsula, which can be laid under Water ; therefor it is a Bulwark to France, on the Side next Germany.—*Bâr-le-duc*, the Cap. of BA'R, is dismantled. *Metz** is fortified ; and in its Cathedral is a Font of Porphyry, 10 f. long. 'Tis the only Place in France where Jews are suffered to live. The River which runs over it's Mole or Dyke forms a pleasing Cascade. *Vardun* is a Barrier to the Km. on the Side of Champagne.

* Dr. *Bussing* makes Metz a Government ; and Toul and Toulais another.

35. PICARDY abounds in Corn, but affords little Wine. At *La Fère* there is a Powder Mill which makes 120,000 lb. a Year. *St. Quintin* is a strong populous City. *Peronne*, in a marshy Situation, is esteemed a Key of the Km. It was never taken, and on that Account is called the Maiden. In *Amiens* is one of the finest Cathedrals in France. The River *Somme* enters the City in three Channels, which unite at the other End; and two Rows of Trees are planted on the Rampart, which make it a fine Walk. *Abbeville*, formerly a Farm, is now a populous Town, with 12 Churches. *Pont de Remy* is a considerable Pass. *Boulogne*, a Sea-port, is divided into an upper Town, which is fortified with a strong Citadel, and adorned with Public Buildings and Fountains; and a lower, which is larger and more considerable for Trade. *Calais* is the Place from whence to take Shipping for England. 'Tis fortified, and its Citadel, which is the greatest ever built, commands the City, Port, and adjacent Country; and the Country also can be laid under Water, in 24 Hours.



FRENCH FLANDERS.

36. **A**'RTOIS, one of the finest and best Prov. in France, is under the Government of Picardy; but, being properly a Part of French Flanders, may be described with it. *Arras*, a large fortified City, is famous for Tapestry. At *St. Omer* the Gates are not open 'till Day Light, and Notice has been given from an high Tower, that there is Nothing to fear in the Neighbourhood. Near it is a Lake in which are floating Islands, moveable with Ropes and Poles, which are grazed, but have no Buildings on them. *Aire* is a well fortified City. —*LIS'LE*, the Cap. of French Flanders, is strongly fortified, and its Citadel is the finest in Europe. It has a Number of fine Buildings, and ab. 50 Churches.

It's



it's Trade is in Stuffs and Serges, &c. *Douay* is larger, but not near so populous; and, being seated among Marshes, the Country all round can be laid under Water. It trades in Camblets. *Dunkirk*, by the Sea *, was a Place of great Strength, with its Fortifications, Citadel, Moles, &c. 'till, at the Instance of the English, it was demolished. *Mardyck* hard by, is noted not only for it's Fort but noble Canal, which served to keep the Country from being overflowed and to open a Way for small Ships, and another for Men of War; yet here, at the Instance of the English, that for large Ships was destroyed.

37. In *HAINAUT* are several Cities strongly fortified; and of these *Marienburg* is a Frontier Town, since Capelle has been dismantled. Near *Chinay* begins the famous Forest of *Ardennes*, which even now covers the Dutchy of *Luxembourg*, and several other Districts.

38. The Prov. of *CAMBRESIS* gives Name to the curious Lawn made there, called Cambricks. The Cap. *Cambray* is a large neat City, well fortified; and it's Citadel is a regular Pentagon.

The NETHERLANDS, or Low Countries.

THE *Netherlands* are bounded by the Ocean, France, and Germany; and lie between 49°. 25' and 53°-25' N. Lat. and 2°-5' and 6°-50' E. Long. from London. They have 17 Prov. of which ten are Spanish or Austrian, and the other 7 United Prov. The chief Rivers that water this Country are the *Rhine*, the *Leck*, the *Waal*, the *Yssel*, the *Mâas*, or *Meuse*, and the *Scheld*. The Country is level, and lies so low, that the Sea often overflows it; notwithstanding the strong Banks which the Inhabitants keep up at a vast Expence. It was over-run with
Marshes

* Dr. *Busching* makes this a distinct Government.

Marshes and Forests, 'till the Industry of the Inhabitants had cleared it. The Sn. Climate differs little from England, only the Seasons are more regular; but in the Nn. Prov. the Heat and Cold are, for 5 or 6 Weeks, more intense. The Air is wholesome tho' moist; and much helped by a dry E. Wind which blows frequently. The People are brave and industrious: Their Habits and Houses are exceeding neat; but their Language is harsh. The Religion of the Austrian Prov. is the Popish, and of the United Prov. that of Protestantism, according to the Scheme of Mr. Calvin; and they allow the Roman Catholics the Exercise of their Religion. Their Trade is so extensive, they may be accounted one of the greatest Market Places in Europe.

BURGUNDY, or the AUSTRIAN Netherlands are governed by a Deputy from the Queen of Hungary, who is assisted by the several Councils, 1. Of State 2. The Privy. 3. Of Finances. And, 4. The Chamber of Accounts. However, the levying of Money and enacting new Laws belong to the States; and each State (of Nobility, Clergy, and Commons) by it's Negative, can stop the Proceedings of the whole Body. The Revenues of the Prov. don't answer the Expence of Government, on Account of the Decay of Trade, and the Encroachments of the French. There is an ABpc. 8 Bpcs. and a University at *Louvain*. Accounts are kept in Pounds, Schellings and Groots (the Pound being about 11 s. English) and their real Money are Stayers, Schellings, Guilders, Patacoons, Crowns, Ryx-dollars, &c.

1. The Plains of the Prov. of LU'XEMBURG, within the Forest of Ardenne, are not very fruitful, tho' they produce some Corn, and the mountainous Parts are woody. In the Austrian Part of it is the City of *Luxemburgh*, which is divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper, or old City, is almost surrounded with Rocks; the Lower has two Suburbs, each washed by the Else. It is governed by a Richter, or Judge,

Judge, and seven Echevins, or Aldermen. *Rochefort* is quite surrounded with Rocks. *Rôche* is one of the best fortified Towns in the Prov. and its Ditches are full of Water. *Vyanden* is built among Rocks; the River Our runs thro' it, and its Castle is built on a Rock, so prodigiously high, 'tis almost inaccessible. They deal in the Woollen and Tanning Business. Austria has in *Geldres* the large and strong Town of *Ruermund*; but the chief Town and Prefecture of *Geldres* belong to Prussia, and the Bulk of the Prov. to the Dutch.

2. The Prov. of LIMBURG is divided into Austrian and Dutch Limburg. The Inhabitants are laborious, and so populous that you'll find 1000 in a Parish. They have Plenty of Wheat, Fruits, Fuel, Grass, and Water. It's Cap. *Limburg*, after various Revolutions, is pretty well fortified, and has above 200 Houses. The Precipices in the Neighbourhood are almost incredible.—*Dâlem* is in the Hands of the Dutch, and so the Protestants perform Divine Service in the same Church with the Roman Catholics; as happens elsewhere. The Borough *Neen* has 4000 Inhabitants, and is famed for its fine Woollen Cloths. The Country is unpassable in Winter.

3. The Cap. of NAMUR Prov. of the same Name, lies between two Hills, at the Conflux of the *Sambre* and *Maes*, and 'tis defended by a very strong Castle and 12 other Forts; so that it is reckoned the strongest Fortrefs in Europe. The Jesuits have here a Church of red and black Marble, adorned with a beautiful Frontispiece.

4. HAINAUT, or HENNEGAU, is divided into the Austrian and French by the River *Haine*; the latter lying to the S. of the River. It contains 24 walled Towns, and 950 Villages. *Mons* is a large well fortified Town, and the Country about it can be mostly laid under Water. Here is a famous Abbey of Canonesses, all Ladies of Quality, who may marry when they please (and there are several such in other Places.) Their Church is beautified with Marble, Jasper, Statues, &c. Here are two Colleges for polite

lite Literature. At *Hall* is an Image of the Virgin Mary, two Feet long, inshrined in Gold, with a golden Crown on her Head, the Image of our Saviour in one Hand, and a gilded Rose in the other. 'Tis much resorted to, and great Presents are made it. *Aeth* is beautiful, rich, and well fortified. The Rails of the Choir and Chapels round the Parish Church are of Brass. It trades in Linen. Near *A'nguieu* is a large and noble Park of the Duke of Aremberg; where is a fine Seat and a Labyrinth very artfully laid out, with fine Gardens and Water Works.

5. The Inhabitants of the Prov. of FLANDERS are said to have the Art of regulating their Expences by their Income; and are very sober at Home, tho' Abroad and in Company they love to indulge themselves. Near the Sea Coast, at the Depth of 4 or 5 f. is Plenty of rotten Wood; and Inland they have Timber enough. It contains 62 walled and open Towns, and a vast many Villages, Seigniories, Abbeys, &c. *Ghent*, it's Cap. is one of the largest in Europe. It is fortified and has a Number of Public Buildings. In their Tower they have a Bell that weighs 11,000 lb. and on the Top a Dragon of gilt Copper. *Bruges* abounds in Canals, one of which will receive very large Vessels; but Antwerp and Amsterdam have carried away it's Trade. In one of it's Collegiate Churches are two Tombs of gilt Copper. *Ostend* is a Sea-port Town, seated in a marshy Ground, among diverse Canals; by two of which it is chiefly surrounded, and the biggest Ships can sail up them. It is well fortified, and there's a Contrivance to let the Sea in about the Town for a great Space; so that it is in a Manner impregnable. It wants fresh Water, *New-port* is the other Sea-port the Queen of Hungary possesses in Flanders. It has a pretty good Harbour and Fortification; tho' inferior to Ostend. It's chief Strength consists in it's Sluices, by Means of which the Country about can be laid under Water in a Moment. About 4 m. from *Dixmude* stands the famous and strong Fort of *Knock*, very conveniently for the Security of *Ypres* and it's Sluices.

Sluices. And 3 m. further, loaded Boats are raised by Machines out of the Canals, and let down into the River Isere, which leads to Knóck. *Courtráy* is strong both by Art and Nature. *St. Amánd* belongs to the French. There is a rich Abbey in it whose Church is magnificent beyond Expression. *Oudenarde* is famous for its Tapestry, and has five Gates: In the Market Place before the Town-house are a noble Fountain and Basin. In the Territory of *Alóft* are several considerable Places; of which *Déndermonde* had its Lands formerly allodial (*i. e.* held immediately of the Emperor.)

LECT. XIV.

6. The Northern Part of Flanders is DUTCH FLANDERS; or Part of the GENERALITE Lands, which are subject to the States. It contains several strong Towns and Forts, mostly ceded to them by Philip the IV. of Spain. The Reformed Religion is established in it. *Slúys*, a Sea-port Town, the largest and most commodious of all the five Ports in Flanders, could hold 500 good Ships, 'till it was choaked up with Sand. The Castle stands at a little Distance from the Town. All the Country about it can be laid under Water, and the Haven is defended by Forts. *'t Sas van Ghent* is a considerable Fortress, 3 m. in Circuit, with only 200 Houses. *Axel* and *Húlf* are strong. *Tournay*, tho' it lies Sy. belongs to the Dutch. It is a very strong Place and Barrier Town; and has 7 Gates, over one of which was a Statue of Lewis the XIV. which now serves to adorn Blenheim Gardens in England. The Cathedral, an old Gothic Building, has four Steeples, and several magnificent Tombs both in Marble and Brass.

7. In the MARQUISATE of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE* (which likewise in Part belongs to the Dutch)

* Dr. *Busching* includes this Marquisate and the Lordship of Mechlin, in the Dutchy of Brabant.

Dutch) lies the City *Antwerp*, in a low and fenny Ground on the River Scheld, which is 20 f. deep at low Water, and 40 when high. 'Tis encompassed with large Walls, on the Top whereof are two Rows of Elms, between which two Coaches can drive abreast; and there is a fine Prospect from thence. In the City are 22 Squares and 21 broad Streets, of old high Houses. At the Head of the Chief Street is a Crucifix, 33 f. high, on a Pedestal of Marble. There is also a noble Exchange in it from which that of London was modelled. The Town-house is a grand Building. On one of the Gates of the City is the Figure of a Giant throwing a Gauntlet. The Cathedral is a great Building, and its Steeple is the finest in the World. The Jesuits' Church is reckoned the finest in Europe; but the Virgin's Chapel adjoining it is more magnificent. The Citadel is strong and commands the Town.

8. The Lordship of ME'CHLIN is very small. Its Cap. *Mechlin*, on the little River Dyle, has six Parishes. Its Cathedral is a fine Building, with a high Tower. In this City are two Beguinages (*i. e.* Societies of young Women, who constitute a Kind of Nunnery, and maintain themselves by working; but make no Vows, and may marry when they please.) There are several such in the Netherlands. The chief Manufactory is fine Laces.

9. The Dutchy of BRABA'NT abounds in Flax, and has a noble new Canal from Louvain to Rupel, and a Causeway from Louvain to Brussels. It is divided into the Austrian and Dutch. The AUSTRIAN contains several considerable Places; among which is BRUSSELS, the Cap. of all the Netherlands. 'Tis seated on the Brow of a Hill, and makes a fine Appearance; the little River Senne runs thro' it, and it has 7 Gates with Suburbs annexed. It has a double Brick Wall, 7 m. about; but the Place is too large to hold out a long Siege. The great Market Place is one of the finest Squares in the World; and on the Steeple of their Town-house is the Figure of St. Michael, killing the Dragon, in gilt Copper, 17 f. high,

high, which serves for a Weather Cock ; and where the States meet are Pieces of Tapestry in gilt Frames, which exceed the finest Paintings and all the Works of the Gobelins at Paris. The Imperial Palace has a large Square before it, incircled with Pillars of Brass ; on which are Statues of Dukes and Emperors, in gilt Brass as big as the Life. Behind the Palace are fine Gardens, Water-works, and the Park. There is also a curious Echo, which makes 12 Replies. There are several other Palaces and fine Buildings ; particularly the Church of St. Gudula, the Opera-house in the Italian Taste, and 20 publick Fountains. In one of these are four young Women squeezing Water out of their Breasts ; and in another Neptune and his Trident, &c. The Place is no less famous for its Canals, planted with Trees, and the Treck-schuyts (or covered Boats) each drawn by a Horse in a gentle Trot, 3 m. an Hour ; and the Fare to Passengers about 2½ d. an Hour. Eating-Houses, Wine, and Coach Hire are very cheap. Its Trade is in Lace, Camblets, and Tapestry. At the Gates of the City begins the famous Wood of *Sogne*, consisting of 16,526 Acres ; which is replenished with new Trees as fast as cut down. *Louvain* encloses in its Walls a great deal of spare Ground for Gardens and Meadows. It has a famous University, and deals in strong Bear. It is a Place of no great Strength, and must therefore yield to the victorious Enemy without fighting. In DUTCH BRABANT there are also several Places of Note ; among which are *Birgen-op-zoom*, one of the strongest Places which the Dutch have ; not only by it's Works, which are excellent, but on Account of the marshy Grounds about it, which impede all Approaches. It communicates with the Sea by the Scheld. It's Harbour is fine and well defended by Forts ; it's Houses well built, and the Square large and beautiful. The Roof of Gertrude Church is a single vaulted Arch. *Bréda* stands also in a marshy Ground, and can be overflowed. The great Church has several fine Monuments ; particularly two of black and white Marble,

ble, and the Mausoleum of Anglebert the II. Count of Nassau, in which he is represented in Armour when alive, and in Skeleton when dying. *Bôisseduc* (i. e. Duke's Wood) is strong, both by its Works and in that the Waters can be made to overflow the Ground about it; and the States have built a Citadel in it to overawe the Roman Catholics, who are very numerous. The Inhabitants are all Soldiers. It's Cathedral is very fine. *Grave* is a strong Place; but the City has only 400 Houses.

As the Dutch thus share with the Austrians in the Netherlands; we had better proceed to speak of their intire Dominions, before we enter on the larger and more complex Country of Germany: And before we do this, it will be proper to say a Word or two of the Principality of *LIEGE*, which is enclosed in the Austrian Netherlands. It is then a very plentiful Country, abounding in Corn, Grasse, Vines, Mineral, Pitcoal, Venison, &c. *Liège*, its Cap. is a free Imperial City, and one of the largest and most eminent in Europe; 'tis divided into the City, the Island, and the Part beyond the Maes. It has 16 Gates, 17 Bridges, 154 Streets, and 2 fine Keys planted with Trees. The Cathedral is astonishingly large, and has several costly Images in it. The Prince's Palace consists of two large Squares, with fine Piazzas above; and in the second is a Fountain representing a spread Eagle with an Imperial Crown. The City is called the Hell of Women (because they are mere Slaves) the Purgatory of Men (because their Wives wear the Breeches) and the Paradise of Priests (because the Country belongs to the Clergy.) *Huy* is a large Place, but has little else that's considerable. *Bonillon* belongs to the French. *Spaw* is surrounded with Mountains; and hence the Avenues to it are very difficult. It consists of four Streets in Form of a Cross; and has about 400 Houses. It is chiefly famed for it's Springs; the most noted whereof is that in the Market Place called *Poubon*. It's Waters are exported in great Quantities. *Toad's Fountain* is so called, because it spouts it's Water out of the
Mouths

Mouths of three Frogs. *Geronstere* Spaw lies two Miles from Spaw, but is more frequented. The Season for Drinking is in the Summer Months; and a Neutrality is allowed in Time of War. At *Töngeren* is a Spring whose Waters sparkle, taste of Iron, purge, cure Agues, and discharge Gravel, &c. *Mäestricht* is equally governed by the Bp. of Liege and the States General; and the Magistrates consist of an equal Number of Protestants and Roman Catholics. It consists of ab. 13,000 Inhabitants, and has been subject to various Revolutions, as most other Places in the Netherlands; but at present is one of the strongest Places and Keys of Holland, on the Maes; both for its Works, and in that the Country can be overflowed on two Sides of it. *Wyck*, on the other Side of the Maes, is, in Effect, Part of it, and is well fortified. Fort St. Peter stands near the City, on a Mountain, which has been quarried into such winding and long Caverns, that without the Use of Torches, there is great Danger of being lost in them; and several dead Bodies have been actually found in them.



The UNITED NETHERLANDS.

THESE Provinces revolted from the King of Spain, on Account of the Encroachments made on their Civil and Religious Liberties; and, uniting together against him, were after a Series of Events, by the Assistance of England and France, confirmed a free People; and from a very inconsiderable Beginning, became one of the most powerful, rich, well planted, and populous States of Europe.

The Cities are governed by Senates, or Town Councils; whose Members are chosen by the Senate, and generally hold their Office for Life. The Senate also chuses the Burgomasters and Schepens, or Aldermen. Of the Burgomasters four reign for an intire Year, and then each of them in Succession for three Months,

Months, to instruct the new Burgomasters. Their Income is not great, but they have absolute Power; and the Disposal both of Places and the Publick Treasure. The Schepens, or Aldermen, make the chief Court of Justice in the City, both in Civil and Criminal Cases; only, in Cases of Life, usually consult the Burgomasters. In Matters of Debt, beyond a certain Sum, there is an Appeal to the High Court of the Province. The Rack is only used to extort a Confession from Persons, who plainly appear criminal. The Court of Peace-makers settle Matters of Debt, under fifty-five Pounds. The Oppen Schout, or High Bailiff takes Care of Hospitals and Orphans, keeps the Peace, and seizes and prosecutes Criminals before the Schepens, and executes them. No Surgeon can dress a Wound without his seeing it. The Pensionary is the Mouth of the City, and the Treasurers keep it's Cash.—The Provinces together are not so properly a Common Wealth, as a Confederacy; each of them having an independent Power in itself. The States General can't make War or Peace, enter into League, raise, coin, or value Money, without the Consent of each of the Cities that have Voices in their Assembly. In some Civil Cases, indeed, an Appeal is allowed from the Cities to the Province, but not in Criminal: The Prov. of Holland has nineteen Votes; of which the Nobles have only one, and 18 Cities the rest; but the Nobles holding all the considerable Posts, and having the Disposals of the Revenue of the Church and Abbey Lands, have a very considerable Power in the Government. The Session is held four Times a Year, and Points are decided generally by the Majority; tho' some require an intire Unanimity. The Grand Pensionary is properly the Minister of the Province, and usually has the Great Seal. Besides the States of the Province, there are a *Provincial Council of State* to prepare Business for the States, and execute their Order; a *Chamber of Accounts*, a *High Council* for Appeals, &c And it may be worth noticing, that if a Debtor is imprisoned, he must be maintained; and

and if he give up all his Effects on Oath, he is released.—The Government of the other Provinces is so nearly alike, that we need not take Notice of the Difference.—The Assembly of the Representatives of all the States is called the *States General*. They meet at the Hague and are perpetual; yet have but one Vote for each Prov. and so there are seven Voices in all. These have the Majesty of Government, and are called *High and Mighty Lords*, or *High Mightinesses*; but can do Nothing without the express Consent of their Provinces, which makes their Proceedings very dilatory. However, we must except the Generalité Lands, or Places conquered since the Union, of which they are absolute Sovereigns; and have appointed a Court to judge in the last Resort of all Causes that come by Appeal from these Places to them. The *Stadtholder* and all Military Officers are excluded from their Assembly. The *Council of State* has the Care of the Soldiery, and inspects the General Revenue of the Union &c. The *Chamber of Accounts* has the Administration of the Finances, and the *Admiralty* of Naval Affairs. The *Stadtholder* has all the Power, Rights and Privileges of a Governor; but the Sovereignty, or Power of making War, Peace, Leagues, &c. lie in the States; whose Orders he only executes. The Office excites the Jealousy of the States; and therefore they don't relish it. The present Prince of Orange is hereditary Stadtholder of Frizeland; and only elected for Gelderland and Groningen.

The Churches of the United Provinces are governed by Presbyteries; which are composed of the Ministers of the Town with some Lay-Elders; and sometimes the Deacons, who are Lay-Officers. The Ministers of five or six Neighbouring Churches constitute a Class, which examines Candidates for the Ministry, and admits them into the Rank of *Proponents* (*i. e.* to preach, but not administer the Sacraments) and when called to a Church, they examine them again and ordain them. The Deputies of the Classes (*viz.* four for each) constitute the Provincial Synod;

Synod; where the more important Affairs of the Church are managed, under the Inspection of a Lay Member of the States of the Province. As for a National Synod, there has been none since the Synod of Dort. The *Walloon*, or French Church, indeed, meet by themselves, and form a Kind of National Synod. The Magistrates pay the Ministers, and consequently first approve of them; and the Ministers preach twice or thrice a Week, explain the Catechism, make both stated and occasional Pastoral Visits, particularly to the Sick; yet have small Salaries, from 200 *l.* to 60 *l.* a Year. A general Toleration is allowed to all Religions; tho' a Distinction is made in Respect of Civil Offices, into which Protestants only are generally admitted; not by any particular Test, but the general Tenor of their Lives and the Character they have acquired in the World.

The Dutch carry on a very extensive Trade. In the Herring Fishery alone, on the Coasts of England and Scotland, they have 800 Busses, from 30 to 50 Tuns each. Their Inland Fishery is also considerable. Their Greenland Fishery employs 200 Sail a Year, from 250 to 400 Tuns. Their Manufactories have been greatly improved by the French Refugees. Their East India Trade and the Company which gives Life to it, were founded on the Ruin of the Portuguese and Spanish Empire in India. Thither they send all Sorts of Goods, and bring back all Sorts of Spices, and rich Goods. The Company is a very powerful and wealthy Body, and their Courts and Forces are very considerable; for they have ab. 60 Sail of Ships from 30 to 60 Guns each, and make Returns of above 2,000,000 *l.* a Year. They have a Governor and High Court of Justice at Batavia. Their West India Trade was gone to Decay, 'till by a new Reform it began to recover. Besides, they trade to the Levant, to the North, to Germany, France, Spain, England, &c. The ordinary Revenue of the States is 2,000,000 *l.* a Year, and in War 5,000,000.

LECT. XV.

The Dutch are a brave People, tho' somewhat heavy; and better at imitating than inventing. They are sober, industrious, and so frugal as generally to live below their Incomes; hence they can readily pay the Taxes (which are heaviest on the midling and wealthy People) and chearfully contribute to the making of Canals, Bridges, Causeys, pleasant Walks and Groves near the Cities, all their publick Buildings and even House-furniture: and in Consequence the Way from the Hague to Sheveling, which is a Work worthy of the Old Romans, was quickly finished*. In short, as Sir William Temple observes of the Country in general, "the Earth is better than the Air, and Profit is more in Request than Honor; there is more Sense than Wit, good Nature than good Humour, and Wealth than Pleasure; there one would chuse to travel rather than live, and may find more Things to observe than desire, and more Persons to esteem than love."

II. HO'LLAND is mostly washed by the German Ocean and Zuyder-sea; and the North Part of the Y is called West Friseland. Its chief City AMSTERDAM is seated on the Conflux of the Y and Amstel, and by the Dam or Dyke which is built to keep the latter from overflowing the Country; the Water flowing thro' the City, and filling its fine Canals. Since the Year 1299, it has gradually sprung up from a small Fisher-town to its present Greatness. It is enclosed with high Brick-walls, flanked with 26 Bastions and a large Ditch. It has five fine Gates built with Free-stone, and the Harbour is shut up with great Piles drove into the Bottom, and joined at the Top with strong Beams; and there are Openings for Ships, which are regularly shut up by Booms, and locked every Night, at the Tolling of a Bell.

Before

* Dr. Busching says, 'tis usual to describe Distances by Hours, of which 19 and 2-3d's make a Degree.

Before each Gate is a Stone Gate and Draw-bridge, which are drawn up and shut every Night. The Bridge over the Amstel of 35 Arches, is the finest in the Country; 660 f. long and 70 broad, with Iron Rails on each Side. The Keys of the Canals are lined with Free-stone, and beautified with Trees and Buildings. The Town-house, which is built on 13,659 Piles*, is a noble square Building of Free-stone, 282 f. broad, 235 deep and 160 high; adorned with Pilasters, Chapiters, Cornices and Carvings in the Italian Taste. In the Front, besides the Figures of Justice, Fortitude and Plenty in Brass, are a Number of other curious Statues and Figures in Relievo; and the Chambers are no less curiously decorated. Here the Senate meets, and the Bank of Holland is kept. The Exchange is a square Building, laid on three Arches raised over the Amstel. In the lower Part of it is a covered Gallery, composed of 46 Columns, which encloses an open Court; and the Pillars are numbered and assigned to different Nations to trade in. Over the Gallery are a Fencing School and a Hall for Woollen Goods. The Admiralty House has Nothing remarkable; but the Arsenal and Magazine for Military Stores is a noble Building, well stocked with Implements of War and Shipping: And on the Top of the Building is a Cyttern, that holds 1600 Tuns of Water; which, in Case of Fire, can be conveyed by Pipes to different Parts of the Town. Add the Dock; the India-Houses, with the Tower of Tears (so called from the Parting of Friends) the Weigh-houses, and the Harbour, which is enclosed with a Bank of Mud called the Pompus, on Account whereof large Ships can't enter 'till they are lightened by Boats, called Camels, &c. the Rasp-house and Pump-house for punishing Rogues; the Spin-houses for bad Women; the four strong Sluices, or Flood-gates, at the Entrance

* As there are other Buildings also made on Piles of Timber, the facetious Erasmus from thence affirmed, "that, in his Country, the People lived on the Tops of Trees."

trance of the Canals, which secure the City from Floods, yet afford an easy Passage for Ships; the Old Church and the New one, in the latter of which is a sumptuous Monument of Admiral Ruyter; besides other Churches, Meeting-houses for all Sorts of Christians, and two Synagogues for Jews; Hospitals also and Alms-houses for above 3000 Children, for Orphans, for 150 old Men and Women, for poor Travellers, for 300 decrepid old Women, for mad and sick Folk, undutiful Children; and a Pest-house, &c. The Hackney Coaches are drawn by single Horses on Sledges instead of Wheels. In the City the Magistrates support an Illustrious-school, which is in Effect an University, only there are no Degrees conferred. On its Bastions are Windmills for grinding Corn; and, all round the City, a Multitude of others for sawing Boards, working Marble, making Snuff, Gun-powder, &c. In a Word, all Hands are here employed, and the very Lame and Gouty don't sit idle; and notwithstanding the Danger of the Texel and the Pompos, there is such a sure and quick Market for all Commodities, by the Canals thro' the Country, as abundantly encourages Dealers to frequent the City. *Haerlem* is a large populous and pleasant City, enclosed with Walls and decorated with Trees and Canals. It boasts to have invented Printing in 1440; and Coster's first Book is kept in a Silver Case, wrapped up in Silk. It stood a Siege against the Spaniards, till they were reduced to the Necessity of eating Leather and Grass, &c. and corresponded with the Prince of Orange by Carrier-Pigeons; but were forced to surrender at last. Near the Town is a fine Wood and Palace, also the Sea of Haerlem. In passing from Haerlem to Amsterdam loaded Boats are drawn out of one Canal into another, by a Wheel and Rollers. *Leiden* is in the Neighbourhood of noted Cities; and surrounded with Canals, Meadows and fine Gardens. A Branch also of the Rhine runs thro' it, and then loses itself in the Sands of the Village of Catwych. The Canals have 145 Bridges, and form fifty Islands. It's

most considerable Buildings are several fine Churches and Hospitals; the Town-house, in which is a fine Picture of the last Judgment, by Luke of Leydon; the Rhineland-house, for the Affairs of the Sluices; the Clothiers' Hall for sealing Cloths, of which 'tis said, they have made 100,000 *l.* a Year; the Burg, a round Fortification, 1800 *f.* about at the Bottom, and 840 at Top, with an Ascent of 80 Steps; it is enclosed with a Wall 21 *f.* high, and has a Well in the Middle, and a beautiful Labyrinth and Arbour on the Top. The City endured a dreadful Siege of the Spaniards, and keep the 3d. of October in Remembrance of their Deliverance. It has a noble University furnished with an Anatomy-hall, Physick Garden, Observatory, and a Library in which is an Armillary Sphere representing the Celestial Motions, which goes by Clock-work. Near the City are several noted Places; the most remarkable of which seems to be *Cutwyck Church*, which formerly stood at a Distance from the Sea, and is now washed by it's Waves; whereas at *St Huys te Brittas*, or Britain's House, by the retiring of the Ocean, was discovered a Square of 960 Roman Feet in Compass, with sundry Roman Curiosities.

The *Hague*, tho' no City, is one of the finest in Europe. It is enclosed with a fine Canal, has broad Streets, noble Buildings, beautiful Canals, pleasant shady Trees, civil Inhabitants, and many other Advantages of Air, Soil, Situation, Prospect, &c. It is also the Seat of Government, and takes two Hours to walk round it; it has about 5000 Houses and 45,000 Inhabitants. The Palace is an old irregular Building; moated round with three Draw-bridges, which may be drawn up in Case of a Tumult. The most conspicuous Building is a great Hall, in the Gothic Taste, which has however no happy Effect. The Walls are hung with French and Spanish Trophies. The States' Chambers are decorated with curious Paintings. The handsomest Piece of modern Architecture is Prince Maurice's Palace, embellished with the most curious Productions of the Indies.

De Plaats is the Place of the Execution of Criminals of Quality, whose Heads are struck off with a Sword at a Blow. It opens into the Vyverberg and other curious Places and Buildings, which we can't take Time to describe. From the Hague lies a straight Road two Miles, cut thro' sandy Hills, and decorated on each Side with double Rows of Trees, which leads to the Village of *Sheveling*; where is a sailing Boat or Chariot, mounted on four Wheels, with two Sails, and guided by a Rudder placed between the hindermost Wheels. The Wood and Palace of Orange is another great Ornament to the Hague. The beautiful Road or Walk to *Ryswyck* and it's Palace is another Ornament. *Loosduynen* boasts of the monstrous Birth of 365 Children. *Hon-slaardyk* is a stately Pile of modern Architecture; and *Gravesande* is famous for it's Cheese. *Delft* is a large, neat and stately City, surrounded with a Wall and wet Ditch, 2 m. long. 'Tis inhabited by rich People, and has several curious Buildings; particularly the Mausoleum of William the I. Prince of Orange, who was treacherously murdered by an Emisary of Philip the II. King of Spain. He is represented in Marble and Brass, and at his Feet a Dog; which is said to have died of Grief when he was murdered. In the Old Church are the Monuments of the Admirals Van Tromp and Van Heine. And the principal Magazine and Armory of the Province of Holland is kept here. The City is famed for Earthen Ware. Near it is a beautiful Grove, and a Station for the Yachts, which bring the several Representatives of the States to the Hague. *Róterdam* (from the River *Rote* and *Dam*, a Dyke) is a noble City of a triangular Form, the next greatest in Holland to Amsterdam and Leyden; adorned with fine Buildings, spacious Streets, lofty Trees and Canals, which are always full of Ships. Among it's fine Buildings are the Bank, India-houses, Arsenal, Exchange, Churches, &c. but we must not omit that St. Laurence's Steeple happening to lean on one Side, an Architect contrived to set it upright, as is testified

by an Inscription at the Bottom of it. Here is a brazen Statue of the famous Erasmus larger than the Life, standing in the Habit of a Doctor, with a Book in one Hand, and the other on it, as going to turn over a Leaf. There is also an excellent Glass-house; and near the City a large Basen and Dock, and a Place for building Ships. But the largest Ships are kept at *Helvoetsluis*, which is a more commodious Station, and where the Packet Boat for England puts in. At *Dordrecht*, or *Dórt*, the famous Protestant Synod was held, which condemned the Arminians; and 'tis said, that formerly the Waters of the Maes and Maruwe, overflowing the Country and drowning 70 Villages with 100,000 People, left the Country in the present Form of an Island. *Gertruydenberg* is of great Consideration for its Strength and Situation, and as such conferred by the States on the Orange Family. At *Góuda*, a Place of great Strength, are fine Paintings in stained Glass. The old Town of *Naerden* was swallowed up by the Sea; and its Ruins may be seen at low Water.—Having passed over the most considerable Places in S. HOLLAND we proceed to N. HOLLAND. The most noted Places are these following: *Sárdam*, tho' not walled, is large and populous, and noted for Ship Carpenters who build above 300 Vessels a Year; and, on two Months Notice, would undertake to build a Man of War a Week, ready for launching, for a Year after. In this Town, the late Czar Peter the I. resided to learn the Art, and wrought himself. *E'dam* too is famed for building Ships and for Cheese. 'Tis said some Milk-maids, having found a Mermaid in the Mud, left her here; and she was taught to dress, eat and spin as other Women, but could not speak. The *Purmer*, *Beemster*, *Warmer* and several other Lakes have been drained by Mills, and many thousand Acres made profitable. *Alcmáer* is a very beautiful and well built Town defended by a Castle. Here in 1637 were sold 120 Tulips for 90,000 Guilders; and the Passion for Flowers ran so high, the States were obliged to put a Stop to it. *Enchúsen* is notable for
its

its new Harbour and Herring Trade; *Medenblick* for its noble Harbour and large strong Dykes, which in Storms are preserved by laying Sails over them; and at *Shâgen* the Soil is said to be the richest in Europe. At *Téxel*, Cheese is made of Sheep's Milk, which vies with Parmesan. The *Zúyder-sea* is thought to be made by an Inundation of the Sea, as no Mention is made of it by ancient Authors, and it abounds with Islands and Shoals of Sands.

2. ZEA'LAND is composed of several Islands bordering on the Scheld. It abounds in the best Mariners, and trades to the West Indies and France. The Land lies low, and occasions a great Expence, in maintaining the Banks to keep out the Sea. The Natives, in Customs and Humour, come nearer the Drabangers and French than to the Germans or Dutch; and the Women are neat in their Dress. The Storms have greatly changed and diminished these Islands. One, in 1646, washing away the Sands from the *Downs of Donsbour*, in the Island of *Walcheren*, exhibited to view the Images of Jupiter, Neptune and Nehalennia which lay buried there. This, tho' not the largest, is the most considerable of all the Islands of Zealand, for the Number of its Inhabitants and Villages, the Splendor of its Cities, and extensive Trade. 'Tis of a round Figure, 11 m. Diameter. *Middleburg*, it's Cap. is notable for its new Harbour, the States' Palace and other Buildings; but *Flúshing* Harbour is large enough to receive a whole Fleet, and at *Vere* is the best furnished Arsenal in the Prov. The Island *Schöwen* abounds in populous Villages, Seats and Farms. *Duyveland* takes its Name from the Abundance of Doves it breeds. *Tólen* is named from a Toll or Custom-house which is there. *Béveland* has lost several Villages and much Land by Inundations. The violent Streams about *Wolfersdyck* seem ready to devour it.

LECT. XVI.

3. UTRECHT Prov. is but of small Extent, yet formerly could raise 40,000 Men. The Land lies higher and is fitter for Tillage than other Parts of Holland. The City *Utrecht* is fair, large and populous, surrounded with an Earthen Wall and deep Ditch. The chief Church, formerly a Cathedral, is called the Dome; and has a Tower with 460 Steps, from whence is a fine Prospect: Several Streams of Water run thro' the Town, and greatly beautify it.

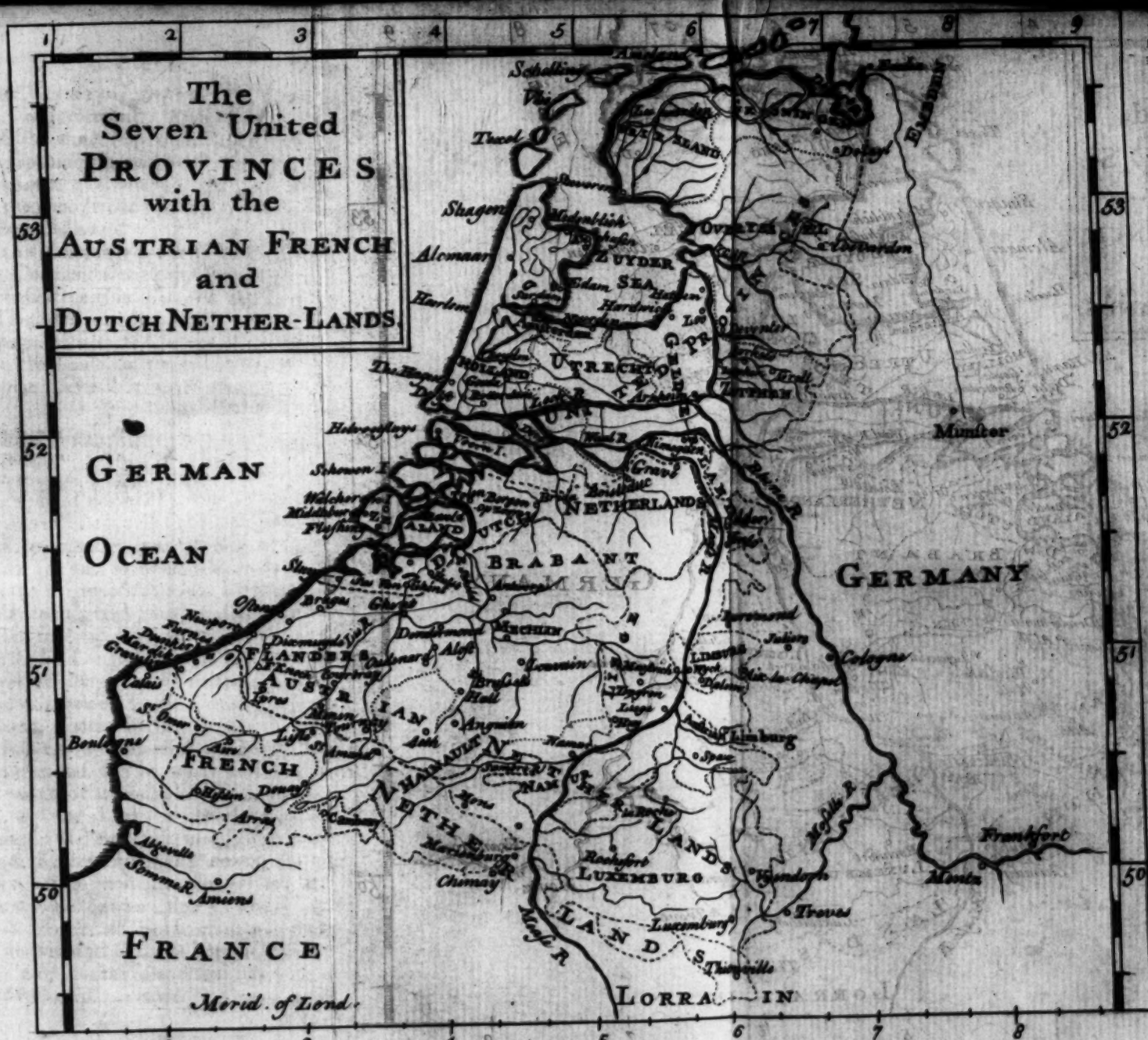
4. GELDERLAND Prov. stands high also, and so its Air is healthy. Its Inhabitants were famed for Military Prowess. It is divided into three great Parts, *viz.* NIMEGUEN, or Betuwe, ARNHEIM and ZUTPHEN. In the 1st. is the old City of *Nimeguen*, seated on five little Hills by the River Waal. The Imperial Palace is strongly fortified, and exhibits an Arch of a prodigious Bigness, with the Ruins of other Arches and Columns, which amaze the Beholder. On the other Side the River is a strong Fort. In the higher Part of the City are three large Ponds; and thro' the City many deep Wells, whose Waters rise and fall with the Maes, tho' that runs at 6 m. Distance, and the Waal is hard by. St. Stephen's Church with it's 35 Pillars is a sumptuous Building. *Skenchen-Schans* (*i. e.* Skenchen's Fort) is a strong Place; commanding the Rhine, with the Windmills and Ditches, which prevent the Betuwe from being overflowed. *Bommel* is a strong walled City; and near it are the strong Fort St. Andrew and the impregnable Nassau. In the 2d. the Cap. City is *Arnheim*, and in it is the Seat of the Supreme Council of Gelderland. It is strongly fortified with a large Ditch faced with Freestone, Brick-walls and Ramparts; and has five very strong Gates. From a neighbouring Hill Water flows to fill their Ditch and turn their Mills. *Hárdevyk* stands by the Zúyder-sea, which swallowed up several of its Meadôws, with

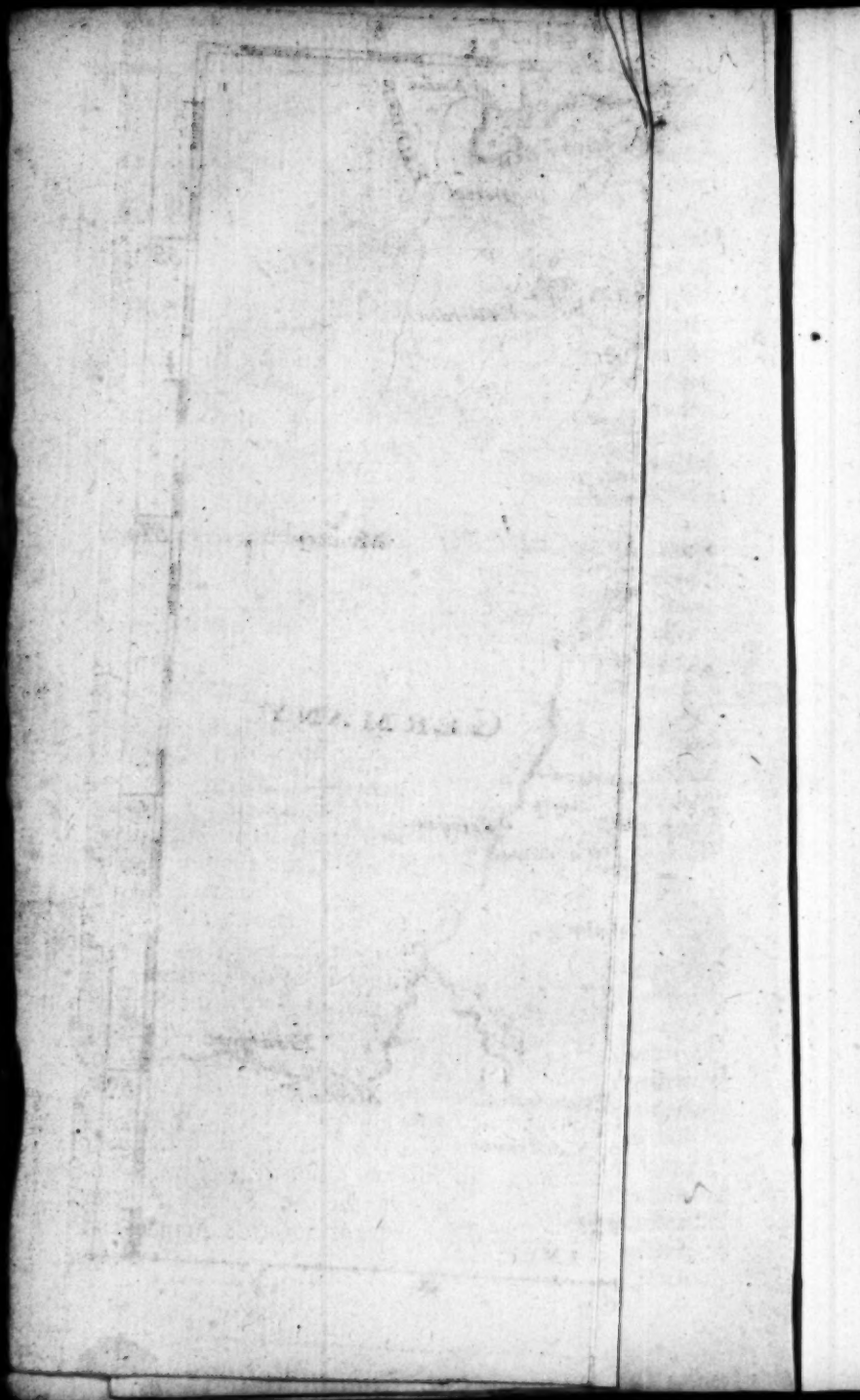
with a Church and Village; whence it became necessary to secure that Part with Dykes and Fences. It is defended with a Wall, old Castle and some other Works. St. Mary's Church is noted for it's State-liness, Roof, Arches and high Steeple. Near *Hattem* are the fine Palaces of the Loo and Dieren; both belonging to the Prince of Orange. The former is a noble Structure of modern Architecture, with Gardens, shady Walks, Grotto's, Cascades and Fountains, particularly one called, the Basin of Venus; the latter, tho' much inferior, has a noble House, and is conveniently seated for Hunting. In the 3d. the Cap. is *Zütphen*, an ancient, rich, well fortified and populous City. It's chief Church, St. Peter's, has an exceeding high Steeple; and a large Font of Brass, of curious Workmanship. It exhibits also a Monument of Count Otho and his Lady, with the Ruins of the Count's Palace, and a large four cornered pyramidal Brick Tower. *Gröl* is a strong Place, seated on an important Pass. *Bredvort* has such a marshy Situation, that it is accessible only by one narrow Path. *Börkelo* is esteemed a Key to the Country, and the Dutch have fortified it accordingly. — There is a Part of Gelderland besides called PRUSSIAN, or the high Quarter, tho' it don't wholly belong to the King of Prussia. The City *Geldre* is seated in an Island surrounded by the Niers, and receives that River into its Trenches; and is so well fortified besides, that it is one of the strongest Places in the Netherlands. *Venlo*, on the Maes, has a Wall to the River with some ruined Towers, which with its Ramparts are 3 m. in Compass. It has a Ditch without, and on the inside is a pleasant Terras Walk. The Governor's Garden is in an Island in the River; in a ruined Half-moon. *Ruremonde* is a rich populous Town; it's Walls strong, it's Situation important, and Buildings neat. The Church of St. Christopher's has a very high Steeple, with the Statue of the Saint on the Top of it. It was burnt in 1665; and 'tis now in the Possession of the House of Austria.

5. OVERISSEL (*i. e.* over the Issel) which lies open to Incursions from Germany, is in many Places barren, and so the least populous of all the Prov. Here are huge Stones which seem brought on Purpose, and some laid over others to the Amazement of Beholders. It is divided into three Countries, the SAL-
LAND, the TWENTE and the GRANTE. In the 1st. which is most considerable lies *Deventer*, the Cap. of the Prov. with 6 Gates. In the 3d. is *Coerwaarden*, a small Place, but as strong a Fortress as any in Europe, commanding the Passes into Friesland, Drent and Ommelanden. 'Tis a regular pentagonal Fortification, seated by impassable Marshes; and all publick Ways to it so narrow, that an Army can't march into the Country without great Difficulty.

6. FRIESLAND Prov. has a pretty good Air, tho' it lies low; and the Fields are generally overflowed in Winter. They have little Wood for Fire, but they have Turf. They are fond of Liberty and brave Soldiers, but don't like Commerce; and their Ladies are good House-wives. Their Language is the nearest to the Old English of any in Europe; but they follow the French Fashions. *Leeuwarden*, it's Cap. is the largest, richest, best built and most populous in the Prov. the Seat of the Prov. States and Residence of the Stadtholder. 'Tis fortified, and has navigable Canals; one of which is commanded by strong Sloices. Near *Stäverm* may be seen in the Sea the Ruins of an old Monastery under Water, which the Sailors carefully avoid; and the greatest Part of the old Town also was swallowed up; which serves, with many other Instances, to shew the Zuyder-sea has been formed, or greatly enlarged, by Inundations. At the Village of *Molguern* they speak a Dialect of the old Saxon Language, which the English understand pretty well, but none of their Neighbours can.

7. GRONINGEN and the OMMELANDEN (or adjacent Country) have Plenty of Turf. The Cap. *Groningen*, seated on the Conflux of two Rivers, is fortified and has several natural and artificial Canals, which flow thro' Arches. It has 27 spacious Streets, with





with several fine Buildings. *Delfzyl* is a Place of Importance and well fortified. *Billingwolden* Fort commands one of the most important Passes between West-phalia and Groningen; and by Sluices they can drown the neighbouring Country. At *Old Ampt*, 400 Years ago, the Sea swallowed up 33 Villages, and formed the Bay *Dollert*.

EAST FRIE'SLAND belongs properly to Germany, but it has a great Connexion with the Province; and the States keep a Garrison in *Em'baden*, the Cap. of the Country. 'Tis seated on the North of the Em and fortified. Large Vessels can sail up their Canals into the Heart of the Town, and they can lay all the Country round them under Water.

GERMANY.

THIS is a large Country, and the Seat of many Sovereignties; whose Princes make their Way by Marriages to the principal Thrones of Europe; as most of the Nations thereof have been peopled by it. It lies between $45^{\circ} 4'$ and $54^{\circ} 40'$ N. Lat. $6^{\circ} 4'$ and $19^{\circ} 26'$ E. Long. in Extent ab. 600 m. by 500; exclusive of Hungary, Transylvania and Slavonia, which don't belong to the Empire, but to the House of Austria alone. It is bounded to the W. by France and the Low Countries; to the E. by Poland and Hungary; to the N. by Denmark and the Báltick Sea; and to the S. by Swisserland, the States of Venice and the Alps.—By the Side of the Rhine and Danube the Soil is fruitful, and near the Sea, Lakes and Rivers there is Plenty of Rain. The North Winds bring Frost and Snow; the E. Winds are dry and unwholsome; the S. Winds refreshing; but the S. W. Wind is the most frequent and wholsome. In Soil and Clime it very much resembles England, only in the Sn. Parts, it yields Wine, and it lies level, except towards France and

Italy — For want of a due Encouragement to Industry and Husbandry, it's Exports are less, and Imports greater than in other Parts of Europe; particularly the best Wines. It trades only in Linens, Diapers, Damask, Mineral Waters, Wines, &c. tho' the Situation would admit of the largest Trade, and they might also make the greatest Improvements among themselves, in Husbandry and Manufactures. The Coin is various and so clipped as greatly to clog Trade — They have Mines of Vitriol and Sulphur, from 20 to 40 Fathom deep; their Tin is the best in the World; and their Iron and Lead are only inferior to the Swedish. They have also the fine Earth called Terra Sigillata, or Lemnia; Quarries of Marble, with Diamonds and other precious Stones; and the Shiefferstein (*i. e.* a blackish glittering Stone, peculiar to this Country) which bears the Image of Frogs, Fishes, &c. and yields Copper and Silver. — It is well watered by the *Danube* which makes three Cataracts in its Course, and changes it's Name for the *Ijler*, running about 2000 m. into the Euxine Sea. 2. The *Rhine*, which makes 9 Cataracts in its Course of about 500 m. and serves to distinguish the whole Country into the Upper and Lower Germany. 3. The *Elb*, which runs above 500 m. 4. The *O'der*, which communicates with the *Elb*. To which add the *Wiser*, *Allen*, *Mein*, *Inn*, &c. — The Germans, once a warlike People, are now much softened by Luxury; but not addicted to Venery. They excelled in Clock-work, and dispute with the Dutch the Honor of Printing; ascribing it to John Gullenburgh, an Alderman of Strasburg. The Invention of Guns is indisputably theirs, in 1330 — The Clergy are learned, grave, pathetic, speak freely, and take great Pains in catechising. The Catholic Bps. that are Supreme in Temporals, differ little from lay Princes. — The Titles of the Nobility generally descend to all the Children, which greatly multiplies and impoverishes them — The Corpses are kept several Weeks above Ground, they then keep open Houses, with Plenty of good Cheer. —

The

The Roads have Mile-posts, and Sheds with Seats for Travellers.—The publick Buildings are magnificent, tho' generally Gothic. The Houses are flat-roofed, and the Fronts of many of them painted. Within they are adorned with Gladiators and other Marble Statues. The Fortifications are generally an old fashioned Wall and Ditch, with Half-moons to the Gates. They use Stove-rooms in Winter, and the Women bring small ones with them to the Churches. In some Places too they sleep between two Feather Beds, which have Sheets stitched to them.—The Ladies dress much like the French.—Their Diversions are Cards, Dice, Chess, Assemblies; taking the Waters in Summer, and in Winter riding in Sleds on the Ice and Snow, or hunting the Boar, or wild Bull, &c. The former of these Creatures is driven into and enclosed in a void Space, surrounded with Forests, to make Diversion for the Ladies, who may view the Sport from a Summer House in the Centre; and the latter is tired out with the Multitude of Assailants, each of whom holds out a red Cloth, when the Beast makes at him; to which he has such an Antipathy, he quickly turns away.—In respect of Religion, Part adheres to the Augustan Confession of Faith, or are Protestants; and Part are Catholicks.—The whole, called the holy Roman Empire, was established by Charlemagne, and from 1458 has continued in the House of Austria: The Pragmatic Sanction, as 'tis called, having entailed the Austrian Estate upon the Female Issue, in Case of a Failure in the Male. By this Mean there is always a potent Family to balance that of the House of Bourbon.—The Queen of Hungary has a Revenue of above four Millions Sterling; her Forces in Time of Peace ab. 145,000, and in War above 300,000. By the Matricula, or publick Register of the Empire, the several Quotas of the Ecclesiastical State amount to 74,500; and of the secular Princes to 379,000; in all 453,500.—However the Empire is so much the Property of the Princes (under whatever Titles of Dukes, Earls, Counts Palatine, Marquises, or Bishops)

Bishops) that, tho' Lord of all, the Emperor is absolute Master but of a few Places, and his Power in the rest is subject to great Restrictions; for he can't make Laws or Alliances, or levy Taxes, or wage War, or impose his Religion in any Place out of his hereditary Dominions, but by Means of the Dyet of the Empire. The King of Bohemia, or Hungary, when he is chosen, is in the Way to be elected King of the Romans, by the Suffrages of the Majority of nine Electors, *viz.* 1. The ABp Mentz. 2. The ABp Triers, or Tréves. 3. The ABp Cologne. 4. The King of Bohémia. 5. The Elector of Bavaria. 6. The Elector of Saxony. 7. The Elector of Brandenburg. 8. The Elector Palatine*. 9. The Elector of Brúnswick-Luneburg Hanover†: And then he comes to be Emperor of Course.—The Dyet is commonly composed of ab. 250 Princes, who have all their Investitures from the Emperor, and so constitute one Body, tho' they be not properly his Subjects but Allies; for they have each an absolute Sovereignty in their own Dominions, and a Power of making Laws, even contrary to the common Laws of Germany. The Emperor swears to preserve their Liberties; and their Oaths to the Emperor are with a Saving to the same. The Electors esteem themselves on a par with the Emperor, and make Laws independent of his Consent. In an Interregnum the Electors

* The Palatinate of the Rhine is called the *Lower*, to distinguish it from that of Bavaria which is the *Upper*.

† The comparative Power of the Electors in extent of Dominions and Income is thus stated by some, *viz.*

	Country.	Yearly Income.
1. The ABp. Mentz.	60 miles by 50	£. 100,000
2. ——— Triers.	80 m. by 20 or 50	70,000
3. ——— Cologne.	120 m. by 8 or 12	250,000
4. K. of Bohemia, &c.	140 m. by 170	600,000
5. Elector of Bavaria.	120 m. by 100	350,000
	80 m. by 75	
6. ——— Saxony.	150 m. by 90	750,000
7. ——— Brandenburg.	200 m. by 50 or 100	2,000,000
8. ——— Palatine.	90 m. by 45	300,000
9. ——— Brunswick.	— — —	700,000

Besides his being K. of England.

Electors Palatine and of Saxony govern the Empire.

LECT. XVII.

The Imperial Cities and Hans Towns constitute two distinct Classes of Sovereign States; the former, in Consequence of particular Privileges granted them, in order to encourage People to settle in them; or, when grown wealthy, of the Purchases they made of independent Jurisdiction, under the Protection of the Emperor. The Hanseatick Society (or Deputies of the Hanse Towns) was only a League for the mutual Protection of Trade; but it grew so considerable in its Forces, that even Ks. and Princes entered into the League, to procure their Protection: And there were a considerable Number of both these Classes, which are now in a Manner come to Nothing. However there are Deputies from a few of them in the Dyet; to each of whom the Emperor's Letters are addressed, as usual, six Months before the Session. The Imperial Chamber at Wetzlar consists of 50 Judges, chosen by the Emperor, Electors and Princes; which settle Disputes among the Princes, and appeals from inferior Courts. And there is a Chamber at Vienna, which claims the same Authority.

The Church is governed by 7 ABps, with their Suffragans and Bps; and, for the Advancement of Learning, there are 36 Universities and Abundance of Schools. The Empire is divided into 10 Circles, *viz.*
 1. Austria. 2. Burgundy, which has been already spoken to. 3. The Lower Rhine. 4. Franconia. 5. Swabia. 6. The Upper Rhine. 7. Westphalia. 8, 9. Lower and Upper Saxony. And, 10. Bavaria*; besides the Km. of Bohemia, which belongs to Austria and includes the Marquisate of Moravia and Lusatia with the Dutchy of Silesia. We shall touch on each

* Dr. Busching complains of the Imperfection of this Division, and says the Precedency was never settled; tho' the Assessors be thus ranged in the Chamber-judicatory.

each of these, tho' not in the order of the Precedency of the Princes, but the more commodious Situation of their Countries. In the Lower Rhine lie the three SPIRITUAL Electorates, or Arch-Chancellors of Italy, France and Germany. *viz.*

1. COLOGNE, which is ab. 100 m. long, and 7 or 8 broad. The ABp. who is supreme Lord of it and Part of Westphalia, is richer than his fellow Ecclesiastical Electors: His great Chapter consists of 40 Canons, who are generally Princes or Counts of the Empire; and he can't make War without them. The Cap. *Cologne*, or *Colon**, is one of the largest and most considerable in Germany. 'Tis walled and fortified by 83 Towers and three deep Ditches. The Elector is Judge in Criminal Cases, and the Senate in Civil. It is called by some Second-Rome; because of it's Senate, Buildings and Extent; and by others the Holy City, on Account of it's numerous Churches and Chapels. In the Cathedral, they shew the Bones of the three Kings that came to worship our Saviour; and the Church of St. Ursula boasts of it's 11,000 martyred Virgins; as that of St. Gereon does of it's 1000 Heads of Martyrs under Maximilianus, and 900 more under Constantine. In all the Churches there are many curious Statues and rich Shrines. The Lutherans and Calvinists have each a Church; and the neighbouring Village Deutz is chiefly inhabited by Jews. The Town-house is a great Gothic Building; and the Gables of all the Houses are cut in Steps, on each whereof is placed a Pinnacle, or a Banner, which makes a tawdry Appearance. The Women veil as in Italy. The best Geneva, or Gin, is distilled here from Juniper Berries. The ABp. is not suffered to stay longer in Town than three Days, and that without his Retinue; therefore he is obliged to reside at *Bonne*, a small well inhabited City. Here's the History of our Saviour's Nativity done by the Gobelines, and a fine Statue of St. Helena in yellow Copper, on her Knees, adoring a Cross in her left Hand.

* Dr. Busching places it in Westphalia.

Hand. *Méurs* belongs to Prussia, as Heir of K. William the III. of England; in whose Right he has a Vote in the Collège of Princes.

2. TRIERS, or TREVES, on the Rhine, is ab. 70 m. by 60. The ancient Inhabitants worshipped Mars and Apollo; and they still preserve the Pagan Custom of tumbling a flaming Wheel, or Barrel, from the Top of the Mountain on which Apollo's Image stood. It's Cap. *Triers*, or *Trèves*, vies in Antiquity with most Towns, and is said to be 1250 Years older than Rome; but is neither large, nor populous, nor well fortified. In their Cathedral they shew our Saviour's Coat, and St. Peter's Staff. *Côlontz* is a large triangular City, secured by two Rivers and a good Fortification; and on the other Side of the Rhine stands the impregnable Fort *Hermanstein*, on the Top of a steep rocky Hill; at the Foot of which is the Elector's Palace: The Ascent to the Citadel is by a winding Road, cut out of the Rock, thro' four Gates; on the outermost of which is a brazen Statue of the Virgin Mary, 15 f. high; with the Infant Jesus in her Arms, and a Lilly in one Hand. Here too, among other Curiosities, is said to be a Cannon 18 f. long, and a Foot and an Half bore; whose Bullet weighs 180 Pounds, and its Charge of Powder is 94. And there is a Well dug in the Rock, 550 f. deep. The Elector's Garden is finely embellished with Statues, Water-works, an Orangery and Bower. The Way to *Chartreuse* has many Chapels, in which are curious Representations of our Saviour's principal Actions.

3. MENTZ, on the Mayne, ab. 60 m. by 50; but the Elector has Dominions in other Prov. He is the second in Dignity to the Emperor, and is Guardian of the Archives and Matricula, &c. His Stile is ABp. of the Holy See of Mentz. There are many Protestants and wealthy Jews in the Electorate. Its Cap. *Mentz* has considerable Fortifications, but is commanded by an Eminence in the South. It's publick Buildings are stately and private Ordinary. It claims the Invention of Printing; and 'tis thought
at

at least that it was brought to Perfection here. The Elector's Palace and the Cathedral are built of reddish Marble. In the latter are several sumptuous Tombs of the Electors; and the Canopy, under which the Host is carried, is covered with Pearl. Protestants live in the City; but are not allowed the Freedom of their Religion. *Hockbam*, or *Hochst*, is so famous for it's Wines, that the best Rhenish is called Old Hock. Between *Bingen* and *Mentz*, in an Island in the Rhine, is the famous Watch-tower *Maus thurn*, so called from the Mice and Rats, which in the Year 969, are said to have devoured Harton the 2d. the wicked ABp. that scoffingly called some poor People, that begged at his Gate, the Rats which eat up the Corn; and, under a Pretence of giving them Corn, shut up a Number of them and burnt them. The People of the Place can't bear to have the Story contradicted. At *Aschaffenburg* is a strong Town and Castle, and in it's Chapel a Multitude of curious Statues and Marble Pieces. At an Abbey at *Selingenstadt* is the Tomb of the famous Emma and her Husband Eginard, Daughter and Secretary to the Emperor Charlemagne. The Emperor, having discovered his Daughter's Lover, ordered him to be put to Death; and she, to save him, carried him off on her Back; which the Emperor observing, he pardoned them both. At *Dettingen*, a small Village, the Duke of Cumberland was slightly wounded, and his Majesty K. George the II. in great Danger of his Life.

We come now to the TEMPORAL States; and shall take the Liberty to drop the Circle of the Lower Rhine for the present, and, passing over into Franconia, shall describe it and the Circles that lie round it.

In FRANCONIA is the potent Bp. of WURTZBURG, who bears absolute Sway over 71 Bailiwicks, and 400 Villages and Towns: His Revenue is 60,000 Pounds a Year. In his Cellars are 60 great Tuns of curious Workmanship; the least of which contains 50 French Hogsheads. Whoever raps at the Cask must drink of the Liquor. The Town of *Wurtzburg* is for-

fortified, and the Mayne divides it. The Cathedral is a Gothic Building, with several large Statues of solid Silver; besides other curious Images and Ornaments. There are other fine Churches, and one of the richest and grandest Hospitals in Europe; besides 16 of an inferior Sort. The Court of the Arsenal is filled with Cannon, Arms and Ammunition for 40,000 Men; and the new Castle has five great Courts, &c. The Bp. of BAMBERG (a Country 70 m. by 40) is the first in the Empire. He depends only on the Pope; and, with his Pall, has always a Cardinal's Hat. Four of the Electors are his Hereditary Officers; and he has several peculiar Privileges. His yearly Revenue is 50,000 Pounds; besides the Produce of some large Bailiwicks. The City of *Bamberg* is much larger than Wurtzburgh, and has two Palaces. The new one is a vast Pile of Free-stone, with a regular Front and two Wings; and 8 m. off, is a Pleasure-house which is reckoned the most charming and complete Fabric in the Empire. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. George, is a Gothic Building, in which are various large Images of solid Silver; and a Multitude of Curiosities in Gold, Silver and precious Stones, too numerous to be mentioned. The People here drink hard, as they do at Fulda and Wurtzburgh.

The Bp. of AICHSTADT, or EICHSTETT, is Prince of the Empire, and has ab. 10,000 Pounds a Year. The chief City of the Name has a curious Cathedral, in which is a Pyxis of pure Gold in Form of a Sun, adorned with precious Stones, in Value 60,000 Guilders.—In the secular Dominions are the following Cities, *viz.* *Coburg*, the Cap. of the Dutchy, which is defended by a strong Castle on a neighbouring Hill. *Culmbach* is the Cap. of a Marquisate, as *Baireith* and *Anspach* are of the Margravia Principalities of Brandenburg. The Princes of all the three are Lutherans. Near *Baireith* the Margrave has made a pretty Hermitage, where the Brothers and Sisters mutually visit and feast in proper Dresses. *Erlang*, the best built Town in the Country, is peopled

pled and improved by a Colony of French Refugees. *Schwartzenburg* is the Cap. of a Co. but the Count generally resides at *Schanfeld*, which is a most considerable Place. We omit other Counties and Cities of less Note to come to *Nürnberg*, the Cap. of Franconia; an Imperial City, and one of the largest, richest and finest in the Empire; and, considering its great Distance from the Sea, the Wonder of Europe and Glory of Germany. It has 60,000 Inhabitants, and is in all Respects superior to Vienna and every City in Germany; only Berlin which outdoes it in its Buildings. It is 8 m. in Compass, and defended by a triple Wall, with 365 Towers. Here are ten Market-Places, 13 public Baths, 12 Conduits and 118 Wells. Their chief Fountain is adorned with the Statue of Neptune, 10½ f. high, and those of Nymphs and Sea-horses; all in Brass. It throws out 200 Hogs-heads an Hour. The River Pegnitz runs by 12 Arches thro' the Wall and City; and over it are 18 Bridges of Wood and Stone; One of which resembles the Rialto of Venice; and at one End of it is a Flesh Market of hewn Stone; and on the Gate a vast Ox of Stone lying on his Belly, with gilded Horns and Hoofs. In a stately Gothic Church is the brazen Monument of St. Sabald, a Danish Prince; also a big Bell and a rare Collection of Relicks; but St. Laurence's is a larger one. frequented by the Lutheran Princes, in which a Register is kept of all that have died for 500 Years past; and near it are three Fountains: One of these has, in the Middle of an Octagonal Basen, a large Pillar of Brass, with a small fluted one upon it; adorned with Figures of Lions Heads, the Cardinal Virtues and Children with Trumpets, a large Ostrich and the Figure of Justice upon it; from all which the Water spouts out in Plenty. The whole being enclosed in an Iron Grate carved and gilt. Here is a well fortified Castle, where the Emperor sometimes resides; and in the Rock a Well 1600 f. deep. The Stadt-house exceeds that at Amsterdam. The Arsenal has 300 Cannon and Arms for 10,000 Men; and the Library 26,000 Vol. in which

which is a Greek MS of the Gospels, and some of S. Paul's Epistles, 1000 Years old; also on a Figure of Moses, the whole Pentateuch is written: And there is a publick Cellar, a Quarter of a Mile long, in which are 20,000 middle sized Tuns full of Wine. In this City are kept most of the Imperial Ornaments, viz. The Crown, the Dalmatic Robe, the Golden Apple, or Globe, the Sword, Sceptre, &c. and in a large Chest suspended in the Air, by Iron Chains fastened to the Ceiling, a vast many sacred Relicks, which are only shewn to Princes. They are Lutherans, and the Papists, who are very few, are allowed to worship in a small Chapel; as the Calvinists do in a long Hall, and the Jews in a Village, without the City. Each Religion is distinguished by it's proper Dress. The Senators of the City are extremely proud, and appear quite ridiculous with their pointed Hats and large bushy Muffs, resembling Hoop Petticoats. There are Numbers of curious Mechanics in the City; but the People rudely stare and laugh at Strangers, and are horrible Complimenters. At every Gate a Horn is sounded at Night-fall, to call the People in; and there are Granaries, in which Corn is preserved for above 100 Years. In the Neighbourhood Stones are quarried soft; and in a little Time grow as hard as Marble.

LECT. XVIII.

BAVARIA is about 190 by 115 m. It's Inhabitants are Roman Catholics and thought to be more ingenious and polite than the Swabians; but poor, and in Points of Religion, 'till very lately, ignorant and superstitious.—In the UPPER PALATINATE called NORTGAW, the Cap. *Amburg* (whose chief Ornaments are it's Cattle and Armory) is reckoned one of the strongest in Germany.—but the Dutchy of BAVARIA, properly so called, is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the Elector was one of the richest and most powerful Princes of the Empire before the late Wars; and to have the finest Pleasure-houses.

houses. His Revenue chiefly arises from Salt, Corn and strong Beer. At *Reichenbal* are those wonderful Salt-works, with large Water-wheels; where there are leaden Pipes ab. 5 m. long, and a covered Aqueduct in which a Boat sails. But *Ratisbon* is the Cap. and was formerly the Seat of the Dyet. It is large populous and well fortified; yet, being a Free Imperial City, the Elector has no Jurisdiction. The Government is Lutheran, tho' the Churches, which are said to be 90 in Number, are generally in the Hands of the Catholics. Here is a Picture of a Duel fought between a Turk, ten Feet high, and a Nobleman of the Town, in the Year 930. The Turk's Armour was an Elephant's Skin, all bestuck with Bosses of Iron; his Helmet of cast Brass, and his Sword $7\frac{1}{2}$ f. long, and 5 Inches broad. *Landsbut* is pleasantly situated and well fortified. It's principal Church is thought to have the highest Tower in Germany. *Passau* is a rich, populous and trading City; naturally strong by it's Mountain and River, in which they fish for Pearls. It's Cathedral is full of fine Tombs. *Ingolstadt* is reckoned the strongest Place in Bavaria, and its Castle impregnable. In their great Church is a golden Image of the Virgin, which cost 50.000 Crowns; before which kneels a golden Image of the French King, and near that another of St. Michael, composed of Jewels and precious Stones. *Newburg*, a small well fortified City, has an Image of the Virgin, called "Our Lady of Newburg," to which the Superstitious ascribe many Miracles. *Donauwert* is frequented by Travellers. *Hochstadt*, a large Town, is famed for one of the Duke of Marlborough's Victories over the French and Bayarians; or the Plain and Village of *Blenheim* near it. At *Lauringen* there's a Church covered with Copper, as there are also elsewhere; and a Tower 300 f. high. MUNICH, the Metropolis and Seat of the Elector, is one of the pleasantest and most populous Cities in Germany; but not well fortified. The Houses are well built and finely painted on the Outside. The Market-place in particular is well built, and beautified with
Piazas.

Piazzas. The River Isar visits many of its Streets, and supplies its Fountains. The Elector's Palace, for Magnificence, is fit to entertain the greatest Monarch in Europe. The Description of its Curiosities would fill a Volume; yet the Jesuits College is reckoned the stateliest Piece of modern Architecture in Europe, next the Escorial in Spain; and its outside is thought to exceed the Electoral Palace. The Court chiefly resides at *Nymphenburg*, a charming Palace, near a Park 8 Leagues in Compass; from whence is a noble Walk to Munich. The Gardens next to Versailles are extremely elegant, and abound in Statues.—The Abc. of *SALTZBURGH* is about 100 m. by 64. In it is found a Stone little inferior to Jasper; and it has a Water called the Gastein Bath, which is good for the Stone, Cholic, Venereal and other malignant Distempers. The Abp. is one of the richest Prelates in Germany; and dignified with high Titles and Privileges. From this Country, which is strictly Catholic, to the Surprize of the World, since the Year 1732, above 30,000 Persons that had embraced Lutheranism, were driven to seek other Countries, where they could worship God in their own Way. The Cap. City of the Name is encompassed with Mountains, and well fortified with a strong Castle and other Works. It has finer Buildings than many great Towns; and its Inns are large enough to accommodate the greatest Princes of the Empire. Its Cathedral is a sumptuous Building. Its high Altar sometimes bears a Sun of Gold, adorned with precious Stones, to the Value of 100,000 Crowns; besides Pilasters, Statues, Organs, &c. The Bp's Palace is a grand Building, most richly furnished. His Stables are said to outdo those of Versailles. His Gardens, which are at another Palace at *Mirabel*, has a great Profusion of Marble, Brass, Gildings, Fountains, Statues, Orange Trees, &c. At *Hallein* are famous Salt Works, and Salt of all Colours; the Mountain being pierced in a 1000 Places, like Potosi in Peru; so that a Stranger that would see the Place had need of good Guides. It takes

takes five or six Hours to do it ; and a good deal of Ceremony is used for the Purpose, with a particular Dress, and many Lights. One of the Pits is said to be 6300 f. deep. The Old Chapel or Church of *Oeting* is so rich, with the Presents made by Pilgrims to its pretended miraculous Image, that it is called the Loretto of Germany.

AUSTRIA, including Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Lusatia *, is much the largest and grandest of all the Circles, *viz.* 390 m. by 310 ; the Prince whereof has possessed the Imperial Throne 300 Years. In the Arch-dutchy of Austria, the Inhabitants are remarkably great Drinkers, very proud, and vainly fond of Titles of Honor ; yet courteous to Strangers. The Country is divided, by the River *Ens*, into Upper and Lower Austria. In the Lower Austria are several noted Places, *viz.* *Newstadt*, it's chief City, and the next to Vienna. It stands on a Bog, and is fortified with two Walls and a Ditch. *Báden* is much resorted to, on Account of it's Baths ; one of which heightens the Color of Gold, but turns all other Metals black, in a few Minutes. *Hámburgh* was formerly the Metropolis, 'till Leopold the VI. transferred it's Trade to Vienna. The Mineral Waters here are heated for Bathing, and the Neighbouring Mountains breed the best Hawks.

VIENNA, the Cap. of the Queen of Hungary's Dominions, stands in a fruitful Plain on the S. of the Danube. It is fortified with an old inner Wall and with intire new Works. It's broad Bastions are faced with Bricks, and edged with Free-stone, and there's a deep Ditch into which they can let the River ; tho' they generally keep it dry, on Account of their Cellars. The City is not above a Quarter as big as London and Westminster ; yet has about 180,000 Inhabitants, and is much frequented by Strangers, in all Habits. It's best Houses are high and flat roofed ;

* Austria has also several Districts in Swabia, *viz.* Freyburg, the old Breyfach, Newburg, &c.

roofed ; and they have frequently four Cellars under each other, with Openings in the middle of each Arch, and Pipes to convey fresh Air from the Street. Its Cathedral is a stately Building ; but its Windows are darkned with painted Glass. The Steeple and Spire of it are 480 f. high. On Good Friday, the Bells are struck with wooden Hammers. Here are many sumptuous Monuments, and a Stone, like a Pebble, worn smooth by the Touch of superstitious People ; who are made to fancy it was one of those which stoned St. Stephen. Besides this there are a Number of noble Churches and rich Convents ; particularly one devoted to the Scottish St. Colman, the Apostle and Patron Saint of Austria. Before one of the Jesuit's Colleges is a Copper Statue of the Virgin, with a Serpent at her Feet, and four Angels round her. Here is a noble University, in which are Students from many Nations. Protestants are obliged to go to Presburg to receive the Sacrament. The Imperial Palace is a wretched Building, but rich in Tapestry. The Library is very fine, and has above 60,000 Volumes ; among which are several Greek MSS ; particularly a N. Test. 1500 Years old. In the Musæum are 1600 Metals, and 14 Cupboards of Rarities. The Theatre is a noble Building ; and the Arsenal is the best in the Km. The Stables are a Set of great Buildings, ill contrived ; and the Pleasure-houses are little better. The City is divided from the Suburbs by an Esplanade ; and there are six Gates into it. Here the Danube divides into seven Channels, over which are Bridges made up of many thousand Trees ; one in particular, called the high Bridge, is very remarkable ; the Foundation on one Side being as high as the Tops of the Houses on the other. *Prat* and *St. Peter's* Islands are much resorted to in Summer ; in the former of which is a fine Wood, and the Ruins of a noble Palace. The Festival Days, or Gala's, as they are called, are very frequent ; particularly the little Galas, which are instituted on Family Occasions.—*Lintz* is the Cap. of UPPER Austria, and has a very fine Castle, which is sometimes

times the Residence of the Emperors. It is built with white Free-stone, and it's square Piazza is adorned with two noble Fountains, and several fine Buildings.—In the Dutchy of STIRIA (whose Cap. is Grätz) the Air is so unwholesome the poor People are subject to strange Swellings under their Chins; which sometimes take away both Voice and Sense.—In the County of CILLEY, the Town of the Name has many noble Remains of Antiquity; particularly the Ruins of a vast Marble Pillar, each of whose Stones is above a Waggon Load. *Troia* once a great City, being destroyed by Augustus, in the Year 31, occasions the Country People to call all ruined Places, *Troias*.——The Dutchy of CARINTHIA abounds in Mountains and Lakes, and has a barren Soil and cold Air. The Peasants, having embraced Christianity very early, have the Privilege of investing their Dukes, in this Manner: The Duke, in the Habit of a Shepherd, goes to a Meadow; and a Peasant, getting on a Marble Stone, presents him with a fat and a lean Beef; and asks him, if he be a Nobleman, seeks his Country's Good, be a Christian, &c? and on his answering Yes, strokes him on the Cheek, and recommends Justice to him. Then the Duke mounts the Stone, and, drawing his Sword, promises Justice; after which he goes to Church, dresses, and coming back to the Meadow, receives the Homage of the People. *Villach*, is famous for its Baths; two of which are sulphureous and moderately hot.—Among the Rocks of this Dutchy, there are several that have large Cavities, in which are Stalactites or stony Concretions; particularly at *Adlsberg*, where are curious Figures, in Stone, of Theatres, Bridges, &c. and in the Grotto of *St. Mary Magdalene*, where are the seeming Ruins of a stately Palace, &c. There are also many fine and fruitful Valleys in the Dutchy; and here *Zirknitz* is notable for its Lake, 16 m. long and 8 broad, encompassed at a Distance with Mountains and Forests; yet the Water sinks thro' large Holes at the Bottom, and leaves the Ground dry from June to September, at which Time it not only returns

returns from the Holes, but gushes out of the adjacent Rocks with such Violence as quickly to make a Sea; where before were Fields of Corn, Pasture and Hunting Grounds. In this Dutchy also the River *Recca*, which rises in the Alps, is thought to run 40 m. under Ground; and, breaking up again, is called the *Timavus*; and runs, thro' 12 small Channels, into the Gulph of *Trieste*. The Town of the Name has a fine Town-house and two beautiful Stone Pillars; and, being a free Port and in the Neighbourhood of Venice, the Venetians carry on a very great Trade in that Place, which the Natives can't do for want of Stock. Not far from hence they have a Mine of Quick Silver. *Gortz* is a large Town in the Middle of a Wood. — In the Bpc. of *Brixen**, the Cap. of the Name is a populous Town, adorned with spacious Squares and good Buildings; and there are Mineral Wells in its Neighbourhood. Mount *Brenner*, beside it, is the highest Part of the Alps, on this Road; and covered with Snow for nine Months in the Year; yet is inhabited to the very Top. The Passage over it is very troublesome. In the Co. of *Tirol* the Men are very tall, the Women fair, and both robust. The Passage into it, between two Rocks, will scarce allow Room for a Waggon. — In *Tirol* Town, before Easter, the Boys run about with lighted Touch-wood, which has been consecrated, to secure Places against Lightning. *Halle* is notable for its Salt Works, to which Fuel is brought down the River *Inn*; but *Innsbruck* (i. e. Inn's-bridge) is the Cap. It is small and not well fortified; also is enclosed with Mountains, and subject to Earthquakes. It is adorned with Fountains, spacious Market-places, and a convenient noble Castle or Palace. The chief Church has a fine Monument of Maximilian the I. on the Top of which is his Statue attended with 28 more bigger than the Life, all of Brass; and 23 more on the Cornice of the Portico, 2 f. high: and in

* Dr. *Busching* subjoins this and the Bpc. of *Char* to *Trent*.

the Chapel is a solid Image of the Virgin, as big as the Life, with many other Silver Images. *Ombra* is notable for its Curiosities; viz. Statues on Horseback, Armour, Trophies, the intire Body of a Deer in the Trunk of an Oak, painted Rainbow, Gold, precious Stones, Medals, &c. the Description whereof fill a large Book.—*Trent*, the Cap. of the Bpc. of *TRENT*, is encompassed with steep and mostly impassable Hills, which make it as insufferable hot in Summer, as it is cold in Winter. It is not large but populous; defended by an old Castle, and adorned with several stately Palaces and fine Churches. It's Cathedral is a fine Gothic Building, and the Chapel cost 100,000 Crowns. The Church of St. Mary Major is noted for the Meeting of the Council of Trent; where the Pope's Party, having the Ascendant, gave rise to the Sarcaſm of the Hungarian Bps. "that the Holy Ghost was sent thither from Rome "in a Cloak-bag." It is also noted for a large Organ with 50 Stops, that counterfeit all Sorts of Musical Instruments, Singing of Birds and Cries of Beasts, so naturally, that it is hard to distinguish them, Noon here is made to begin an Hour too soon for forwarding Business. In the Roof of the great Church of *Bolzano* is a round Hole, encompassed with a Garland of Ribbons, thro' which they hoist a Man, on Ascension Day, in Memory of Christ's Ascension. It's Steeple is adorned with three Rows of Balustrades and five gilded Globes; and the Church Yard with gilded Crosses, in different Forms, as usual in Germany. A Rivulet of Spring Water runs thro' all the Streets; and the Neighbourhood abounds in Villages and Vine-yards. At *Lavis* is a Wooden Bridge 70 Paces long, suspended not on Arches or Pillars, but by a particular ingenious Invention. At *Roveredo* is a Stone Bridge strongly fortified; but it's Spinning House is more remarkable for it's winding off, by a Machine, 600lb. of Raw Silk, at once. The Forest of *Roveredo*, as 'tis ironically called, is a Piece of Ground covered with Rocks, thro' which is a very bad Road. *Belem* is a strong

strong Fort, where Stoves are used ; they burn Frank-incense in May to take off the Smell.

L E C T. XIX.

BOHEMIA includes the Km. of Bohemia, the Marquisates of Moravia and Lusatia with the Dutchy of Silesia. It's Air is cold and not very wholesome. The Km. is one of the best Countries in the Austrian Dominions, about 140 m. by 170 in Extent, and almost encompassed with Mountains, which abound with Minerals and precious Stones, and Gold Sand is found in it's Rivers. The Inhabitants are bulky, indolent and luxurious, yet subtle and courageous ; their Nobility especially are wealthy and profuse ; but their Peasantry extreamly poor. The predominant Religion is Popery. The *Moldaw* River divides the Country into the E. and W ; and each of these is subdivided into small Circles. PRA'GUE is the Cap. of the Km. and one of the biggest in Europe ; being 12 m. round, and having 92 Churches and Chapels, with ab. 40 Cloisters and 9 Jewish Synagogues. 'Tis as well fortified as so large a Place can be ; divided into the Old, New and Little City, and has ab. 83,000 Inhabitants. In the Old Town are the Univerfity and 13,000 Jews. The Bridge has 28 Statues of Saints ; and in the New are the Ruins of the Palace of their ancient Kings ; and over the Gate of the Jesuits College are 13 Statues of Men, as big as the Life, of a Stone which resembles Brass. The less Town, on the W. of the Moldaw, is joined to the old by a large and strong Bridge, with Towers and Gates at the Ends of it, and a great gilt Copper Crucifix. Near this on a Hill, the Emperor and Nobility have their Palaces, and a Summer House which affords one of the most beautiful Prospects in the World. In the Cathedral of St. Veit are preserved the Bodies of the great Patron Saint, and K. Wenceslaus with his Wife's Confessor, John de Nepomucene ; and the Shrine of the latter bids fair to be as rich as the Lady's of Loretto ; for he is the

only Saint in Vogue. The Jews here work Chrystals into Lustres and drinking Glasses, &c. which are sold all over Europe. *Küttenberg* is notable for it's 30 Mines of Silver and Copper, one of which is 114 f. deep. *Carelshadt* is noted for its boiling and lukewarm Springs (called *Sprödel* and *Mühlbadt*) which proceed from a River whose Waters are extremely cold, tho' they are seen to smoke even in the River. *Egra* is a great City, full of ancient and stately Structures. *Glatz* is a very pretty Town, and has a Castle on a Rock which is almost inaccessible.—The Marquisate of MORAVIA, in Extent about 100 m. by 80, has a peculiar spotted Beast of Prey in its Forests, called *Risove*, about the Size of a Dog, which leaps suddenly on it's Prey from Rocks or Trees; and there are Pits of standing Water of a poisonous Quality from a Mixture of Lime and Nitre in the Soil. The Protestants here, by splitting into Parties, gave the Emperor an Opportunity to introduce Popery; but of late a new Spirit of Reformation has broken out, and a Number of them, with one of the Counts of *Zinzendorf*, have gone, for the Sake of Liberty, to the British Plantations. *Olmütz*, its Cap. is a small, neat, well built, strong and populous City; reckoned one of the most agreeable in Germany; yet *Brin* disputes the Precedency with it, and the Courts are held alternately in both. It is noted for the Unicorn Minerale, which is thought to be petrified Wood.—The Upper LUSATIA is hilly and the lower boggy, and abounds with Timber and Turf. It's Cap. is *Badisein*, and in Part of its Cathedral the Romanists perform Divine Service; as the Lutherans do in the other. *Görlitz* and *Guben*, &c. are noted Towns: Near the former is the holy Sepulchre, so named from its being built in Resemblance of that in Jerusalem.—The Duchy of SILESIA (about 225 m. by 100) belongs chiefly to Prussia, but partly to Bohemia; it has the richest Silver Mines in Germany, mortgaged to England; and produces the Galengal, or sweet Cane. The Inhabitants begin the Day from the setting Sun; and the

three Religions have full Liberty of Conscience. There are a Number of Subdivisions with their Cap. Towns; but in the Prussian Part, *Breslaw* is the Metropolis of all Silesia. It stands at the Conflux of the Oder and Olaw, and is one of the largest, richest, finest and strongest Cities in the Empire. It has a Bpc. and Jesuit University, and is a Sort of Common Wealth, governed by Lutheran Magistrates. The Town-house, which stands in a large Square, is a stately Building; and, in its fine high Tower, there is a Clock which proclaims the Hour, with Sound of Trumpet and other Instruments. The Country can be easily laid under Water. *Brieg*, *Schweidnitz*, and *Lignitz*, are very noted Places.—The Bohemian, or Austrian Territories, are, the Principalities and Towns of *Teschén*, *Oppa*, *Jägerndorf*, and *Grothau*; with the Sovereign Co. of *Glätz*: In which last is a Rock whence issue various Streams of hot and cold Water, which form excellent Baths.

In UPPER-SAXONY lies the Marquisate of BRANDENBURG; i. e. that Part which must necessarily go to the K. of Prussia's Successors (for his whole Dominions are very extensive.) 'Tis ab. 180 m. by 80. This House, next to that of Austria, is the most powerful in the Empire. Its chief Branches are those of Bareith, Culmbach and Anspach. The Elector is Arch Chamberlain of the Empire, and his Army consists of about 100,000 Men. His Religion is Calvinism, and that of his Country Lutheranism; but the Catholics are tolerated. The Country lies N. and is cold. It is usually divided into the New, Middle, and Old Marcks; and has been much improved by French Refugees. *Cüstrim*, or *Küstrim**, the Cap. and Key of NEW MARK, is strong both by Art and Nature; its Castle in particular is reckoned to be impregnable. *Frankfort* is a considerable Place, in the MIDDLE MARCK; but BERLIN is its Cap. and has such regular and strong Works, that it is capable

H 3

of

* Many Words are spelt indifferently with a C or K.

of sustaining a long Siege. It is one of the largest, finest and best built Cities of all Germany; divided into five Wards by Canals with Draw-bridges. The chief Street, called King's-street, is crossed by several fine Streets. The City is also adorned with the Elector's Palace, which has so many Pieces of Silver Furniture, as are hardly to be paralleled; besides Gold, Brass, Marble, Painting, Glass, China, &c. His very Stables are grand. The Calvinists' Church has the Tombs of the Electoral Family. The Grand Arsenal is one of the completest Buildings in Europe, in a quadrangular Form; with four Fronts, nobly decorated with Balustrades, Columns, Statues, great and small Arms, Cuirasses, &c. The most beautiful Part of the Town, called the New Town, was the Work of the French Refugees. The Elector has a fine Country Seat in an Island, at a Place called *Potzdam*; where the Streets are straight, with Canals cut in them, and Trees planted besides them; and here is an Hospital for Soldiers' Orphans. In the Middle of the Island are the Pleasure House and Gardens of *Bornheim*, where is an agreeable Prospect of the whole Island. *Charlottenburg* is another Palace, that is kept in good Repair, and the Furniture is very rich; with a sumptuous Chapel, Garden, Orangery, &c. *Brändenburg* is an ancient City; and in the Upper Town the Streets cross in a fine Market Place; where is a Statua Rolandina (*i. e.* an Image to testify the Privileges granted the Place by the Emperors.) *Stëndal*, the Cap. of OLD MARCK, is a neat well built City, and strongly fortified.—The Elector has other Dominions in this Circle, which we shall now proceed to speak a little to.

The Dutchy of POMERANIA belongs to the Elector of Brandenburg (tho' not properly his Electorate.) In Extent it is about 100 m. by 50 or 80. It's Air is cold, because Ny. and Soil sandy and barren, especially by the Sea, where it is often overwhelmed with Sand. It has few Mines, because it is not mountainous; but the Sea throws up Amber with the Weeds, or it is dug out of the Rocks, or turned

turned up in plowed Lands, or gotten in a Lake which communicates with the Sea. 'Tis soft, at first; but hardens in the Air to a strong Substance; and is white, yellow, black or red. 'Tis thought to be a Kind of Petroleum, or Rock Oil, in which Insects are often entangled. The Country has several Dutchies and Cap. Cities; and is well watered with Lakes and Rivers. *Cöslin* has the Advantage of being near the Baltick Sea, and is surrounded by its Tides; but has a greater in the *Frösche-Haff* Lake; from whence in Winter they often bring up 100 Fishes at one Draught of the Net. *Cölberg* is a Cap. Place, of considerable Strength, and makes Salt. *Dam* is a small but strong Town, from whence is a long Causeway to the Cap. City of *Stréttin* (or Old Stettin) which stands 40 m. from Sea, and yet Ships of good Burden come up to its Walls. It suffered much by War; yet its Castle is a magnificent Building, as far as kept in Repair. It is formidable in its Situation, and carries on a good Trade by the Oder and Baltick Sea; and, within a League of the Place, runs a fine Walk, for near 20 m. thro' a Forest to *Ukermunde*. The Island *Rügen* is strong both by Art and Nature. In the 14th Cent. the Sea drowned a great Part of the Island, tho' it is still about 30 m. by 20 or 30; but full of Creeks and Peninsulas. It is a very fruitful Place, and *Birgen* the chief Town in it. *Stralsund* is the largest and richest Town in Pomerania; a Hans Town and Free Imperial City. It is fortified to the Land, and has on that Side 4 Gates, with Causeys running thro' marshy Grounds; and to the Sea, it has 6 Gates and Bridges, with a fine Harbour. The Trade to the Baltick for Corn, Hemp, Flax, and other Naval Stores begins here.—We come now to the other Parts of the Circle. The Dominions of SAXONY are in Extent about 220 m. by 140; and those of the Electorate only 130 m. by 90. The Elector is Grand Marshal of the Empire, and has a yearly Revenue of ab. 7 or 8 hundred thousand Pounds. He turned Papist to obtain the Crown of Poland; but the other Branches of the

Family (15 in Number) with their Subjects are Protestants. The Saxon Court and People are so addicted to Drinking, that 'tis said, they may be as readily known by their red Noses, as the Austrian Family by their thick Lips. The Women are well shaped, genteel, and have fair Complexions and fine Faces.— In the Marquissate of MISNIA there is *Konigstein* an impregnable Fort, and in it a Wine Cask that holds 584 Hogheads; and *Annaberg* is famed for its Silver Mines; but DRESDEN is the Cap both of it and all Saxony. For Situation and Structure, it is one of the finest in all Germany, and a very strong Place. The Elbe divides it into the Old and New Towns. It's Bridge of 17 Arches is scarce to be paralleled for its Barriers of Stone and Equestrian Statue. The Palace of Indies is stored with Japan and China Ware, and has a fine Garden with white Marble Statues. Near it is an Amphitheatre for wild Beasts, of which they have a great Number. The Elector's Palace makes a poor Appearance on the outside, but the inside is grand and richly furnished. The Green Vault especially, as 'tis called, contains prodigious Riches, and shines with Gold and precious Stones. The Swinger Garten is a beautiful Place, with Buildings in Form of a Horse-shoe, forming Arches, over which runs an open Gallery that unites three large Pavilions, and has Balustrades and Statues. Add the Elector's fine Stables, the Arsenal and 5 or 6 Hotels, or Palaces; and, at 3 m. Distance, the Bed or Quarry of Stones, which somewhat resembles the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. At *Meissen* (whence a Marquissate takes its Name (is a Factory of curious enamelled Porcelain. *Leipsick*, or *Leipzig*, lies in a fine Situation, and is famed for its University; and their monthly Magazine of Literature (called *Acta Eruditorum Lipsiæ*.) The Buildings are fine and generally six Stories high; but in the Market Place 8 or 9. They have three Fair Days, in which is a mighty Concourse of Merchants, and a large Vent of the richest Goods. The Town is fortified, but its chief Strength is the Castle of Pleissenburg. There are
Larks

Larks here in such Abundance as to cover the Fields ; and the Wood of *Rosendahl* (i. e. Vale of Roses) is famed for 19 Walks meeting in a Meadow, and each of them having a noble Point of View. *Freyberg* is most delightfully situated, and fortified with strong Walls. In St. Peter's Church is the Monumental Bust of the Elector Maurice, of black Marble, and is one of the noblest in Germany. There are many Statues of Alabaster and white Marble about it. But the Populousness and Wealth of the Place are owing to its Silver Mines ; which are so much dug, that the Town itself stands on arched Vaults. As far as the Air can penetrate, the Mines are cold ; but elsewhere warm enough. One of the Mines is 208 Fathom deep, and another 80, but these deep ones are subject to Damps which kill the Miners ; and they are obliged to wear Vizards with Glass Eyes to keep out the Dust from their Stomachs, which would breed Consumptions. The thinnest Veins are the richest. If a Pound of Ore yields Half an Ounce of Silver, they will work it ; but it yields commonly $1\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. and sometimes a great deal more. — Among the smaller States, which belong to the several Branches of the House of Saxony, are some remarkable Places, viz. *Götha*, a large walled Town, which cultivates and trades in Dyers' Wood. In its Castle is a valuable Collection of Rarities and a noble Library. *Jena* has a famous University. *Erfurt* is a Cap. City, and one of the second Rate ones in Germany. Here is a Bell 11 Yards wide, 31 high and 12 Tuns weight. *Weymar* is another Cap. City ; but the Duke's Residence is a League off at *Belvoir* Palace. *Eysleben* is famed for the Birth Place and Death of the great Reformer Luther. *Haller* is famous for its University, which even vies with *Leipsick* ; and for its Salt-pits, from the Water whereof a Spirit is extracted, which is good against Venom ; and the Putrefaction of the Lungs, Liver, Reins and Spleen. In the Cathedral of *Merseburg* is a magnificent Tomb

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of

• Dr. Busching places this in Mentz.

of the Emperor Henry the II. and near it a Library of very ancient MSS.—The Principality of **ANHALT** is by some reckoned a Part of Saxony, but it is independent of it; and some of the Family have been Electors both of Saxony and Brandenburg, as having the same Origin. It is divided into four Branches; whereof the Eldest (or that of Anhalt-Deffau) rules. The Cap. Town of *Deffau* is pleasantly situated and well fortified. At *Quedlinburg* is a famous Lutheran Abbey, formerly a more famous Catholic one; the Abbess of which is a Princess, and the Ladies are under no Vow. The Place belongs to the K. of Prussia.

L E C T. XX.

In **LOWER SAXONY** is the Dutchy of **MA'GDEBURG**, which was a Bpc. 'till, at the Reformation, it became the Elector of Brandenburg's. The Town of the Name is seated on the Elb, and is the Cap. of the Circle. It is strongly fortified. The Cathedral is a grand Building, and in it are 49 Altars and an Organ valued at two Tuns of Gold; also in Otho's Chapel, the Emperor and his Empress are represented in Basso Relievo, with the Statues of Prince Maurice, the Parable of the ten Virgins, &c. There is an Island in the River, which is joined by Bridges both to the Town and Country. Before the Town-house is Otho's Equestrian Statue, enclosed in a Kind of Cage. In the Market Place, the Statue of Roland; and before the Elector's Palace, a great Square set round, with fine Buildings. And it has also a fine Arsenal, &c.—*Hälberstadt*, the Cap. of the Principality of the Name, has a very great Inn; and it's Cathedral is adorned with several Statues. At *Groeningen* is a curious Chapel gilt all over in the Inside, with fine Galleries and a large gilt Organ; also a Tun that holds 966 Hogsheads of Wine.—*Hildesheim*, the Cap. of the Bpc. of the Name, is divided into the Old and New Towns. *Marienburg* is noted for a Fort and a Hill full of Marble Beams; and when a Stone

Stone is broken it smells like burnt Horn, and there is a black Earth in the Middle.—The Dutchy of MECKLENBURG, in Extent 120 m. by 30, has many large Lakes abounding in Fish. It is subject to the two Branches of Swerin and Strelitz. At *Güstrow*, a pretty large and well fortified Town, the Duke of Swerin has a fine Castle with four Fronts. *Rostock*, a free Imperial City and Hans Town, has one of the most flourishing Universities in Germany. It boasts also of 7 large Streets meeting in the great Market, 7 Gates, 7 Bridges over the Warna, 7 Towers on the Town Hall, and 7 great Bells of the Town Clocks, &c. *Weismar*, formerly a strong Place, is dismantled, and in Hands of the Swedes. *Swerin* is the Cap. of the Dutchy; and *Domitz*, in an Island, is a strong Fort.—The Dutchy of HOLSTEIN, in Extent 80 m. by 60, belongs in Part to the Holstein Family, and in Part to Denmark, who is of the Family; hence there is Holstein Royal and Gottorp, and the Caps. are *Sléswick* and *Glücksbadt*. The Religion is so much Lutheranism, that Calvinism is hardly tolerated, and Popery not at all. The Country resembles Holland in the Neatness of its Towns and Canals, and the People are honest to a Proverb. *Lübeck* is a Cap. City; and it's Bp. is the only Protestant one, that has Diocesan and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. In this City, the famous League of the Hans Towns began, and their College is still kept. 'Tis well fortified, and the finest City in the N. of Germany: The Houses being high and stately, adorned with Sculpture, but inconvenient; and several of the Streets have Canals in the Middle, with Rows of Lime Trees. It has about 150 Ships of its own, and 20 Churches with Spires or Steeples. Of these St. Mary's is a noble Pile of fine Architecture, adorned with Images and Pictures; particularly a remarkable one called Death's Dance, in which Persons of all Ages and Conditions are led round in a Circle by Skeletons. Here are several Hospitals for poor Traders, &c. *Ploen* is a strong Place by its Lake, Marsh and Castle. *Kiel* is considerable for its Castle.

Castle and Parterres of Flowers ; but especially for its yearly Fair. *Rensburg* is thought to be the strongest in the Country. *Lunden* is a large Town, famous for its Beer. At *Heyde* is a large Tract of Sand. *Knemp*, tho' a little Town, is reckoned one of the Keys of Denmark. *Gluckstadt* is also so strong, that it can't be taken without a good Fleet. On the Ramparts are fine Walks, planted with Trees ; and in its spacious Harbour, the Danes have large Ships of War. The Toll of the Elbe is here engrossed by the K. of Denmark, as at Stadt it is by the Elector of Hanover, and in another Place by the Duke of Holstein and City of Hamburg. Here are the Ruins of a Royal Palace ; and Thieves are condemned for Life to draw Dust-carts, to which they are chained. *Altena* (*i. e.* too near) a large and populous Town, was built by the K. of Denmark, and its Name given it in Derision to the Hamburgers, who pleaded with the King it was too near to them. A Toleration is granted here to all Sects which is denied at Hamburg. *Hamburg*, on the N. of the Elbe, used to be reckoned the Cap. of the Dutchy, 'till it became a free State of the Empire. 'Tis the greatest Emporium of Germany, and the second of the Hans Towns ; being well seated for Trade, in Respect both of its Port and Rivers, by which they communicate with most Parts of Germany and the Baltick Sea. Its Imports and Exports, tho' a single City, are superior to those of many great Kms. and only inferior to London and Amsterdam. The English Merchants (called here the English Hans, as in London they are called the Hamburg Company) make an extraordinary Figure ; and have a particular Jurisdiction, Church and Minister among themselves, and above 200 Ships. The Hamburgers are governed by a Senate, and Taxes are granted by the Burghers ; hence the Government is partly Aristocratical and partly Democratical. The Church, which is Lutheran, is governed by a Consistory of their Pastors, Archdeacons and Deacons ; in Subjection to the Senate. They use a private Confession before the Sacrament,

Sacrament, like the English publick one, and the like Absolution ; but the Priest must have his Fee. They have numerous Hospitals for Orphans (at 50,000 or 60,000 *l.* a Year) and for poor sick Travellers, Seamen and their Wives, poor old blind and dumb People, &c. Some of their Steeples are covered with Copper. St. Catharine's is notable for its Statues and Steeple of Lanthorns, it's Pulpit of white Marble, and Organ of 6000 Pipes: Add their Town-house, Exchange, Senate-house and Pest-house. The City is 6 m. in Compass, naturally strong and well fortified, and has 30,000 Houses. The River forms a Bason within the Town, and another without it ; and there are 84 Bridges over it. The Tide flows in Canals thro' most of the chief Streets ; hence the Town is frequently damaged by Spring Tides. The Merchants are affable and civil, but too ceremonious ; frugal in their Families, and liberal in treating Strangers ; and are fond of Gardens. Their Carts are drawn by Men ; and as they have a Factory of knit Stockings, they suffer no Beggars in their Streets. The Ladies are generally waited on to Church by a Servant Maid ; with a Book hanging by a Silver Chain in one Hand, and, if the Weather be cold, a Brass Stove in the other. They have five Degrees of Torture to extort Confession, which are applied according to the Strength of Evidence, in Support of the Accusation. There's a famous Walk called the Maiden's, 1000 f. long and 20 broad, railed in and planted with large Trees ; with Houses on one Side, and the Water on the other. Here too is an odd Kind of a Tavern, kept in a publick Cellar, which has a prodigious Stock and Vent of Old Hock.

We come now to the Dominions of the House of BRUNSWICK, which is divided into the two Branches of WOLFENBUTTEL and LUNENBURG. The former had three Branches which fell into that of Bevern ; and the latter being divided into Zell and Hanover, that of Zell became extinct, and fell to the Elector of Hanover, K. George the I. of Great Britain, by his Marriage with the Duke's only Daughter,

Daughter, Sophia Dorithy. The Nn. Parts of the Country have Snow on their Mountains 'till Midsummer, and so have little Corn. Here too is *Brockfberg* the highest Mountain in Germany, and *Buman's Hole* (so called from the Discoverer) which has a narrow Entrance, and none ever found an End of it; tho' some Miners affirmed they went 20 m. in it. Large Bones of strange Creatures have been found in it, which are kept for Rarities by the neighbouring Gentlemen; and among them the Skeleton of a Giant. The *Monks' Craigs* are Rocks representing two Monks in their Habits; and there are several Castles hewn out of Rocks. *Gossar*, tho' independent of the Brunswick Family, lies here enclosed with Mountains, in which are Iron and Silver. *Helmstadt* is under the joint Dominion of the Duke of Wolfembuttle and Elector of Hanover, and is noted for its University, and a Library in which is an ancient MS. Hebrew Pentateuch.

Wolfembuttle, the ancient Seat of the Duke of the Name, is strong by it's Situation in the Marthes and Fortifications. The Palace particularly is strong. The Library is large and has many MSS; and the New Church is an admirable Piece of Architecture. The Duke has a fine Palace at *Salzdahl* richly furnished. — **BAU'NSWICK** Electorate, the Dominion of King George of England, is in Extent ab. 190 m. by 160, and its yearly Revenue 400,000*l*. The Religion Lutheranism, with Liberty of Conscience to all others. *Eimbeck* is the Cap. of the Principality of Grubenhagen; and in *Göttingen* is an University. *Hanover*, the Cap. of the Duchy of the Name and Seat of the Elector, is fortified, and divided by the River Leine into the Old and New Towns; the Houses are generally of Wood and Clay. The Palace, formerly a Monastery, is not magnificent but richly furnished. The chief Trade is in a sweet heady Liquor, called Brewhan. Among other Palaces, near the Town, is the Elector's fine one at *Herenhausen*, with grand Gardens, Statues, Cascades and Fountains; one particularly that throws its Wa-

ter much higher than the famed one at St. Cloud in France. *Hamelen* is noted for a Story (whether true or false) which Historians affirm of a Piper that drew away all the Rats from the Town; and, not being rewarded according to Agreement, he drew away all their Children and they were lost. *Zell*, the Cap. of the Dutchy of LUNENBURG-ZELL, is small but well fortified, and has a Palace with Platforms moated round. Several Coaches may go abreast on the Terras round the Town. *Harburg* is as conveniently situated for Trade as Hamburgh, and has a tolerable Harbour, and is reckoned the strongest Frontier on this Side the Country. *Lünenburg* is the Cap. of a Dutchy and trades in Salt. The Pit was discovered by a Sow's wallowing in the Spring, and afterwards drying herself in the Sun. In St. Michael's Church, before the great Altar, is a Gold Table, embellished with precious Stones and Scripture History; 8 f. long and 4 f. wide.—To pass by the Dutchy of SAXE-LAWENBURG, those of BREMEN and VERDEN, are of the greatest Importance to England, by securing to their Merchants the most extensive Trade into Germany and other Parts by the Elbe and Weser. *Stadt* was impoverished by Hamburg, but on the English removing there from Hamburg in Disgust, it's Trade revived; and it continues in good Condition, tho' the English are gone back again. *Bremen*, the Cap. of the Dutchy, is a great, populous and flourishing Town, a free Imperial City and Hans Town. It has so considerable a Trade, that it is reckoned the next Port to Hamburg. Besides its Fortifications, it can drown the adjacent Country by the Weser; which of itself yearly overflows, and improves the Lands. The Ramparts are planted with Trees, and Coaches go round them. It has two Armories, and at the lesser stands the Figure of a Warrior in Arms, who, by a Mechanism under the Steps, lifts up the Beaver of his Helmet with his Truncheon to salute you. There are several Hospitals here, and a House of Correction, in which such strict Discipline is observed, that, among 100 Profligates, not an indecent Word

Word is to be heard from their Mouths, but they are almost continually obliged to accompany the Task-masters, in singing Psalms and Hymns. There is a Statua Rolandina in Sign of the Imperial Privileges of the Place. In the publick Wine Cellar are five huge Vessels, each of which holds above 100 Hogsheads; one of which is kept empty, and has a Door at the Top to gratify the Curious. *Verdon*, a Cap City, is his Majesty's Key to the Aller, Weser and Elbe Rivers.

In the Circle of WESTPHALIA lie the rest of his Majesty's German Dominions. *Höye* is the Cap. of a County and has a very strong Castle.—*Diepholt* is the Cap. of another; and *Osnabrug*, the Cap. of a Bpc. of the Name, is encompassed with Walls and Ditches, but commanded by a Mountain, on the Top of which is a sacred Retirement for Men of Quality. The Bp's Palace is an hexagonal Fortrefs, and the Bpc. is alternately possessed by Catholics and Protestants.—We'll now touch a little on the Remainder of this Circle. It's Extent is about 200 m. by 150. The Air cold, and the Soil marshy and barren. It is famous for it's Breed of Hogs; but 'tis a poor Country, and bad for Travellers. *Münster* is the Cap. of one of the largest and most considerable Bpcs. in Germany; a large City, and well fortified by Art and Nature. It has 8 Gates and a fine Citadel. The Bpc. of *LIEGE* lies in the Netherlands. And the Caps. *Lingen*, *Minden* and *Ravensburg*, with their Counties belong to the K. of Prussia. At *Herwerden* is a Calvinist Abbey, whose Abbess is a Princess of 3000 *l.* a Year, and has her Seat at the Dyet; but the Nuns are under no Vows of Celibacy. *Pirmont* is famous for its Mineral Waters; and in its Neighbourhood is a Vault where sulphureous Streams rise as in the Grotto of Dogs near Naples; and there are Salt Pits with Iron and Silver Mines. In the Bpc. of *Pätersborn* is a Spring which loses itself twice in 24 Hours, but returns with great Noise and such Force as to turn three Mills; and 2 m. off is a treble Spring of different

different Qualities, and specific for Worms. The City has a fine Gothic Cathedral, and a Palace for the Bp. tho' he resides elsewhere. *Cleve*, tho' the Cap. of a fine Dutchy, is seated on the Declivity of a Hill, and its Castle on the Top; and the River *Kel* is navigable at the Foot of the Hill. Prince Maurice's fine Park lies to the W. *Wesel* is a large, populous, well built and well fortified Town. *Düsseldorf* is a large well fortified Place, and has a stately Gothic Palace with fine Paintings and Brass Antiques, &c. and an Equestrian Brass Statue over against the Palace. *Bensberg* Palace is a noble one, much in the Air of that at Versailles. *Jülich* is well fortified, and has a strong Citadel*. But one of the most famous and beautiful Cities in Germany is *Aken*, or as the French call it *Aix-la-Chapelle*, in a fine Air, enclosed with Mountains and Woods, and the Hills about it are covered with Vines. It is particularly celebrated for its Baths; and the Town-house is adorned with the Statues of all the Emperors from Charlemagne. In the Market Place, opposite the Town-house, is a stately Fountain of four Springs which run into a Copper Cystern, 30 f. Diameter, and is conveyed to the City. On the Top of the Fountain is a Statue of Charlemagne. The Cathedral is beautified with Statues, and its Spire with Pyramids, and at the Top a large Cross and Globe. There are ten hot Springs, and the Water rises so hot, they are obliged to let it stand to cool for 10 or 12 Hours before it is used. Near the hot Springs are several cold ones, which serve to temper them. The charming Village of *Barcat*, in its Neighbourhood, has very hot Springs, which supply 28 Baths. From the Baths in both Places flow 6000 Tuns of Water a Day; which contain as many Pounds of Salt.—We omit the Principalities of EAST FRIESLAND and MORS, with several Seigniories, Co. Lordships and Abbies.

LECT.

* Dr. Busching places Cologne here.

LECT. XXI.

We now come to the Rhénish Circles.

The LOWER RHINE is one of the richest and pleasantest Prov. in the Empire ; but unhappy in exciting the Ambition of the neighbouring Powers to become Masters of it : And the poor Protestant Natives have been often forced to seek new Settlements, in order to avoid the Severities of their Popish Masters. It has Mines of Agate and Jasper, and there is Gold found in the Sands of the Rhine. It is ab. 90 m. by 45, and has, besides the three Spiritual Electorates, the Palatinate, the Dutchy of Aremberg, and the Principalities of Taxis, Nassau-Dietz, &c.—We shall begin with the Landgraviate of HESSE *, which is one of the most ancient Families in Germany, on the N. of the Mayne. It has large Forests abounding in Game and Mountains with Copper and Lead Mines ; also an Abundance of the best Wool in Germany. The Religion is Lutheranism, Calvinism and Popery ; tho' the latter is not tolerated where the former prevails. *Cassel*, the Cap. of the lower Hesse, is seated on the Fuld and strongly fortified. 'Tis the Seat of the Landgrave ; and his Palace of Free-stone is very fine, and adorned with curious Gardens and Fountains. In the Arsenal are Arms for 25,000 Men and 200 Cannon. From hence is a noble Prospect of 60 Fair Towns. The great Church has Monuments of the Family in Brass, Copper and Marble. Not far from hence is a Pleasure-house and a grand Cascade, that runs down a Mtn, on the Top whereof is a Pyramid, with a Copper Hercules 30 f. high, a large Basin, 100 f. deep, and a Giant that spouts out Water 40 f. high. At *Rodemburg* † is a Church of white Marble. *Smalcald* trades in Iron and Steel Ware, and is famed for the assembling of
Pio.

* *Borven's* Geography places Hesse in the Upper Rhine ; and *Dr. Busching* here.

† *Dr. Busching* places Rodemburg in Westphalia.

Protestant Princes to defend the Ausburgh Confession. *Márburg* is the Seat of a Branch of the Hesse Family and a considerable Town. *Wetzlar* is the Seat of the Imperial Chamber since the Time Spire was destroyed by the French. *Friedburg* was formerly possessed of the Trade of Frankfort, but is now greatly decayed: It is noted for it's deep Cellars; there being two or three, one under another. In *Darmstadt*, a small well fortified City, on the Banks of a River of the same Name, is a noble Palace of the second great Branch of the Hesse Family. *Schwabach** is notable for its Mineral Waters, which are stronger than those of Spa, and much resorted to. 'Tis a Place of much Mirth. At *Rhinfield* is a very strong Castle. *St. Goar* is noted for it's Iron or Brass Collar fastened by a Chain to a Wall, and put on Strangers Necks; and they are asked if they'll be baptized with Wine or Water? If with the first, they're set free for a small Matter; and if they say Water, they are dashed with a Pail-full, and then presented with Wine in a Silver Goblet. At *Wildungen* are Vitriol Waters which corrode Stones, and will intoxicate like Wine. *Cörbach* has a Gold Mine in it's Neighbourhood. *Fúlda* is notable for it's grand Church and Abbey, which with the Palace may be reckoned amongst the noblest Buildings in Germany. Here are hard Drinkers with bad Roads and Lodgings. *Hickfield* is noted for another grand Abbey.—In the WETTERAW, *i. e.* the moist Country, lies the Co. of NASSAU, 60 m. by 50, belonging to the illustrious Family from whence came K. William the III. of England. The Town of *Nássa*, which is the Residence of the first Branch of the Family, is small; but exhibits Proofs of it's former Greatness, in the Ruins of its publick Ways, Cirques, Aqueducts and triumphal Arches. At *Dillenburgh*† the Counts of another Branch of the Family had their Seat; and there is an Arsenal and a notable Jaw-bone of a Whale. At *Sigan*, a Fortrefs

ON

* Dr. *Busching* places Swaback in Swabia.

† Dr. *Busching* places this in Westphalia.

on the Top of a Hill, is an Academy for training up Youth to Martial Exercises. *Embs* is noted for its Mineral Baths, which give present Ease in the Gout and Cramp, and are good in all Kinds of Obstructions and Weakness: And at *Huborn* is a famous Protestant University. *Wiesbaden* is famous for its hot Baths. *Hanau*, the Cap. of a Co. of the same Name, is fortified and divided by the Kintz into the old and new Towns, peopled by Protestant Refugees, and much resorted to by Merchants. The Streets meet in a grand Square in the Centre of the Town; at each of whose Corners is a Well enclosed with a Wall of red Marble, and adorned with Iron-work and a large Lamp. Near it is a very neat Palace built by the Count's Brother. *Frankfort*, the chief of the Imperial and free Cities, is said to be on the Mayne, to distinguish it from that on the Oder; 'tis also one of the Hans Towns; large, populous and rich; and the Seat of the Imperial Diet. 'Tis well fortified, and divided into two Parts by the River; over which is a Stone Bridge, betwixt two Towns. It drives a great Trade particularly on its two Fair Days; where, for three Weeks, there is a greater Choice of Books than in any Town in Christendom. Here is the old Cathedral in which the Emperors were chosen; the Town-house where he and the Electors met after the Election; the Great-hall where the Coronation Feast was kept; in the Square before which a great Ox was roasted, stuffed with Venison, wild Fowl and sucking Pigs, &c. The City is chiefly inhabited by Lutherans; and one of their Churches has curious Pieces of Sculpture and Painting; but besides Calvinists and French Refugees, there are above 3000 Jews, who are obliged to distinguish themselves by their Dress. The Taverns have Pine Trees planted by the Doors, and the Prices of the Wines written on the Door Posts. One of the three Copies of the Golden Bull is kept in the Town-house. 'Tis a Manuscript in Quarto, with a Gold Seal, containing Rules for chusing the Emperor, with the respective Powers of all Ranks of the Nobility and

and Oaths to bind both. — *Heidelberg* is an old City, pleasantly situated, with a fine Plain to the W. and Hills covered with Vines round the rest. The Elector's Library was larger and better filled than the Vatican at Rome, or any in the Empire; 'till Count Tilly sent the best Part to Vienna and the Vatican. The Place suffered much by the Severities of the French; and more by the Elector's removing his Seat to Manheim. The Elector's Palace and Castle are scarce to be matched for Strength in the Empire; and in one of his Cellars is a Tun that holds 600 Hogheads of Wine, or 200 Tuns English; with a Gallery and Balusters at the Top and 43 Stairs leading up to it. The French knocked it in Pieces in 1688, and the Elector Charles Lewis built a bigger. The Calvinists allow Churches for the Lutherans and French Protestants. The Town-house has a famous Clock, which exhibits the Figures of Fighting Men, a Cock, &c. when it strikes. From a neighbouring Hill flow three Fountains, which fill five Ponds, make three Cascades, and drive four Mills. *Manheim*, after suffering severely by the French, is refortified, and made one of the prettiest Towns in the Empire. The Neckar Gate is curiously adorned with Basso-relieues, and leads up a spacious Street to the Elector's Palace, which is one of the largest and most substantial Buildings in Europe. The People are very sociable and civil to Strangers. The three Religions tolerated in the Empire have Churches; and the Jews a large Synagogue. *Oppenheim*, tho' a small City, is the Cap. of a Bailiwick. *Baccharab* is famous for the best Rhenish Wine. *Traerbach* is a strong and important Town; the Citadel in particular is strong both by Nature and Art. — The last Prov. of the Palatinate is the Duchy of *DEU-PONTZ**, 40 m. by 25 or 8; a mountainous and barren Country, only it has some fruitful Vales. The City of the Name is small but neat.

In
 * *Bawen's* Geography places this in the Upper Rhine.

In the UPPER RHINE the French have carried their Encroachments up to the very River. However it has at present the Bpcs. of Spire and Worms, with several petty, Civil and Ecclesiastical Governments. In the Bpc. of Spire the three Religions (*viz.* Popery, Lutheranism and Calvinism) are so equally tolerated, 'tis hard to know which is the Establishment; each of them worshipping by turns in the Cathedral. The Emperor Charlemagne greatly enlarged and fortified its Cap. *Spire*, and made it an Imperial City; and he and seven other Emperors had noble Mausoleums in its Cathedral. But its chief Glory was the Imperial Chamber, which was held here, 'till the French burnt it. *Philipsburgh* is a Place of Strength, but has changed Masters frequently; sometimes French, and sometimes German. The Bpc. of Worms is 12 m. by 8. It's Cap. City of the Name is the second in the Palatinate; and while the Imperial Chamber was kept here, it was one of the most considerable in Germany. It was here Luther was summoned to attend the Dyer, and was proscribed by them. It was laid in Ashes by the French in 1689. The Papists have the Cathedral; tho' the Magistrates and most of the Inhabitants are Lutherans. The waste Ground in the Town yields 37,500 Gallons of choice Wine. The Walls of St. John's Church are 12 f. thick. The Cathedral has Towers in the four Corners; and over one of the Gates a Figure of the Size of an Ass, with four Heads of a Man, Ox, Eagle and Lion, and a Woman seated on its Back. And at St. Martin's Church is a Picture which represents the Virgin on her Knees before God, holding the Infant Jesus by the Feet over the Hopper of a Mill, which the Apostles turn by Help of a Wheel and the above four headed Beast; whilst the Pope on his Knees receives the Hosts in a Golden Cup, which from him are successively handed to a Cardinal, Bp, Priest and Lay-man.

In SWABIA (which contains the greatest Part of Schwabenland) the Hangman is honorable and the Shepherd

Shepherd is despised. The Marquisate of BADEN is one of the finest Countries in Germany. It is divided between two Princes of the same Family; the one, named from his Cap. Baden-Baden, is a Catholic; and the other from his Cap. Baden-Durlach, is a Lutheran. *Baden* gets its Name from its Baths, which are about 300, and proceed from Rocks of Allum and Brimstone. They are reckoned specific in the Cramp and Gout. Some of them are scalding hot; and one, called the Kettle, boils Eggs and smokes as if a Furnace was under it. At *Rastadt* is a Palace for the Margravian Dowagers of the Baden-Baden. The Fort of *Kehl* is a regular Octagon. The other Cap. *Durlach* lies at the Foot of a Mountain, and the Castle that defends it is on the Top of it. The Palace here exceeds that in Baden, and, for Magnificence, might fit the greatest Monarch in Europe. But at *Karlsruhe*, or New City, is the Margrave's present Palace, at the Entrance of a great forest, in the Centre of a star formed by 32 Walks, the chief of which is three German Leagues long. The Pheasant Walk is a mighty pretty Enclosure in Form of a Fan, with a great Balcon in the Centre.—The Country of ORTENAU, or MORN AU, is about 24 m. by 18; and the Emperor is Governor and Proprietor of the greatest Part. The Cap. *Offembourg* is an Imperial City.—*Old Brisack* was formerly the Cap. of the Country of Brisgaw, and 'tis called Old to distinguish it from *New Brisack*, which the French have built over against it to check it: A regular Octagon Fort which is esteemed one of Vauban's Master-pieces, with the new Sort of Bastions, called Tours Bastionnes. But *Friburg* is now the Cap. 'Twas a little Village of Miners, who grew so rich by the Gold and Silver Mines as to build the City. 'Tis large, populous and well fortified; particularly by a Row of Works carried up a steep Hill on the E. It's great Church is remarkable for its Free-stone Tower, which can't be matched in all Germany. The Forest Towns lie to the S. of the Brisgaw, at the Entrance of the Black Forest; of which *Lauffenburg* is built
on

on a Rock in the Rhine, and is very strong; but *Waldsbu* is the Key.—Bordering on the Circle of Swabia lie several Territories and noted Places; and of these the Bpc. of CONSTANCE was one of the richest in Germany, 'till the Reformation took Place: *Constance* its Cap. is famed for the Council there that deposed three Popes, and condemned the Doctrines of Wickliff, Hus and Jerom of Prague; and burnt the two last (notwithstanding the Emperor's safe Conduct) with the Bones of the first. Mr. Lenfant, who wrote it's History, says, there were above 100,000 Foreigners in or near it, during the Sitting. It is a populous, well fortified Place, and much enriched by its Lake and the Rhine. It's Churches and publick Buildings are magnificent. At 2 m. Distance in the Lake is the Island *Reichenaw*, which looks like a Paradise. In its Church is a counterfeit Emerald, set in an Ebony Frame, 24 Inches by 13, and 3 Inches thick. If it were real, it would be worth a Km. There are several considerable Places round the Lake. At *Rastolfzell* is the impregnable Castle of Hohen-Diuel; and in an Abbey at *Salmanfweiler* are great Wine Vessels, some of which are 25 f. long. *Lindaw*, which for its Situation is called the Venice of Swabia, took its Rise from the Abbey; the Nuns whereof wear no particular Habit, and may marry when they please. 'Tis a Place of great Trade and well fortified. In the Lake near this Place appear Bubbles of Air, which are occasioned by Springs breaking up from the Bottom. *Ravensburg* is noted for the high Watch-towers which stand in the Middle of it; and *Ribrach* for its hot Sulphureous Waters. At *Kempton* the Abbot dresses in an Ecclesiastical Habit in the Morning, and in the Afternoon as a Lay-man, from a Regard to his twofold Office.—We omit other Places to come to *Augsburg*, the Cap. of Swabia: It is finely situated, and one of the biggest and most beautiful in Germany. Besides its Bank Commerce, it trades in the Tirol Wines, Gold, Smiths' Wares, Clocks and Ivory, &c. It underwent various Calamities, but recovered out of them all.

Pro-

Protestants, from embracing Melancthon's Confession of Faith in this Place, are said to be of the Augsburg Confession. The Houses are generally of Free-stone; and those of Wood are plaistered and finely painted with Fresco. The Conduits and Fountains are adorned with Brazen Figures; but the Fuggery (*i. e.* the Part built by the Family of the Fuggers) is the most magnificent. The Fuggers descended from a rich Weaver, and grew so rich as to occasion the Proverb, "as rich as a Fugger." The Town-house is little inferior to that at Amsterdam. At the Top of the Front is a large spread Eagle in cast Brass, holding a gilt Sceptre and Globe. Over the Gate are two Gryphens in Brass. The Hall, which is 110 f. by 58, and 52 high, is paved with Marble, and the Roof is supported with 8 Columns of red Marble: Not to mention two other Halls which are also adorned with fine Paintings and other Curiosities. Near the Town-house is the Augustan Fountain, a large Marble Basen, enclosed by an Iron Baluster, in which are Brazen Statues of Men, Women, Children, Sphinxes, Dolphins and one of Augustus himself; most of them spouting out Water. The Herculean Fountain is next considerable. But their greatest Curiosity is their Secret Gate; which by a particular Mechanism lets down a Draw-bridge and successively opens and shuts several Gates. To which add, their Water-towers, whither Water is raised by Engines to supply all the Fountains and the City. The Religion of the Place is Lutheranism and Popery.

Ulm on the Danube is an Imperial City; and Lutheranism the prevailing Religion. 'Tis large and populous with regular fortifications and wide deep Ditches. The Town-house, a stately Building, stands in a great Square; but the Cathedral, now in Possession of the Lutherans, is thought to be the largest and finest in the Empire. It has five stately Spires, supported by 36 large Pillars, and has a large Watch-Tower. Its Organ is 93 f. high and 28 broad; and has 16 Pair of Bellows. The Tabernacle for the Host (which is a Statue kneeling against a Pillar) cost

100,000 Florins; and they still keep the Picture of the last Supper, &c. — The Dutchy of WURTEMBERG is divided into the two Branches of Stutgard and Julian, or Silesian. It's Cap. *Stüttgard* is notable for its natural hot Baths, and the Duke's strong Castle; in which is a most spacious Hall and curious Museum. In the Arsenal is a Series of the Dukes on Horseback. *Reinstadt* is an important Pass, at the Entrance of the Black Forest.

LECT. 22. SWITZERLAND.

UNDER the Name Schwitz are comprehended the whole League of 13 Cantons, with their Subjects and Allies. The Cantons rank at the general Dyets thus, 1. Zurich. 2. Bern. 3. Lucern. 4. Ury. 5. Switz. 6. Underwalden. 7. Zug. 8. Glaris. 9. Basil. 10. Friburg. 11. Solothurn. 12. Scaffhausen. 13. Appenzel. The Country extends from 45 to 48 Deg. N. Lat. and 6 to 11 Deg. E. Long. *i. e.* ab. 100 m. by 260; and the Government of the 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12 Cantons are of the Aristocratical Order; but of the rest Democratical. The Tribes of Citizens of the first Order, each six Years, send Members to the great and little Councils, or Senates; who have the legislative and executive Powers; and these chuse their Burgomasters or Avoyers, and fill up Vacancies. The Members of the other States judge of Civil and Criminal Cases, but send Deputies to form the Council of the Canton for publick Affairs, subject notwithstanding to the Approbation of the People; who, whether Servants or Masters, have the Power of voting after the Age of 16. And the Inequality, in respect of Wealth, is not very considerable among them, since the Agrarian Law takes Place, "that all Children, Male and Female, shall inherit equally." The Majesty of the Helvetick Body lies in their Dyets, or Parliaments, which are made

made up of the Deputies of all the Cantons. They examine Accounts, hear Appeals, redress Grievances, hear Foreign Ministers, &c. The Reformation has occasioned particular Dyets for each Religion; and Zurich is at the Head of the Helvetick Confession, or Protestants, as Lucern is of the Catholics. The People from 16 to 60 Years of Age are Soldiers, and are generally honest, laborious, tall, stout, steadfast; hence they are often engaged by Treaty in the Service of Foreign Princes; and 'tis a Proverb, "No Money, no Swiss." If an Estate is to be sold, one sixth of the Purchase, called *Lod*, goes to the Government. The Women are fruitful, and the Country very populous; tho' the Soil generally is not the most favorable. They are as much addicted to drinking as the Germans; and many of their Judges are guilty of Bribery and Extortion, and pervert Judgment. Near the Mountains they are subject to large Wens and swollen Throats. In the Protestant Cantons the People in general, and especially the Women, are restrained from Dress, publick Shews, Dancing and Gallantry. They are saluted by a Shake of the Hand; and if a Stranger takes off his Hat to them, they return no Courtesies. In a Word, this brave People, in the Centre of Europe, is little known, thro' the Mediocrity of their Condition; yet are as powerful as populous, when united, to repel Invasions; tho' they are far from aiming to extend their Dominions. Their Militia, on any sudden Emergency, is raised by Beacons (for they have no standing Army) and, a third Part of them having served 3 or 4 Years Abroad, they can suddenly raise a vast Army of good Soldiers.

The Cantons are subdivided into Bailiwicks, and are generally parted from each other by Mountains; and from Italy by the Alps, which are covered with Snow in Winter, but cultivated in Summer. They have a numerous Breed of good Cattle; with all Sorts of tame and wild Fowl, the Venison of Bears, Stags, Deer, Bouquetins and Shamoy; but their Wine is very sour. They have 30 Lakes, some of

which are large, as those of Constance, Geneva, Neufchatel, Zurich and Lucern; and such as lie in the Plains have Rivers generally running thro' them.

1. ZURICH, the Head of the Cantons and the richest, tho' inferior in Extent and Power to Berne, can bring 50,000 Men together, in 24 Hours. The Cap. ZURICH, on a gentle Ascent, is the most considerable in Switzerland for Antiquity, Power and Beauty. 'Tis fortified, and has two Wooden Bridges over the River Limat. One of the two Steeples of its great Gothic Church is covered with Copper, and both of them have the Stone Figures of Men on Horseback. The Pillars which adorn the Front of the Town-house are of black Marble streaked with white (from a neighbouring Quarry) with Bases and Chapters of Brass: And in the Chambers are the Figures of their Heroes. The Town has a good College, Library, Museum of Curiosities, fine Fountains and Water Works; with two Arsenals which would furnish above 30,000 Men. Here stands William Tell with a Cross Bow, who shot the Apple off his Child's Head, and gave rise to the Switz League. There are here two Granaries, in one of which Corn has been lodged since the Year 1540, which will make good Bread after 24 Hours steeping in Water. The People generally dress in Black, go to Church in Bands, and are fond of Musick. They have many Hospitals, where the Inmates are well entertained in plain Buildings: The Town is chiefly supported by its Lake.—We shall take no farther Notice of the other Places in the Canton than to observe that *Cappel* is noted for the Battle in which Zuinglius the great Reformer lost his Life, fighting at the Head of the Protestants; in Memory whereof the Catholicks built a Chapel in the Place, and make yearly Processions to it to this Day. At *Regensberg* are Stones with the Figures of Fishes on them. At *Lauffen* is the Cataract of the Rhine, whence Water falls 40 or 50 Cubits high. The Village of *Wangen* is famed for its Fountain Hungerbrunn (*i. e.* Fountain of Famine) which is said to flow before Famine, and to be dry

dry in plentiful Years. *Raperswyl*, which lies on the Lake, is independent of the Canton. It is remarkable for its Wooden Bridge, of about a Mile in Length. In its Neighbourhood are little reddish Scorpions, that are quite harmless.

2. BERN, the next in Wealth to Zurich, is much the largest of the Cantons. 'Tis divided into the German and French Countries; and 'tis said can raise 80,000 Men in 24 Hours. The Streets of both Towns and Villages have Fountains continually running. The Cap. BERN is a fine large commodious City, enclosed on three Sides with the River Aar; but has decayed Fortifications. The Buildings are of Freestone, with Piazzas and Freestone Pavements; the Streets are broad, and have Rivulets running in the Middle. One of the Gates called Goliath's has a gigantick Wooden Statue over it. The great Church is a curious Gothic Building, and has fine Paintings. Near it is a handsome Platform; with a College and Library, &c. The Arsenal is a fine large Building with Arms, as 'tis said, for 60,000 Men. The People here, as in Zurich, don't stir without their Swords by their Sides.—In the German Country, the Fortress *Arbourg* is strongly seated on a Rock, and much resembles Wurtzbourg in Franconia, as well in Strength as its large Tun of Wine. At *Aoraw* the Protestants hold their Dyets. It has an old Fort built all of Flints. At *Brong*, the Students every Year are ranged in Classes, and have a comical solemn Procession, with Singing of Psalms and Musick, and then race after a Man for Prizes. *Shinzenach* is noted for its warm Baths; and *Gurnigel*, &c. for Sulphureous ones.—In the French Country, the People are robust and healthy; and live on Milk and Milk Meats, with Cheese instead of Bread which they rarely use. By the Lake Geneva and its numerous Rivers, Wine comes cheap to distant Places. Its Cap. *Lusanne* is seated on two steep Hills; and, what is very singular, the Power of Rule is limited to the Inhabitants of one Street. The great Church is large and handsome, adorned with Columns and

Statues; and there is a Wall in it which opened by an Earthquake, a Foot wide, and 10 Years after closed by another. Near the Town stands the Tower Ouchi, where is an Echo that repeats 12 Syllables. About *Bex* is found Virgin Sulphur, and they have bored the Mountain *Panex* thro', to make a subterranean Salt-pit; from whence they convey the Water in large Troughs, and, by Means of Bundles of Straw hung over the Water, they take fresh Water off from the Salt, and boil the latter. *Chillon* has a very large Cattle of great Strength, before great Guns were in Use. At *Blonay* they sing Psalms with the Sound of Trumpet. *Brat* Lake is famous for its big Lobsters. *La Vaux* and *La Cote* produce the best Wines, and are charmingly seated, in form of an Amphitheatre, on a Lake with fine sloping Banks. And *Nyan* has several Remains of Roman Architecture. *Aubonne* exhibits a delightful View of the Town and Lake; and there's a Cave in a neighbouring Mount, in which is a natural and perpetual Ice-pit; and a Noise is heard of a strong Current, probably of the River *Aubonne* which breaks up in diverse Springs at the Foot of the Mountain. The People go to Church here with their Musquets and Bayonets, to prevent a Surprize from their Catholic Neighbours, the Burgundians. At *Orbe* a Communication was discovered between two Convents of Monks and Nuns, with a large Basket full of dry Infant's Bones. In a Church at *Ecbalons* both Religions worship by turns.

3. The Canton of *LUCERN*, next in Size to the foregoing, is the most powerful of the Catholic Cantons. It is well supplied by its Lake. Its Cap. *Lucerne* is a handsome, well built, polite Town; large but not proportionably populous. Two of its long Wooden Bridges are remarkable for Scripture Histories. The Collegiate Church has the Pipes of its Organ so large, a Man may creep into them. And in the Town-house are shewn the Bones of a Giant, whose Height in Proportion must have been 19 f.

4. The Canton of URI has about 20,000 Men. Its Cap. *Altdorff*, at the Bottom of dangerous Precipices, is of difficult Access. The very high Mountain *St. Gotbard* is here an important Pass to Italy, in which the Traveller has the View either of the foaming River *Rufs*, or of frightful Rocks and almost inaccessible Places joined by arched Bridges and other Works. Here too is a surprizing Bridge of a single Arch, 50 f. long, called the Devil's Bridge; and on the Top of the Mountains are 7 Lakes, whence issue the *Tessin* and the *Rufs*. In the Descent to Italy, Nature has formed a Bridge of Ice under which the *Tessin* runs with great Noise. The Bridge trembles, and so do the Passengers; whence 'tis called the Trembling Valley.

5. The Canton of SCHWITZ, tho' small, has the Honor of giving Name to all the Cantons. Its Cap. *Schwitz* is a large Town in a pleasant Valley, encompassed with snowy Hills. On Part of the Village of *Altdorff* fell a great Piece of the Mountain by which it is seated, in 1704. At *Einsiedlen* is a Marble Hermitage of the Virgin much resorted to; and over a Door in it, the Promise of the full Remission both of the Guilt and Punishment of Sinners. The Wooden Image of the Virgin is black with the Smoke of Incense, and there are 14 Wax Tapers before it, each of which weighs 80 Pounds. The Treasures of the Chapel are immense; particularly a Pix of Gold enriched with precious stones. Near it is a Marble Bountain for Pilgrims to bathe in.

6. The Canton of UNDERWALD is divided by a Wood into two Parts, called Ober and Underwald (*i. e.* above and below the Wood) which are now distinct Communities. *Stantz*, the Cap. of the lower Part, has its Church ornamented with fine Statues of black Marble; and Crosses of Wood or Iron are set on the Graves with little Copper Kettles of holy Water to sprinkle on them. *Sexelen* is notable for the Image and Relicks of the famous Hermit Nicholas Van Flue.

7. The Canton of ZUG with the four foregoing are the Catholic Cantons, which make the League of the five Cantons. *Zug* is a neat strong Town. Part of it was swallowed up by the Lake in 1435. *Walterfawyl* is finely seated, and it's Baths much resorted to.

8. The Canton of GLARIS, which lies in the Bosom of Mountains, is subject to Earthquakes. The two Religions are mixed together and worship in the same Churches; and in Law Suits, two thirds of the Judges are of the Defendant's Religion. *Gláris* is the Cap. At *Elme* the People for four Weeks in Spring and Autumn never see the Sun; but thro' a Hole of a Mountain, called St. Martin's Hole. The like happens the 3d. of Feb. at the Mountain Eyger in Berne. *Näfels* is noted for its 11 Pillars, in Memory of 350 brave Switzers, who rallied 11 Times, and beat 8000 Austrians. *Blatteberg* has a rich Quarry of Slates, of which they make Tables.

The above 8 Cantons are called the Old Cantons; because first in the Confederacy.

L E C T. XXIII.

9. The Canton of BASIL is intirely Protestant. The City *Báfil*, the finest in Switzerland, is pleasantly seated in Meadow Lands which reach to the Foot of Mount Jura. In it was held in 1431, the famous Council that deposed Pope Eugenius the IV. The People are tall, comely and courteous; and their Counsellors, Ministers and Professors, says Dr. Burnet, are as truly venerable as they appear to be by their Ruffs, Beards and high-crowned Hats: The married Women go to Church with a Coif that covers their Eyes, Mouth and Chin (their Nose only appearing) then, turning back in a Folding, hangs down to their Mid-leg; and the Maids wear cocked Hats. The Rhine divides the City into the great and little Basil; and both are surrounded with a plain Wall, flanked with old fashioned Towers. It has 220 Streets with 46 fine Fountains, and can raise 3000 fighting

fighting Men. The rest of the Canton can raise as many more. St. Mary's Cathedral is a great Gothic Building, and has fine Organs; and this is said to be the only Place in the Cantons, where they are played in Psalmody. Upon the Wall of the French Church is Death's Dance, of which mention was made before. Here is a flourishing University, and a noble Library in which is a Greek Copy of the Gospels, and another of the New Testament above 1000 Years old. The Clocks are here all set an Hour too fast. Erasmus was very fond of this Place.

10. FRIBOURG, a Catholic Canton, is easily distinguished by the Crosses set up in the high Roads. It is famous for Cheese. *Fribourg*, or *Freyburg*, its Cap. is large and tolerably fortified. Its Cathedral is gilded within and without, and has its Portal adorned with the Statues of Saints, crowned with gilt Paper. Near the Town is *Magdalen's* wonderful Hermitage, in a pretty Solitude of Rocks and Woods, wrought out of the Rock by an Hermit and his Valet, in the Space of 25 Years. The Chapel, Vestry, Steeple, &c. are all in large Dimensions; and on the Patron's Day of his Chapel, the poor Hermit was drowned. *Romont* is a handsome Town.

11. SO'LOTHURN Canton looks like a Parterre; and can raise 10,000 Men. Its Cap. is fortified by Art and Nature, and is considerable for Magnificence, Beauty and Strength. Its Collegiate Church is a dark old Building, but has fine Monuments; and in it an odd Picture of God the Father, as an old Man with a black Beard, having Christ on his Knees, and a Pigeon over his Head. As in Italy, so here the Bell rings at Noon and Sun-set, and then all say an Ave-Maria and pray to the Virgin. The Jesuits have a very fine Church and College.

12. SCHAFFHAUSEN is a Protestant Canton. Its Cap. of the Name is fine and large. It signifies a Barge-house, because Boats landed their Goods here on Account of the Cataracts of the Rhine. The Houses are painted on the outside, as is frequent in Switzerland; and there are Fountains in the Streets,

that have generally the Figure of William Tell in the Middle of them. It has a Bell, 30 f. round, that weighs near 10 Tuns.

13. The Canton of APPENZEL is chiefly Protestant, and live in the outer Appenzel, as the Catholics do in the inner. Its Cap. *Appenzel* (i. e. Abbat's Cell) is a rich and populous Town.

We come now to the SUBJECTS* of the Cantons; which are governed by Persons deputed from their Principals, once a Year or in two Years; viz. within their own Territories, are, 1. BADEN, which is remarkable for the hot Baths near its Cap. in some of which may be seen 200 or 300 naked Persons of both Sexes, with cupping Hoins on their Shoulders. 2. The FREE PROVINCES, whose Inhabitants are Catholics. 3. The THOURGAW from the River Thour (in Latin Taurus, for its Rapidity.) 'Tis a very fine and populous Country, and the Protestants are reckoned more numerous than the Papists. 4. The RHEINTHAL, or Valley of the Rhine. 5. The County of SARGANS, famed for its Abbey, but more for the hot Baths at *Pfeffers*, at the Bottom of two steep Mountains, thro' which the River Tamine rushes down with a frightful Noise. They have been wrought with great Labor amidst the Rocks, which are here very Romantic. The Waters come on of a sudden in May, exhibiting Bubbles first in the great Basin, with Beech Leaves, wild Fruits and a small Scum; then flows on a Main; and continues till September, when they go quite off.—Without the Pale of Switzerland are four 4 Bailiwicks† at the Foot of the Alps, called Italian.

Besides Subjects there are that are called the ALIENS of the Switz, in a special Sense; i. e. admitted into the laudable Helvetick Body by a particular defensive and offensive League, and therefore pass Abroad

* As Dr. *Busbing*'s Account of the Subjects and Allies of the Swiss, in the Main, agrees with *Bowen*'s, it don't seem material to note the small Variation.

† Dr. *Busbing* reckons 7 Landvogteys or Bailiwicks.

Abroad for Switz. Of these, 4 are within and 4 without the Switz Pale. Within the Pale are, 1. The Sovereignty of NEUCHÂTEL and VALENTIN, in the Mountain of Jura, called the Key of Switzerland, on Account of 6 strong Passes. *Neuchâtel* and *Gall* are the most noted Places in it. 2. The Principality of PORENTRU. 3. 4. The Town and Abbat of St. GA'LL.—Without the Pale are, 1. The GRISONS, a large and populous Country, in the Bosom of the Alps. 'Tis divided into (1) The *Upper* or *Gray League*. (2) The *League of Caddes*, or House of God. (3) The *Leagues of the ten Jurisdictions*: Three Republicks in the Form of one. The Protestants here are Independents, and the Ministers preach with their Hats on. The Villages are among the Rocks, or on the Tops of them; and the People have a particular Way of Dancing with naked Swords and Spears, that one would think they would certainly kill one another. In the Valley of *Schams* is a narrow Road, a League long, between two Rocks, thro' which the Rhine passes (tho' for the most Part under Ground) and 'tis surpris'g to see how the River, that once was level with the Road, has cut 100 f. below it. On the Top of *Splugerberg* Mountain is a good Inn, to which in snowy Weather Travellers are guided by a Bell. And from hence one may perceive a Warmth to come from Italy. About *Pargell* the E. Wind blows generally in the Forenoon, and the W. in the Afternoon. The Subjects of the Grisons possess a fine Country at the Foot of the Alps, next Italy; whilst their Masters, for Safety, chuse their own rugged Hills in Preference to it. Here is the *Val-Teline*, which is reckoned one of the most fruitful Vales in the World; and has Wine which they say will keep 100 Years, and tastes like a strong Water drawn off Spices. Here too is a Mine of a greasy, scaly Kind of Stone, called *Lavege*, of which they make Pots and other Kitchen Vessels; which break easily, but may be as easily mended by Stitching, and will boil sooner than those made of Iron. The Lake Como yields a noxious Vapour in

Summer.

Summer ; whence the Inhabitants about it are obliged to retire. Those at *Chiavenna* flow their Wine in large Grottoes, which they have dug in the Neighbouring Mountains. *Pleurs* (i. e. Tears) like the foregoing, has suffered by the Fall of Rocks, as it has also by Inundations. In 1618 about 1500 People in it were buried by the Fall of a Mountain. 2. The County of VALAIS (or the Valley) is divided into the Upper and Lower ; and each of these subdivided into Communities. 'Tis encompassed with Hills, except in one Place, where are two Gates and a Castle by the River Rhone, which sometimes overflows the Country. They have here the rich Muscadine Wine, and two hot Springs ; with Veins of Coal. The Inhabitants are infested with swollen Throats ; also Lameness and Lunacy, occasioned by their Use of the Snow Water of the Alps. *Brieg* is a large open Town, noted for its Baths ; and a fine Stone Bridge is built at a Cataract of the Rhine. At *Leuck* are the famous Baths which are hot enough to boil Eggs ; and near them are cold ones, which flow only from May to September, when the Snow melts. And at the End of the Village, Mount *Gemmi* rises 10,110 f. The Ascent is narrow, crooked and dangerous ; so that nobody would care to pass it, were it not for Sake of the Baths. *Sion* is a neat well built Town, and reckoned one of the oldest Bps. in Gaul. In the Village *Bremis*, over against it, there's a Church and Monastery, hewed out of a Rock. At Mount *St. Bernard* a Convent maintains all Travellers for three Days, and bury the Dead in one of the Glaceries, where the Cold will preserve the Body a long Time. This Kindness of the Friars is gratefully acknowledged all over Switzerland. *St. Maurice* is famed for its Abbey, and the Saint's Sword. 3. The Republick of GENEVA, of which the City *Genève* is the most considerable, is in strict Alliance with Zurich and Berne. 'Tis a Key to the latter and to all Switzerland ; also the largest and most flourishing in it. The Catholics falsely esteem it the Cap. of the Seat of the Calvinists, and the Protestants Rome. In

1532 Farel and An. Saunier brought about the Reformation, which Calvin afterwards confirmed. The Duke of Savoy often attempted to possess himself of the Place; but was frustrated by the Bravery of the People and the Interposition of the Switz and other Protestants. The Salary of the Professors and Ministers is but about 200 Crowns; yet the richest Citizens breed up their Children to qualify them for the Places. The Rhone runs thro' the City and forms in its Channel a large Island. It has 16,000 Inhabitants. Mr. Addison thought it so agreeable a City, he stiled it the Court of the Alps. In St. Peter's Cathedral are the Statues of the 12 Apostles in Wood on one Side, and of the 12 Prophets on the other. The German Calvinists here use Organs. In the Town-house 7 Judges are painted without Hands, as a Caution against Bribes. Add the Arsenal with Arms for 12,000 Men, the College, Hospital, &c. The Town is not only regularly defended; but the River has Posts driven into it, and the Passage between them can be locked up, as it is every Night. Dr. Burnet says 'tis surprizing to see how learned the People generally are in Latin, History and the Controversies of Religion. It seems almost needless to observe that their Form of Church Government is Presbyterian.

We shall close the Account of Switzerland with the Lake of Geneva. 'Tis formed by the Rhone and the old Lake Lemman; in Shape like an Half Moon and very large. Its Depth in some Places is not to be fathomed. It had Plenty of fine large Trout, 'till their Number was diminished by the Pikes, and a ravenous Kind of Fish, which has appeared this Century, called Moutaille. This Lake, contrary to all others, decreases in Winter, and increases in Summer, to the Height of 10 f. or more. It is never quite frozen, and its Depth will not allow it to be as stormy as some other Waters, tho' 'tis sometimes agitated by subterranean Winds.

LECT. 24. SAVOY.

THE Dutchy of Savoy extends from 45 to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Lat. and 6 to 7 Deg. 50 m. E. Long. It is quite mountainous, and some of the Mountains so high as to be covered with Snow all the Year; yet produces Walnut, Chesnut and Pine in Abundance: From the former whereof they extract Oil for Lamps. The Vallies are very fruitful; but the Inhabitants are subject to Wens; which are however neither painful nor dangerous. They are very industrious and apt to travel Abroad for want of full Employment; leaving to their Wives and Children the Care of their Farms and Vintage. Their Religion is rigid Popery, tho' the Valdenses their Neighbours have been famed of old for Protestant Principles. The Duke exercises an absolute Authority over his Subjects. His Residence formerly was at Chambéry, the Cap. of Savoy, but at present in Túrin the Cap. of Piemont. He governs both of them and the County of Nice by Senates, who finally determine all Appeals from the inferior Courts. Besides which he has two Chambers of Accounts, and a Council of Finances. His Revenue is 1,000,000 Crowns, and Forces in Time of War about 40,000. He is seated amidst powerful Neighbours, France, Spain, Germany; yet manages his Alliances so well, as generally to come off Gainer. The Alps are his great Defence; for they are very difficult to pass, and the Roads are narrow and often run by the Brink of Precipices, which are sometimes only to be travelled on Foot, sometimes on Mules, sometimes by Men in Straw Chairs*, and sometimes by

* The Road from Savoy to Piedmont is cut in a winding Way over Mount Senis, and Mules will drive the Sledges in Winter from a House on the Top of it, called La Ramasse, to Lalsenburg at the Foot of it, in 7 or 8 m. tho' it would take a full Hour to go up.—In some Places the Carriers of the Chairs must jump from Rock to Rock; and in some, the Passage is so narrow, the Chair overhangs the Precipices for a few Paces.



by stout Women, who will draw you in light Sledges down steep Descents with amazing Rapidity, where a Slip would dash all of them to Pieces; yet are so sure-footed, that such an Accident rarely happens. The Rivers are too rapid to be navigable, and their Channels too rough. Thus for Example, one of them called the *Arve* runs for m. thro' the prodigious Chasms of craggy and inaccessible Rocks, amidst surprizing Echoes, formed by the conjunct Noises of Men, Horses, Waters, &c. strangely loud; for even a Pistol-shot here is more terrible than the loudest Claps of Thunder. Besides the Road is but 5 or 6 f. wide in some Places, where there are dreadful impending Rocks above, and the steepest Precipices beneath. Add the terrifying Cataracts, which roar below, especially when the Waters are swollen with the melting of the Snow, with which the Mountains are always covered. One of these, called the *Nun of Arpena* falls from the Height of 1,100 f. and is little inferior to the famous ones in the River Nile in Egypt. There are other natural Rarities besides of the like dreadful Nature, viz. 1. The *Glaceries*, or Ice-Vallies. To come at these you ascend a steep, craggy, slippery Way, from Mountain to Mountain; what seems the last being succeeded by still higher, 'till at Length, having gained the Summit, you see in a Valley the Glaciery, and on the opposite Side vast craggy and inaccessible Rocks, all covered with Ice and Snow. The Valley looks as if the Waves of the Ocean had been raised to the greatest Height by a violent Storm, and then instantly frozen up; for they appear like Piles of Gothic Ruins, whilst what seems the level Part is bespecked with Rocks and split by the Noon Sun into Chasms, some narrow and some wide, and covered with Snow, into which if the unwary Traveller fall he is irrecoverably lost; and on the succeeding Thaw, his Body will be cast up out of the Hole, by the Agitation of the Waters beneath; for which Reason they try their Way with Poles. 2. The *Alavanches*, that is when the Snow above is stirred (and so small a Thing as a Blast of Wind

Wind and even a Pistol Shot will do it) it falls down the Steep; and, gathering as it falls to the Extent of 100 Yards, rushes on with such a roaring Noise as to be heard several Leagues off, and such Impetuosity, as to tear up and overturn Trees, Houses, Churches, &c. and sometimes bury whole Troops of Men. Persons are appointed to watch, and after the Fall to search the Snow for human Bodies, which lie long alive there. Such as seem frozen to Death, they plunge in cold Water, and when the Body is incruited with Ice they dip it in luke-warm Water, and put into a warm Bed; finishing the Cure with the Application of warm Cordials, both inwardly and outwardly. By the same Means they recover Cattle and Fruit. 3. Mines of *Crystal* (the only Produce of those icy desolate Countries) are found in the Bowels of the Rocks, sticking to an irregular Stone, called the Matrix of it. — The usual Animals can't subsist here; but there are the Marmotte, or Rock-rat, which, the Natives say, sleeps 6 Months in the Year; and the Chamois, or wild Goat, which is very dextrous at climbing and descending the Hills, whose Skins are the true Chamoy Leather; the Bouquetins are a larger and less shaggy Kind of Goat, which will fling themselves down the Precipices, and break the Fall with their Horns. The Blood is reckoned specific in Frights and Pleurisies.

'Tis Time we come to the pleasant tho' less curious Plains. SAVOY is divided into Savoy proper and 7 other Districts. In the former are the following Places, *viz.* *Châmbéry*, the Metropolis of the Dutchy, which still retains the Marks of its former Greatness, in it's publick stately Buildings and fine Squares; tho' it has suffered by the Duke's Removal to *Túrin*. *Montmeillan* is well fortified by Art and Nature, and was thought to be impregnable; 'till the French shewed repeatedly it was not. *Aix*, a pretty neat Town, is much resorted to for its Mineral Waters, &c. *Annécý* is the Cap. of the County of Geneva, which retains Marks also of its former Greatness; the Bp. of Geneva, being driven thence by the Reformers,

formers, dwells here. The Cathedral is a noble Building, and rich in Ornaments. We pass by the other Districts with their Towns to come to the County of NICE. Its Cap. *Nice* stands on the Sea, and is defended by a strong Citadel seated on a steep Rock, which is inaccessible, except from the Town. *Ville Franche*, within 3 m. is surrounded with Hills, which shelter its Harbour; and 'tis defended by a Castle and Citadel. We pass by the little Principalities of Barcelonetta and Oreille with the County of Bucil, Boglio, Boleensis Comitatus.



ITALY.

FROM the rugged Mountains we descend to the most delightful and fruitful Plains of Italy; a Country abounding in Corn and Wine, and renowned for the Empire of the World; and in Consequence for its Generals and Heroes of all Sorts, with their Exploits, Laws, Superstition and Works: But at present chiefly noted for its Skill in Music, Painting and Architecture. Its Figure is that of a Boot; and tho' 'tis not above 460 m. by between 25 and 100, it is crumbled into many Sovereignities. In the *Top* of the Boot, lie Piedmont, Montferrat, Milan and Venice; then Génoa. Parma, Mantua; then Lúcca, Modena and Románia; about *Mid leg* are Tuscany, Florence and the Territory of the Church. The *Small* contains the Km. of Náples; the *Heel* the Tarantése, and the *Foot* the Prov. of Calábria. And over against it is the fruitful Island of Sicily. It is watered by the Pó, Adige, Trebia, A'rno, Tíber, Carigliano; with sundry Lakes and small Rivers.

The Soil and Climate of the Country is so indulgent, as to yield, besides Necessaries, the richest Fruits; as Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Pomegranates, Olives, Oil, Sugar, Almonds, Mulberries and Silk, Figs, Peaches, Apricocks, &c. Here also are Bufaloes (which resemble a Hart and Ox) and Boars, with
Flocks

Flocks and Herds, &c. And the most barren Mountains yields choice Marble and Minerals. The *Apennine* Hills divide almost all Italy length-wise; and preserve with many others their Verdure all the Year: Abounding with Laurel, Bays, wild Olives, Tamarinds, Thyme, Lavender, &c. Mount *Masso* yields excellent Wines. Mount *Barbaro* has lost its Fruitfulness, and hence its Name. Over against it is *Monte Novo*, which in 1538 rose out of the Earth, in an Earthquake, by Night, 800 Yards high, and 3 m. in Compass, with a Chasm at the Top 150 f. wide: On which Occasion the Lake *Lucrino* was almost absorbed. *Monte di Christo* on the other Side the Lake, has a larger Opening at the Top. *Vesuvius* and *Gibol*, or *Etna*, are Vulcanoes.

The Italians are thought to preserve a Medium between the Spanish Gravity and French Levity; and can be as you please in Disguise, but are too wise to play the Fool with a bare Face; they are very grateful, and no less revengeful when their Honor is in Question. The Nobility is fond of fine Houses, Gardens, Grotto's, &c. which are shewy, rather than luxurious Eating or Drinking; and in a numerous Family, a few are aggrandized, and the rest either cloistered, or poorly provided for. They are courteous to Strangers, and cautious not to offend, but very ceremonious; and the Country swarms with Hospitals and Pilgrims. Their chief Meal is Supper, and they reckon the whole 24 Hours from Sun-set. They abound in ABps. Bps. Universities and Abbeys; and 'tis usual to give Epithets to their chief Cities; as Rome the holy, Naples the noble, &c.

There are who divide Italy according to its Sovereign Proprietors; viz. The Pope, Emperor, K. of Spain, &c. but we shall take the Parts in the Order in which they lie from Savoy and Switzerland.

1. The Principality of *PI'EDMONT* (i. e. Foot of the Mountain) in the Neighbourhood of the Alps, produces Truffles, Silk, and Cattle; and is subject to the Duke of Savoy. It admits of several Subdivisions, which we shall not enumerate. Its Cap. *Turin*.
seated

seated on the Po, is four Square and well fortified; and has lofty Oaks growing on the Ramparts. 'Tis divided into the Old and New TownS; the Streets of the former are narrow, irregular and dirty; and those of the latter straight, broad and handsome. Its Palaces, Piazzas, Churches, &c. are exceeding beautiful. We must not omit the Chapel del San Sudario of black Marble with the great Domo annexed, to keep our Saviour's winding Sheet; which is said to have preserved the Impression of his Face, Hands and Feet. Mr. Addison observes, that from a River on the upper Side of the Town, they can send Water to any Part of it. The Number of Inhabitants are about 50,000. At 3 m. Distance, the Duke has a fine Hunting Palace; as he has many others in different Places. *Figuerol*, once a strong Place and Key to Piedmont, was ceded to the Duke along with some other Places by the French K. We omit some strong Places to observe to you, that in the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, there is a subterranean Road cut thro' the solid Rock, Vise, the highest of the Alps, 4 m. long, for a ready Carriage Way from France to Italy; and in the Valley of Lucerne or of the Vaudois, were the Valdenses, so famed for their Protestant Principles and the Persecutions they underwent for their Religion. Some would have them to be derived from Peter Valdó in 1160; but St. Bertin's Chronicle describes them a Marquisate in 839.

2. The Republick of GENOA, its Cap. called *Genoa* the stately, is one of the finest, richest and most trading Cities of Italy; seated at the Bottom of a little Gulph, forming a Crescent and gradually rising from the Sea. The Houses are all flat on the Top, and adorned with Lemon and Orange Trees, Evergreens and flowering Shrubs, in Vases and Boxes. The City looks very well a m. off at Sea, from the Top of the Pharos, or Light-house, and from the Top of its own Mountain, by which it is seated. The Houses are painted on the Outside as if hung with Tapestry. The City is doubly fortified, and has a good Harbour, defended by a Mole on one Side
and

and a Mountain on the other. The Genoese Republick is poor (it's Revenue being only 1,500,000 Crowns;) but the People so rich, that they lent France 11,000,000; hence the Difference between the publick and private Buildings: Both of which are too numerous to be mentioned. They deal in Velvets and Silks with other rich Goods. Their Religious Processions, especially on Corpus Christi Day, are exceeding grand. The Train of the Church is followed by that of the Doge in his Formalities, with the Senate, &c. and lastly, the Women in their richest Attire: The Streets, mean Time, are adorned with Arras, Tapestry, Pictures and costly Furniture. The like Ceremony is used all over Italy. The Government of the Place is, in some Measure, Aristocratical, being under a Duke, or Doge, chosen each two Years alternately out of the ancient and modern Nobility; assisted by 8 Senators, and a Council of about 700 of the Nobility. He is K. of Córfrica, and has a Sceptre put into his Hands on Account of it; yet after all the Power of the State is lodged in the Senate, called the Court of Syndicks, next to which is that of St. George's Bank, which serves as a Check to the Aristocracy. The Ladies dress partly in the French Way, but more usually in the Spanish, with monstrous Fardingals.

LECT. XXV.

3. The Dutchy of MONTFERRAT is in Extent, 62 m. by 48. and its Cap. *Casál. Aequi* has lost much of it's ancient Splendor, but its Baths are still resorted to: The Waters are boiling hot, yet there's a fine green Grass said to swim at Top of it.

4. In the Dutchy of MÍLAN they cultivate Rice, and make the famous Parmesan Cheese. It's Extent is 80 m. by 60. It has fine Lakes, in which are a Number of small Islands, beautified with Gardens, and Palaces of the Baromean Family. Its Cap. *Milan* is reckoned among the finest and best Cities of Europe. 'Tis of a round Figure, enclosed with high Walls,

Walls, 10 m. in Compass; with 230 Churches, and about 250,000 Inhabitants. It's Buildings are too numerous and magnificent to be described; particularly its Cathedral, or Dome, which, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the finest in Italy. The Chapel of St. Boromeo is plated with Silver, and his Body preserved entire in a Crystal Shrine, enriched with Gold, Silver and precious Stones. It's Citadel is a regular hexagonal Fort: And it has Hospitals, Colleges, Libraries and Cabinets of Curiosities. At Signor Simoneta's Seat is a surprising Echo from two opposite Walls, which repeats 60 Times, and a single Musical Instrument, well touched, becomes a delightful Concert. *Pavia* is so much reduced from its ancient Splendor, that one would hardly guess it had been once the Cap. of a Km. and the Residence of above 20 Lombard Monarchs. Here are an University, Citadel, Old Cathedral and an Equestrian Statue of M. Antoninus. *Lodi*, a new City raised up in Room of the old, which the Milanese had invidiously demolished, has 12,000 Inhabitants. *Cremóna* is a large fair City, that has numerous Palaces, Piazzas and Gardens. It's Cathedral is beautified with an elegant Portico supported by white Columns. *Cómo* is a very considerable City. *Anghiera* is degenerated to an ordinary Town; also *Novara*. We omit *Vigevano*, *Valenza*, *Alexándria*, where the Jews are allowed to live, with *Tortóna*, *Borgo de Sessia*, *Bobbio*; tho' the Caps. of Territories.

3. The Dutchy of *PA'RNA* is worth 400,000 Crowns a Year, and has 5 or 6 thousand Men in Arms. *Parma* the Cap. is 4 m. in Compass. It's Dome is a curious Building, beautified with several Rows of Corinthian Columns: [The Duke's Palace is grand, and one of his Coaches is of beaten Silver. Besides which there are several fine Palaces, and a distinguishingly grand Theatre, which can occasionally be made a Lake for gilt Boats to swim in. The City is well fortified. *Placénza* is a fine City, beautifully situated. Its Citadel is pretty well fortified, and it has

has a noble Fountain, with magnificent Buildings, and ab. 20,000 Inhabitants.

6. The Dutchy of *Modèna*, is in Extent 60 m. by 48. It produces Petroleum and Amber. The Duke's Luxury serves to oppress the People. It's Cap. *Modèna* retains Marks of its ancient Grandeur. It looks best at a Distance, with its Towers and Steeple. The Duke's Palace is a noble Building. *Régio* is a good strong Place; and so is *Mirándula*. Near *Sassulo* is an Aperture in the Earth, which in Spring and Autumn especially ejects Stones of a strong sulphureous Smell, 60 or 80 f. high, with Ashes, Smoke and Flame: And at that Time the Wells which yield Petroleum grow turbid.

7. The Dutchy of *MANTUA* is about 60 m. by 7 or 35, &c. Its Cap. *Mantua* is a very ancient City, and strong by its Marsh and Fortification; but unwholesome in Summer. It had 50,000 Inhabitants, but now has scarce 15,000. It's Cathedral is a stately Edifice. Besides which there are the Duke's Palace, Theatre, Town-house, Jews Synagogue and other fine Buildings. They have an odd Custom here of taking a Stranger's Arms from him when he enters the City; and delivering them to him again at the Gate he is to go out of. The like Custom obtains in other Places. We omit the other Principalities and Towns of this Dutchy.

8. The Dominions of the ancient and noble Republick of *VENICE* may be divided into 3 Parts; as lying in Italy, Dalmatia and the Levant. In the fifth Cent. a few Fishermen lived on a few dry Spots or Islands of drowned Lands; and when the Goths and Huns invaded Italy, People of Fortune betook themselves to them with their Substance, and gave Rise to one of the finest and richest Cities in Europe. The Government is Aristocratical, being lodged in the Senate of about 2,000 Nobles, who meet in the *Broglia*; and the Doge is their Servant, tho' he has the Appearance of a great Prince. His Revenue 27,000 *l*. But he has 6 Senators for Spies about him; and there is a dreadful Council of 10 more for Criminal

Criminal Matters, that have about 1000 Persons that intermingle in all Companies, and give Information of what is doing. They have also a Court for spiritual Affairs; one for hearing Ambassadors, and another for settling Affairs of Peace and War. Their Revenue is 8,200,000 Ducats, and their Forces about 29,000.—Concubinage is said to be a trifling Offence here, and much encouraged by the Venetians.

(1.) In their Dominions in ITALY, called TERRA FIRMA, lies VENICE, a Patriarchate and the Cap. of the Republick, stiled the Rich. It is allowed that no City in the World affords a finer Prospect from without, or a greater Variety of entertaining Objects within. It lies 5 m. off the main Land; and the Prospect at 30 m. Distance gradually improves 'till you enter it. 'Tis built on 72 Islands, and there's a Multitude of others which defend it from the Sea. So that excepting the Calle, or back Alleys, the Canals are every where to be met with; and the Venetians are at great Pains to keep them from being choaked up with Sand to form unwholsome Lagunes, or marshy Grounds. The City is about 5 m. in Compass, with 160,000 People, including the Jews Quarter. 20,000 Gondolas, or Boats, are said to ply here, with either Oars or Scullers. The Streets are paved with large white square Stones; and the Buildings, which are all raised on Piles, are neat, especially by the Grand Canal, which runs in a serpentine Manner thro' the City. St. Mark's Piazza is the Glory of it, with the Lawyers Lodgings, St. Martin's and Geminiano's Churches about it. They have 450 Bridges, of which the Rialto (a single Marble Arch) is the Chief. It would require a Volume to describe all the Remarkables of the Place, viz. it's Arsenal and Dock, Treasury, Doge's Palace, Senate-House, Patriarch's Palace, Libraries, &c. and a Multitude of brazen and marble Statues. On Holy Thursday, the Doge, with a vast Attendance, in Barges and Gondolas, sails down the River to 2 m. Distance to marry the Sea, by dropping a Ring into it; and then returns back to Mass and his Palace.

This

This odd Ceremony was granted by Pope Alexander the III. At the Diversion of the Carnival the People seem quite mad; and for Sake of Diversion to renounce Virtue and Decency. Their Bridge-battles is a rustick Diversion, in which two Parishes, or Wards, scuffle and sling one another over the Bridge. Another Diversion is that of forming a Pyramid of Men, by Poles laid across their Shoulders, and dissolving it by leaping off. The Men look well in their Dress; but the Women are ridiculous in their high-heeled Shoes, like Stilts. The Dress of both is regulated by a Kind of Sumptuary Court. All Religions are tolerated. At *Malamocco* the Harbour is but 3 or 4 Fathom deep, instead of 15 and 20 formerly; on Account of the rising of the Ground beneath.—*Pádua*, once a considerable City and subject to many Revolutions, is now in middling Condition. 'Tis however fortified, tho' not well inhabited; has 7 Gates, 7 Bridges, 9 Piazzas, or Market Places, a Number of fine Palaces and Buildings, 5,000 Houses and 45,000 Inhabitants. St. Anthony's Church is full of fine Pieces of Painting and Sculpture, with magnificent Tombs; and St. Justina's, built by the famous Palladio, is one of the finest in Italy. In the Town-hall is the Stone of Disgrace, on which whoever sits with his Breech bare three Times, and says he is insolvent, can't be imprisoned for Debt. The Road from *Pádua* to *Vérone* is planted thick with Mulberry Trees and Vines. *Vicénza* is about 4 m. in Circuit, and has 30,000 Inhabitants. Here is a Triumphal Arch made by Palladio. The People are affable, but when affronted carry their Resentment so high, that a "Vincentian Assassin" is a Proverb. In the remoter Countries are Roman Antiquities, or Remains; but here are the noble Ruins of an Amphitheatre, hot Baths and Aqueduct. Near the City, an intricate Grotto is cut in a Rock. The Place is also as cold as Winter with petrifying Springs, in which however they say there is Fish.—*Vérone* the noble (from the noble Family of Vera) was formerly a considerable Place. It is watered by the Adige,
over

over which, among others, is a Bridge of two Arches scarcely to be matched in Europe. 'Tis 7 m. in Circuit, and formerly vastly larger. 'Tis well fortified, and has many Roman Remains, particularly an Amphitheatre, which could hold 25,000 Spectators, and Jupiter's Temple, &c. It has about 60 or 70 thousand Inhabitants. *Cbiusa*, on the Confines of Trent, is a famous Pass and Fort. — *Bréscia*, 3 m. round, deals in Cutlery and other Iron Works; and the People surpass the rest of Italy in Industry. The Cathedral is half sunk into the Ground. It has 50,000 Inhabitants. — *Bérgamo*, the subtle, at the Foot of the Alps, is well fortified, and full of People; but they are subject to the Goitre or swollen Throat. In the Cathedral Barthol. Coglione is buried, who first thought of bringing Cannon into the Field. — *Aquileia*, a Patriarchate, 'till the Venetians removed it to Udino, and of old the wealthiest in Italy, is so gone to decay, that not above 30 or 40 poor Fishermen's Houses are left. *Cividad* is the Cap. of the Territory; and the Dean officiates at the Feast of Epiphany, with a Sword in his Hand and Helmet on his Head, to shew his Temporal Jurisdiction. It has several Monuments of Antiquity. *Palma* is a Fortress of great Importance to Venice; as it stands on the Confines of Austria. They can readily fill the Ditches with Water, and draw up the Bridges in an Instant, only by drawing a Peg. — *Capo d' Istria*, the Cap. of the Peninsula of Istria, is well fortified. It has a stately old Cathedral and Town-hall. At *Muglia*, on the last Day of the Carnival, they have a whimsical Dance, called "the Dance of the Green," in which the Men and Women are crowned with Garlands and have Bows in their Hands; and, forming distinct Groupes, surround each other, and in odd Kinds of Evolutions come under each other's Bows, and then surprisingly disengage and repair to their opposite Stations. — *Crema*, a well fortified Town, is of Importance to Venice. — In *Rovigo* the Streets and Houses are neat enough, but the City is dirty, ill-peopled and unhealthy; on Account of the

stinking Marshes about it.—*Treviſo* is both fortified and enclosed with Water.

(2.) We come to the Venetian Dominions in DALMATIA. Dalmatia is divided into Venetian, Turkish and Ragusan, tho' the last be tributary to the Porte. And 'tis the first we are concerned about at present. *Záder*, its Cap. is seated on a Peninsula, fortified and insulated. Its Cathedral is noble and enriched; and has several ancient Curiosities, among which are two Corinthian Columns, of Juno's Temple and an Aqueduct, &c. Its modern Curiosities are also grand. Near it are several small Islands.—*Spaláto* is a Sea-port where the Turkish Caravans unload their Merchandizes for Venice. It has a fine Lazaretto, or Place where Ships perform Quarentine. Its Domo is octogonal without and round within, exquisitely enriched.—There are a Number of Islands on the Coast belonging to the Venetians; but we shall only mention the few following, viz *Págo*, which has Salt-pits, and its Climate is so cold, the People can scarce fence against it. Yet in *Zánt* the Heat is more intense in Winter than in our hottest Summer. From hence we fetch our Raisins and Currants. At a little Distance from the Sea are fine Springs; which must consequently be supplied by the adjacent Mountains: And there's a Spring which throws up Pieces of real Pitch, each as big as one's Thumb; of which they take 100 Barrels a Year. The Place is subject to Earthquakes. *Córſu* is so well inhabited as to have 60,000 Souls. *Milo* is compared to a spongy Rock impregnated with Iron, Alum and Sulphur; and when the Sea Water gets in, it heats the Compound, which some think occasions Earthquakes. The Chinks into which the Water passes are from 10 to 15 Paces deep, full at High-water, and empty at Low-water. These are incruſted with aluminous, vitrioline and other Salts; and yield both Heat and a sulphureous Stench, as if the Bottom were on Fire. *Cerigo* was the famous Cytherea of the Antients. On the Coast are the Ruins
of

of K. Menelaus's City and Palace, and under Ground there's a fine Bath.

LECT. XXVI.

9. The Republic of LU'CCA is in Extent ab. 30 m. by 25, besides some small scattered Territories. The Government is Aristocratical, under 240 Nobles and a Standard-bearer; whose Dignity is elective, and holds but for 2 Months. It's Revenue is 100,000 Crowns, and Forces ordinarily 18,000. They have Beacons to convene the People in Time of Danger. *Lucca*, it's Cap. tho' 3 m. in Compass and fortified, is in a Manner hid in the Verdure of the Fruit Trees about it. They trade in Linen and Silk. Towards the Sea are the Ruins of Hercules's Temple.

10. St. MARINO is a small Republic, confined in a Manner to one high craggy Mountain, on the Top of which its Cap. of the same Name is seated; and there is but one Way of approaching it. It has 5,000 Inhabitants, which are governed by 40 Persons; half Nobles and half Commoners, with two Captains at their Head, changeable in 6 Months, only on important Occasions, each Family deputes one to a grand Council.

11. HETRURIA, or the Dominions of the Great Duke of Tuscany, is in Extent 130 m. by 120. It's Government is despotic, in the Hands of the Duke and a few Counsellors, with the Chancellor and Secretaries of State: His Revenue 1,000,300 Ducats, and his Forces 40,000, besides 20 Ships of War. In his Territories are the following Cap. Cities, *viz.* *Flórence*, a very ancient and opulent City, divided by the Ar'no, in Compass 6 or 7 m. It is fortified and has 3 stout Citadels, 44 Parish Churches, 54 Convents, 24 Fraternities, 9000 Houses and 70,000 Inhabitants. The Nobility attend Business, whilst their Wives Coach it about; and so can easily keep up their Grandeur. It would take a Volume to describe all its Curiosities; *viz.* It's Halls, Courts of
K 2 Justice

Justice, stately Columns, Pyramids, Bridges, Fountains, Piazzas, Statues, &c. The most magnificent Palace is that of Pitti, which, tho' damaged by Fire, abounds in Curiosities; and particularly it has a Diamond that weighs 138 Carats, is an Inch square and 2 long. There's a Communication between this New and the Old Palace, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, by Means whereof, the Duke, or whom he deposes, can, thro' Part of his Coat of Arms, hear how his Judges decide Causes. Add his Amphitheatre for 2,000 Persons to view Equestrian Sports, his Fountains, Basons, Canals, Statues, Groves, Walks, Wilderneses, Labyrinth, &c. And there are a Number of Palaces and stately Buildings besides; in which Care is taken to introduce the Tuscan Order, or rustick Work, as owing its Original to the Country. E. g. The Great Piazza and Fountain in it, with Neptune's Family; the three Towers in Air, Water and Land; the Dome with all its curious Ornaments; Bell Tower, &c. The Water Works exhibit Musick playing, Birds chirping, Mills going, Fountains playing, Figures moving to and again, &c. In *Pratolino* the Duke has a grand Palace, or Summer House; and a Grotto, the very Roof of which cost 30,000 Ducats.—*Pisa*, a fair and large City, is reckoned the second in Tuscany. Its 18,000 Inhabitants scarce fill a third Part of its Buildings. It has a great Dock for building Gallies, a noble Cathedral and Baptistry; in which last is an admirable Echo, which vibrates like a Bell, and a Marble Tower which seems ready to fall. The Church Yard is composed of Earth brought from Jerusalem. Not far from Pisa are several hot Springs, some whereof exceed the Heat of boiling Water. *Ligbourn* is a very fine City by the Sea Side, swarming in Merchants; and where alone the English Language is both well understood, and themselves allowed the free Use of their Religion. It is fortified with regular Works, and a Chain that shuts up the Harbour. The Duke has a stately Palace here; add the Arsenal, great Church with its Piazza and Statues, and a
fine

fine Jewish Synagogue. Saturday is generally very strictly observed here in Complaisance to the Jews, as well as Sunday; but Prostitutes are tolerated and fill whole Streets of the City. *Volterra* is a beautiful Place; and its hot Springs boil up 8 or 9 f. high, and sink again with great Noise; also send forth such a sulphureous Stench and Fumes, as suffocate the Birds that fly over it; and if you throw a Carcase into the Water, it presently rises bare of Flesh.—The Walls of *Sienna* are adorned with high Brick Towers, and the Streets paved with Bricks. The Dome is a Master-piece in the Gothic Taste; but the Piazza is the greatest Curiosity in the City. 'Tis built like a Theatre, and shaped and veined like a Scallop-shell; with a fine Fountain in the Middle. *Radicefani*, on a high Mountain, seems covered with Clouds half the Year; and one may sometimes hear under Foot a rumbling Noise like Thunder.—We omit the Principalities of Piombino and Elba, the Duchies of Massa and Carara with their Towns, also the State of Délli Presidii, with its strong Town *Orbitello*, to hasten to the Ecclesiastic State, or the Popes Dominions in Italy.

12. The ECCLESIASTIC STATE, or Territories of the Church, is one of the most extensive in it; being about 250 or 260 by 120 m. Hence the Pope is no inconsiderable Temporal Prince; tho' his Dominions are foggy and unhealthy, and on that Account thinly inhabited; partly owing to the fenny Grounds, and partly to the Exactions exercised on the People. Out of the Papacy, the Pope has the Dutchy of Benevento in the Km. of Naples, the Co. of Avignon and Venaissin in France, with several Fiefs in Italy, which hold of him; particularly the Km. of Naples, and the States of Parma and Placentia. The Pope is elected by the College of 70 Cardinals, which are afterwards his standing Council, both for Civil and Ecclesiastic Matters; and his Government is Monarchic. He nominates his Cardinals, for he can scarcely be said to chuse them; he is so much under

the Influence of France, Spain and Portugal. His Title is that of Holiness and Vicar of Christ, &c. and that of the Cardinals Eminency. They pretend to have the Precedency of the Electors of the Empire, and to be on a Level with Sovereign Ks. There are also Congregations and Consistories of them (*i. e.* inferior Councils) for transacting Affairs of the Church or State. He supports himself more by a Politic Management of the Balance between the great Powers of France, Spain and Germany, his Neighbours, than by Force of Arms; tho' his Arsenal at Rome could equip 30,000 Men; and he has 20 Gallies at Civita Vecchia. Considering the Fruitfulness of his Country, and his great Revenues (his Court being disencumbered of Wives and Children) and the Excuse his Character gives him to avoid Luxury, with the constant Concourse of Travellers; one can't but be amazed at the Poverty and Misery of his Subjects. We shall, without specifying the Districts, mention the Cap. Places in each. *Ferrara* since it has fallen to the Pope is gone to Decay, notwithstanding its advantageous Situation and Strength. It had 27 Years before been reduced almost to Rubbish, by 160 Shocks of an Earthquake in 40 Hours, and Pope Clement the VIII. rebuilt it. But the Papal Territories about it are equally in Decay; whilst those that belong to the Venetians are rich and populous. However the Dome in it is a fine Building, and so are the Citadel and some other Buildings.—*Bologna* the fat (for its fruitful Soil) is the second City in the State; seated at the Foot of the Apennine Mountains, and 15 m. in Compass. Some compare it to a Ship, and make the high Tower Asinello its Main-mast. The Reno runs thro' it, and splits into several Canals, whilst the Savona washes its Walls. It trades in Silks and Velvets. 'Tis rich and well peopled, the Houses are built on Arches and plastered to look like Stone Work; and, their Doors and Windows being thrown open, you see, thro' the Buildings, their Gardens, Fountains, Cascades, &c. Their Dome, but half finished, is a noble Structure; in

in the Pavement whereof Cassini has drawn a Meridian Line 220 f. long, on a Copper Plate, and the Light shines on it from a Hole in the Roof, 10 Inches square and 90 f. high; the Signs and Degrees of the Ecliptic are marked on the Line. The Pope's Legate has a fine Palace here and Cabinet of Rarities. The Tower Garisenda leans as if it would fall. It has 80,000 Inhabitants. Near it are found Bologna Stones, which by due Preparation become phosphorous, or yield a great Light.—*Ravenna*, the Cap. of ROMA'GNA District, was once a City of great Splendor in the Neighbourhood of the Sea, built on Piles, and it communicated with the Land by a Causeway, which in high Tides was often laid under Water; but the Sea has retired 3 or 4 m. whilst the Rings for Ships and old Pharo, or Light-house, remain to shew its ancient Site. It wants Water, and has lost many Monuments of its Grandeur by War; but its Cathedral is a fine old Fabrick. *Rimini*, formerly a Place of Note, is chiefly remarkable for its Antiquities. Its Harbour is choaked up by the Recess of the Sea.—*Urbino* is seated on a round Hill: Its Cathedral chiefly is noted for Raphael's fine Pictures. In *Fano* is a Triumphal Arch, erected in Honor of Augustus. *Pesaro* is delightfully seated. *St. Marino*, which was spoken to before, lies here. They trade in Wines which they keep in Cellars cut in their Rocks.—*Ancona* once famed for Trade is dwindled to nothing; tho' the Pope allows all Religions to traffick in it, and its Harbour is good. The small Ballain Shell-fish, which harbour in date-like Stones, are so phosphorous that alive or dead, and even the Juice they emit, yield a Light for several Hours, that one may read Print by. *Lorretto* is greatly resorted to by Pilgrims in Spring and Autumn. It is well fortified to secure its immense Treasures; and the Cathedral and Episcopal Palace are magnificent. But 'tis chiefly famed for the Legend of the Angels removing hither, in 1291, the very House in which the Virgin Mary was born and brought up, betrothed, &c. after having removed it from Place to Place be-

fore. It is surrounded with a Marble Wall, and set in the midst of a grand Building. And in a Niche over the Chimney of the holy House stands the Statue of the Lady of Loretto, carved, as 'tis said, by St. Luke, and dressed in the richest Changes. She has a triple Crown of Gold, and there's one on the Head of the Child all beset with Diamonds. The Altar is of massy Silver, with Lamps and Statues of Gold, &c. But the Treasures are not to be recounted. Add to the Grandeur of the Cathedral, the Palace for Pilgrims, the Apothecary's Shop, the Wine Cellar with 100 great Vessels, Arsenal, &c.—*Perúfia Augusta* is advantageously built on a Hill and well fortified. It has a Bpc. and University. Near it lies the Lake Thrasimenus, famed for Hanibal's overthrowing the Consul Flaminius.—*Orvíeto* is built on a high craggy Rock. Its greatest Curiosity is a Well, 250 Cubits deep, with a double Stair-case of 550 Steps, and enlightened by 70 Windows cut thro' the Rock. The Water is brought up by Mules by a second Flight of Stairs.—Near *Térni*, in the Duchy of Spoleto, is a famous Water-fall, making three Cascades, and falls, the last of which is about 200 f. high, from the Top of a Mountain of white Marble.—*Cástro*, on a Hill, was razed by Pope Alexander the VII. for murdering their Bp.—*Vitérbo*, the Cap. of St. Peter's Patrimony (as 'tis called from a pretended Grant of Constantine the Great) is seated at the Foot of a Hill, well built, but not populous; for it has only 16,000 Souls, and could hold above 40,000. Many of its Houses have Towers. 'Tis quite overstocked with Monks. *Montefiascone* is famed for its Muscatel Wine. *Civita-Vecchia*, rebuilt on an Eminence, has a good Harbour for the Pope's Gallies, and an Arsenal. It is a free Port, yet wanting Water and good Air is neglected.—*RO'ME* the holy, the Cap. of Campagna di Roma, and once of the World, is the Seat of the Pope and the Head of the Roman Church. Antiently it was built on 7 Hills, and the Number afterwards encreased to 12 or 13. The Walls are 13 m. about, and have

have 300 Towers with 20 Gates, but not above a third Part is inhabited; the rest being either Gardens or Ruins. It has about 200,000 Inhabitants. The Tyber runs thro' it, and often overflows its Banks, and does a great deal of Mischief. It would require a Volume to enumerate its Curiosities, whether ancient or modern: Its Statues, Colosses, Temples, Palaces, Theatres, Naumachias (for Sea Fights) Triumphal Arches, Cirques, Columns, Obelisks, Fountains, Aqueducts, Mausoleums, hot Baths, &c. The Pantheon is one of the most intire and beautiful Antique Edifices in Italy. 'Tis vulgarly called the Rotonda, and consecrated to the Virgin Mary and all the Saints. The Portico of Granate Stone, 15 f. in Compass, is one entire Piece. There are reckoned 300 Churches in the City, and that of St. Peter is allowed to be the noblest in the World, with the most sumptuous Ornaments, and a stately Piazza, in the Heart of which is a grand Obelisk of Granate, or hard black Marble, 80 f. high, on a Pedestal of 30 more, and at Top a gilt Brass Cross: On each Side of it are two noble Fountains, &c. It hath a Revenue of 20,000 l. a Year to maintain it. The Vatican is a huge Building, containing 12,500 Apartments, whose Library is famed all over the World for choice Books and MSS. Not to mention its Arsenal and Gardens. As the Pope can go by a private Way from the Vatican to St. Peter's Church; so he can also retire to the Palace of St. Angelo, an exceeding strong Fort and Prison. The Capital is a modern Structure raised on the Ruins of the Old, and is full of Antiquities. We pass by Constantine's Arch and the Colliveum (an Amphitheatre that would receive 85,000 Spectators, &c.) to observe that on a maimed Statue, called Marforio, witty Questions are put, and on another, called Pasquin, the Answers are expected, with satirical Jokes, called from the Image Pasquinades. The Lateran Church is the Pope's Cathedral, and stiled the Mother of all Churches. In the Cloyster of it is kept the celebrated Porphyry Chair, for trying the Pope's Sex. The

Catacombs are subterranean Vaults for burying the Dead, and under St. Sebastian's Church is a notable one with 13 Vaults; and we must not omit to mention the numerous charitable Erections, whether Schools or Hospitals, which are worthy the Imitation of all Christian Countries; but 'tis the Disgrace of the City that prostitutes are tolerated. *Ostia*, in the Mouth of the Tyber, was once the Port of Rome; but 'tis an unwholesome Place and deserted. At *Agnanina* are hot Baths, and the Territory they stand in are called Fumerolli, from the Streams that come from them. At *Tivoli* the Duke of Modena has a stately Palace. It's greatest Rarity is a very deep Lake, ab. 5 or 600 Paces in Circuit, so impregnated with Sulphur as to infect the Air; and it has about a Dozen floating Islands. *Frescati* has a Number of Country Seats.—We pass by *Magliano*, the Cap. of the Prov. of Sabina.—Also *Spoleto* with its Triumphal Arch, ruined Amphitheatre and Aqueduct, to note that at *Todi* they dig up a Kind of fossile Wood, veined like Marble Paper, of which they make Utensils. *Otriculum* affords a melancholly Prospect from its ruined Pillars, Pedestals, Towers, Vaults, Bathing Places, &c. At *Narni* is a ruin'd Marble Bridge, whose middle Arch must have been 200 f. wide and 500 high. From the Rocks near *Cesi* issues a Wind during the 6 hot Months, which the Inhabitants convey like Water into their Houses.—*Citta di Castello* lies in the last Territory of the Pope's Dominions.

LECT. XXVII.

13. The Kingdom of NA'PLES in its greatest Extent, is 320 m. by 90; *i. e.* by far the largest in Italy. The Italians say, "it is a Paradise inhabited by Devils." They have a delicate Sort of Wine called *Lacryma Christi*, or Christ's Tear; and a Shell Fish that bears a Kind of Wool of which Goods are made, with the Phrygian Stone that produces large Mushrooms: But they have Scorpions and Vipers, and a Sort of Spider called the Tarantula, whose Sting

Sting they say is only cured by Music. The Government is Despotic, or rather Tyrannic. Its yearly Revenue 3 or 4,000,000 Crowns; and, 'tis said, it can raise 150,000 Foot and 100,000 Horse. It has 20 ABps. and 125 Bps. in its 12 Prov. with the following Caps. and Remarkables, *viz.* *Aquila*, the Cap. of the Farther Abruzzo, which lost 2,400 People in 1703 by an Earthquake, and great Part of it was swallowed up or overturned.—The Prov. of the Nigher Abruzzo is chiefly noted for its Alavanches, or Snow-falls, from the Apennine and other Mountains.—In the dry and sandy Prov. of Capitanate, *Lefina* was almost destroyed by an Earthquake in 1627, and *Ascoli* was quite destroyed in 1399.—The Prov. of Otránte would be destroyed by Grasshoppers; but that Providence sends some Sorts of Birds that devour them; and they have more troublesome Guests in the Turkish Pirates, who plunder the Coasts, and carry off the Inhabitants; for the preventing whereof, they have built a prodigious Number of Towers.—Terra di Lavoro is a Prov. that abounds in hot Waters. *NA'PLES* the Genteel, is the Cap. both of it and the Km. the 3d. in Italy for Greatness, and the first for Strength and Neatness; 9 m. in Circuit within the Walls, and double that Number if you include its Suburbs. The Houses are uniform and flat-topp'd, and the Streets paved with large square Stones. It has a Number of Palaces, but all appear neat and uniform. It has ab. 300,000 Inhabitants; of which a Multitude are in Orders. The Magnificence of their Churches and other Buildings is beyond Description. It is said to be nourished at Nature's two best Breasts; for besides the various Stores the Earth pours forth, it has a spacious Haven fortified with a Mole which has a high Lanthorn at the End to direct Ships. They have sumptuary laws to regulate Dress, Equipage, &c. Their Coaches are drawn mostly by Mules, and the Women are kept more closely than in other Parts of Italy. The Legend of St. Januarius's Blood liquifying in the Phial, twice a Year, on its Approach to his

his Head, has, next to the Lady of Loretto, brought most Gain to the Priestly Treasury. At 8 m. Distance is the famed Mount *Vesúvius*, in full View of Naples; always covered with Clouds of Smoke. 3 m. off it, appear Heaps of burnt Earth and large loose Stones which it disgorged; with a Flood of Lava, in some Places level with the Ground, and elsewhere 3 or 4 f. above it; made up of Sulphur, Bitumen, Alum, Salt-petre, &c. There also may be seen the Ruins of Villa's and other Buildings. The Hill itself is covered with Ashes and is troublesome to climb; and at 3 m. Height you come to the Mouth of Old *Vesuvius*; about a m. Diameter, covered with a Crust of the like Materials. Out of this in 1707, a new Mountain arose a m. high, which you ascend with Difficulty, and may then look with Horror into a new Mouth, a m. in Circuit, and like a bottomless Pit, breathing out Smoke and a sulphureous Stench; into which, like a rough inverted Funnel, you may descend, if you are so daring. It has done incredible Mischief in some of its Eruptions, having cast some huge Rocks above 30 m. off: And the Earthquakes, which accompany its Eruptions, have buried several Cities, as Pompeia, Euphemia, Herculana, &c. and they have lately dug thro' the Lava that covers this last City, and extracted a Number of Curiosities. *Vesúvius* is observed to be similarly affected with Mt. *Ætna*; and seems also to communicate with the Vale of *Solfatara*, that lies at 8 Ital. m. Distance, amidst high Mountains. The Vale is thought to be a Scum, covering a horrid Pit, thro' which Smoke and Flame break forth; and Stones and other light Bodies thrown upon it are agitated and ejected, particularly if cast into Holes dug in it. Here Sulphur, Vitriol and Alum are prepared. Between Naples and *Pizzoli* stands the most delightful Hill *Pausilypus*; thro' which the Romans heretofore dug a Road, a m. long, 40 f. high, and 30 wide. It is paved, has two Openings a Top, and a little Chapel with a Lamp which casts its Light a good Way: Yet after all it is disagreeably dark, and yields at Times

Times a sulphureous Stench. Near this the smal Lake *Agnano* hath a constant Ebullition, tho' no perceptible Heat. On the Banks of it are two Caves; into one of which you scarcely descend 3 or 4 Steps, before you grow violently hot and sweat, and 'tis said to be good for the Gout and all Chronic Diseases. The other is called the *Grotto of Dogs*, because it hath a Steam a Foot high, that presently kills that and other Animals, puts out Links, and stifles the Explosion of a Pistol. The *Piscina Mirabilis* is a vast Building under Ground, supported by 50 large Pillars, which is thought to have been a Reservoir of Water. *Púzzoli* is noted for its stately Ruins and sulphureous Stench, together with the ancient Coins and precious Things the Sea throws up. The Lake *Lucrino*, formerly much famed, and the Lake *Averno* near it, were almost filled up by an Earthquake in 1538, which split *Monte Christo* and swallowed up the Town of *Tripergola*, with all its Villas, Gardens, Hot-baths, &c. and raised up in its Place a Mountain of Ashes, a m. high, and 4 m. in Compass, called *Monte Novo*, with an Opening a Top of 50 f. Diameter; and there is a Slit in the Mtn. which leads up to a Chapel. Near them are Nero's Grotto's, or hot Baths, which are really very hot; as is also the Sea Sand. Near the Lake *Averno* is a Cave (perhaps a Road) called the Cumean Sybils. Not far hence is the stinking Fen *Acheron* (where they bog Hemp and Flax) and a very pleasant Place called the Elysian Fields. *Cuma*, once famed for its pleasant Waters, is now notable for its Ruins. *Cápua*, once a delightful Place, lies in Ruins; and new Capua which rose from it, at 2 m. Distance, is going to Decay; which is the Fate of several other Places.—*Benevento* suffered so much by an Earthquake in 1703 'tis ruined, and *Conza* with *Potenza* and *Melfi*, &c. in 1694.—Near *Salerno*, a well inhabited Place, are Heaps of Ruins.—It may be observed that Salt is readily made in sundry Parts of Italy.

We come to the Islands near Italy.

1. SICILY,

1. SICILY, a large Island, lies 3 m. from Italy. The Strait between them, called Pharo de Messina (from a Light-house near the Cap.) has a smart Current between the two dangerous Rocks of Capo Sciglio (or Scylla) and Charybdis. It is joined in one Km. with Naples, under the Name of the *Two Sicilies*. The Island is so fruitful that it has been stiled the Store-house of Italy. Among its Minerals is found the Catochite, a Kind of Stone which softens by the Warmth of the Hand and sticks to it like Glue; and in some of the Sea-coasts there is excellent Coral. Mount *Gibel* (anciently *Ætna*) is a most noted Vulcano; its flat Height 9 m. and its Circuit 70. It is all fruitful, except the Top which is covered with Snow, and constantly casts forth at its Mouths Smoke, Flame and burning Stones; and at Times makes violent Eruptions, and does great Mischief; particularly in 1694 and 1699, it nearly destroyed the City Catania and the adjacent Country. And the Earthquakes are still more dreadful; for one in 1693 swallowed up 15 Towns and 18 Manors, destroyed many others, with 172 Churches and 93,000 People. Most of the inland Cities are seated on Mountains, and abound with sweet, hot and mineral Springs. *Messina*, one of its Cap. is a large and fine City with 20,000 Inhabitants, and the greatest Mart-Town in the Mediterranean. The Vice-roy resides in it 6 Months. It has a spacious and good Harbour; is well fortified, tho' irregular; and has several fine Buildings. When *Catania* was destroyed 1100 People were buried in the Ruins only of the Cathedral of their great Patroness St. Agatha; but they have ventured since to rebuild a great Part of it.—*Syracuse*, once a large and famous City, is still considerable for its Situation, strong Walls and Port. In the Castle is the Spring *Arethusa*, much noted by the Ancients; and 60 f. in the Sea is seen a large Bubbling, which they call the *Alphean River*. *Castro Giovanni* (anciently *Enna*) in the Heart of Sicily, is noted for Pluto's Rape of Proserpine.—*Mazara* is Cap.

Cap. of a Prov. but *Palermo* is much more populous than *Mellina*, and vies with it for being the Cap. of the Island; and neither the Ks. of Spain nor their Vice-roys have decided the Point, but the latter resides here also 6 Months. 'Tis a fine City, the Residence of many Noblemen and Gentlemen, and full of Palaces, Piazzas, Fountains, &c. It has also a fine Key and Forts. In a subterranean Vault near the Harbour, which belongs to the Capuchins, are above 1000 dead, dried Bodies and Skeletons, either set in Niches, or fixed to the Walls. *Trapano*, a Place of great Trade, is seated at the Foot of a Mountain, anciently called *Eryx*; on the Top whereof was a Temple of *Venus* and *Anchises's* Tomb.

2. *SARDINIA* belongs to the Duke of Savoy's Son who is K. of it. The Part next Italy is mountainous and barren, but elsewhere fruitful. In the former were Mines of Gold and Silver, where 'tis said the *Solifuga* was found; a noxious Creature of the Spider Kind, resembling a little Frog. It has the two Caps. of *Il Capo di Cagliari* and *Il Capo di Saffari*, or *Lugedori*; in both of which the K's Vice-roy resides. The Clergy swarm here, and contribute with the Grantees to oppress the People.

3. *CORSICA* was lately under the Genoese Government, but is struggling for an Independency. It is mountainous, and in some Places the Valleys are covered with Snow, not unlike the Glaceries of Savoy, where they get beautiful Chrystals. On the Top of *Monte Gradacio* are two Lakes from which flow 3 Rivers. *Porto Vecchio* is a noble Sea-port, but the Entry into the Harbour is dangerous. On the S. W. Coast they gather good Coral in great Abundance.

4. The 7 Islands, called *LIPAREAN*, from the largest of them *Lipari*, named after its Founder. It produces Sulphur, Alum, Bitumen, &c. shews Marks of a Vulcano formerly in it, and has some excellent hot Springs. The Island *Hiera*, or *Vulcano*, has two Volcano's; one of which especially belches out Smoke and Flames. *Strómboli*, in Circuit 12 m. is

uninhabited; as being properly Nothing else but a burning Mountain of an extraordinary Height, &c. — The 7 Islands were probably called Vulcaniæ from their Volcano's; also were the Residence of K. Eolus, the fabled God of the Winds.

5. There are a Number of small Islands about Sardinia, which we forbear mentioning.

6. And there are a Number of small Islands besides. One of them *Ischia*, near Naples, has Caverns, out of which Torrents of Fire issued; whence the Poets feigned that Jupiter here overwhelmed Typhon with his Thunderbolts. In the Islands of *Tremiti* and *San Domino* are Birds of Prey that have Teeth, are all over white and their Eyes are of the Colour of Fire: They are called Diomedean, from the ancient Name of the Islands. — It may be observed that some little Islands, known to the Ancients, may have sunk into the Sea by Earthquakes, especially about the Coasts of Italy, which seem undermined with subterranean Fires; since with us one of 6 m. in Compass, within 2 m. of Tenby in Pembrokeshire sunk in one Night. And on the other Hand, others may have risen out of the Sea, as one in the Archipelago, and another in the Azores; both in the Memory of Man.

As we have a large Part of Europe still to travel over; we shall go back to the N. of it, and take the Kms. as they come in our Way.

SCANDINAVIA

Comprehends Denmark, Norway and Sweden. It lies between 53 d. 40'. and 71½ N. Lat. and 5°. and 32°. E. Long.

DENMARK is not as cold as its Nn. Situation might induce us to think, on Account of the Sea flowing about it; however Summer and Winter here



here succeed each other without any intervening Spring or Autumn. The Heat also and Cold are more intense; and the former accompanied with the Plague of Flies, which they endeavour to destroy by a poisonous Water, which sweeps off Bushels. Their chief Trade was in Cattle, 'till of late that Manufactories have been set on Foot. The Government is an absolute hereditary Monarchy. The Laws are founded in Equity, and lie in one Quarto Volume, so plain that any one may understand them; consequently Law Suits are quickly and easily decided. The rather as Suits are not made by Removal to begin all over again again, but by Way of ordinary Procedure from the lower to the higher; and an Action may be taken out against the Judges themselves. But the K. assumes the Privilege of explaining or altering the Law at Pleasure. A common Complaint may go thro' the 3 Courts for 12 l. sterl. Besides these, they have an Admiralty Court, Rent Chamber (or Exchequer) and one made up of the Members of both of them for Appeals of Merchants. The K's Revenue is about 2,200,000 Rixdollars; his Land Forces about 40,000 (including 5000 Militia.) His Ships of War are 34 of the Line besides Frigates and Gallies, making ab. 50 in all; and he has 24,000 registered Seamen. The prevailing Religion of the People is Lutheranism; only they practise Confession before the Sacrament. They have 6 Superintendents, who like to be called Bps. and my Lord; but they have no Temporalites, or Courts. They are fond of English Divinity, but never read their Sermons, and pronounce with a great deal of Action. Their Churches are gawdy and they are fond of Organs. They have but one University in which the Students appear in black. The Country is divided into S. and N. Jutland and the Islands.

S. JUTLAND is partly under Subjection to Denmark, and partly to the Duke of Holstein Gottorp; but the Dutchy of SLESWICK is guarantied to the former by Great Britain, France, &c. *Sleswick*, its Cap. is enclosed with a plain Wall, and not far from it

it are the Ruins of a Wall and Trench made across the Land, against the Incursions of the Saxons. *Gottorp* (marked (a) in our Map) gives Name to the chief Branch of the Holstein Family next to the Royal. 'Tis a Fortrefs and one of the finest Palaces in these Nn. Parts. Amidst it's Water Works, are Tycho Brahe's Globes, which illustrate his System of the World. One of them in Copper is $10\frac{1}{2}$ f Diameter. *Husum* (b) has a large Market for Horses, and in its Gulph is a great Take of Oysters.—*Nordstrand*, 'tis said, separated from the Continent in a Storm; and has been overflowed frequently since, to the Loss of many thousand Lives and much Substance. The Inhabitants with the Assistance of some Dutchmen are endeavouring to recover Part of their Land.—At *Sylt* Island the Women's Gowns only reach their Knees, like the ancient Lacedemonians, whose Strength and Inclinations they have. On the Hills are found Urns full of Mens Ashes and Bones.—*Manoe* Island had a great Part of it swallowed up by the Sea.—In the Baltick are the Islands of *Alsen* (c) and *Arroe* (d).

L E C T. XXVIII.

N. JUTLAND is divided into 4 Diocesess, and these subdivided into Prefectorships, or Bailiwicks, and Parishes. *Ripen* is strong by Nature, and has a noble Cathedral, but liable to be overflowed by the Sea. Near it two large Golden Horns were found.—*Arhusen* is a neat Town pleasantly seated by the River Gude and has a good Harbour.—*Wy'burg* is a Seat of Judicature and Place of great Resort.—*Alburg* is the Cap. of the last Diocese and once a Bp's See; now the Residence of a Lutheran Bp.—The *Baltick* is a large Gulph which communicates with the Scaggerag or Categate by the two Belts and Sound. In this Sea are the four Gulphs of Livonia, or Riga, Courland, Dantzic and Lübeck.

Of the Islands of Denmark, SE'ELAND is chief. 'Tis a level, woody Country, and so fruitful as to want no Manure. There are Gulphs, Bays and Harbours all round it. The Air is thick and wholesome, but the Natives indolent. Here is COPENHA'GEN, the Cap. of the K's Dominions, is a beautiful and strong Place, and one of the most considerable Cities in the N. In it are the noble Palace of Christian'sburg, an Exchange, Observatory, University, &c. The City grew up from a poor Fishertown, and in 1728 was burn'd down; but soon rebuilt in a more elegant Manner. The Isle Amack (e) is a great Security to its Harbour, by breaking the Waves; and the Buildings here are called the New Town. They communicate with the Old by two Bridges. Here too are the Arsenal, Mint, Exchange and Castle. The largest Part of the Town lies in Seeland; and both are as big as Bristol. 'Tis fortified, and has a Boom to the Harbour, with a Citadel and Block-house, well furnished with Cannon. A wooden Gallery runs round the Enclosure; from whence one may view the Royal Navy. The Island of Amack is a Garden and Dairy to the City. The Castle of Croonenburg is built on Oaken Piles, fastened with hewn Stones; so solid as to stand the Fury of the Tide. It had 4 little Towers covered with Copper, and a Chapel, Steeple, &c. but they are going to Decay. Two Cannon of 36 Pounders each and 11 small ones secure the Passage of the Sound. The Rampart is vaulted with Freestone. The Sound brings in a Toll from 240 to 70,000 Rixdollars; and no Ships can pass by without paying about 2 or 3 Pistoles. In the Island of Huen, or Ween (f), is a famous Observatory built by Tycho Brahe, called Uraniburg; but 'tis gone to Decay, and the Island belongs to the Swedes. *Fredericksburg* (g) is noted for the K's Castle and Royal Palace. The House is built on Piles in a Lake; and adorned with Statues, Painting, and Tapestry. *Roschild* (h), once the Cap. is gone to Decay. In it's Cathedral may be seen the Tombs of many Danish Ks. On the Altar is carved the
History

History of the Gospel, with our Saviour's Passion. And there's a Convent of Lutheran Nuns, that wear no distinct Habit, nor are under Vows. *Sora* (i) is a Royal Fortrefs, and as it was considerable for the College in it for the Education of the Nobility, 'till that went to Decay; it is become again considerable by the Revival of it. At *Korser* (k) there is another good Fort and deep Chanel. — *FU'NEN*, a very fruitful Island, is the Appennage of the K's eldest Son; and its Government the most considerable in the Km. *Odensee*, a large handsome Town, is seated in the Middle of it; and, in one of its Churches, *Knut*, or St. Canute's Body, a Danish Prince, lies in a Copper Coffin, which is gilt and adorned with precious Stones. — *ARROE* (d) produces Anniseed, with which the Inhabitants season their Meat and Bread. — *FEMERN* (l) is one of the Keys of Denmark in regard to the Empire. — We omit the Islands of *Langeland* (m), *Laland* (n), *Falster* (o), *Moen* (p), *Bornholm* (q), &c. The K's Dominions in Germany have been described there: We proceed therefore to Norway.



NORWAY.

NORWAY divides from Swéden by a long Ridge of Mountains which are a Branch of the *Kolen*. 'Tis about 1080 m. by 180 and under; and runs into the frigid Zone; hence it has great Snows and Snow-falls, and the Nn. Parts are sandy, cold and barren; but the Heat in Summer is excessive. There are Multitudes of Islands and Sand-banks all along its Wn. Coasts; and many small Gulphs run into Land, about 100 Fathom deep, except a Chanel in the Middle of them which is 400. In many of its Lakes are little floating Islands; and in its Rivers numerous Cataracts from 6 to 100 Fathoms high, which have Saw-mills near them. The Timber
that

that is floated on these Rivers is stopped by Booms. A second Branch of the Kolen is a long Chain of Mountains, divided into the *Dófrefield*, *Langfield*, &c. which part the N. W. Parts from the S. E. or Inland. The *Dófrefield* and *Fuglesfang* are the highest and the latter has great Cliffs and Cavities frequented by Birds. On the Tops of these are several Mountain-stoves or Fires kept by the Government for the Benefit of Travellers: And these Mountains abound in Minerals. At *Kielftrommen* Straits there is an Ebb when the Tide flows and the Contrary, which causes dangerous Whirlpools. In a scarce Year of Corn the Natives mix the Bark of Trees with their Meal for Bread. Their Wealth consists chiefly in Forests of large Fir Trees, Iron, Copper, Pitch, Tar and Fish. They are strong and courageous, clownish and honest. The Women are handsome, less unpolite, and more witty than their Husbands. The Laplanders in the N. are ill-shaped, wild, suspicious and deceitful; and their Capacity lies only in Fishing and Hunting. Their Women are pretty enough in the Face; but short, ill-shaped, wild, passionate and revengeful. The Country is governed by a Viceroy, and is divided into 4 Governments, which are subdivided into many Parts.

Oslo, or *Christiana*, the Cap. of a Government, has in the Cathedral K. Haquin's Crystal hilted Sword, a great Antique Curiosity. *Kongsborg* is noted for its Mines. *Friderickshald* is reckoned a Key of this Km. And at *Sarpen* is a dreadful Water-fall which may be heard 20 m. off.—*Christiansand*, another Cap. is 4 Square, and has three of its Sides surrounded with salt and fresh Water.—*BERGHEM*, another Cap. is a famous Sea-port, well fortified by Nature and Art, and the largest, most beautiful and populous in Norway. The Bay is bordered with high Rocks for several m. and deep enough for Ships of 400 Tuns. The Trade of the Place is in Furs, Hides, Tallow, Fir-Timber, &c. There's a Factory of Batchelor Merchants, called the Cloyster.—*Dróntheim*, another Cap. is gone to Decay, and its
stately

stately Cathedral was burnt, except its Choir, which is too big for the present Building. In this Government Barley and Oats are reaped in nine Weeks after the Seed is sown. The Mountain *Torg-batten* has an Opening thro' it 50 Fathoms high and 1000 long. Between the Islands of Sallere and Wero is the famous Whirlpool *Mælstrom*, called also "the Navel of the Sea," about 13,000 Paces in Diameter. In Time of Flood 'tis said the Sea, for 6 m. round, makes such a terrible Vortex, that it swallows up every Thing that comes near it; and at Ebb throws all back, with a prodigious Noise. Between Ebb and Flood, Ships may ride over it safely. But Francis Neri, an Italian, affirms there is no Whirlpool, but only a rapid Current in Time of Flood, which striking against some Rocks, makes a great Noise and seeming Whirling of the Waters, whilst in Ebb all is Smooth and Calm. And Dr. Busching says, there is a Current sets here in Opposition to the Tide, which by the Collision of the Waters occasions vast Pyramidal Waves and a prodigious Noise: But whence that Current, unless from some subterranean River?—At *Wardus** the Finners and Laplanders live on Roots, Game and dried Fish, and have no Bread or Beer but what is brought to them by the English and Dutch. Before the Establishment of the Danish Mission their Religion was an absurd Mixture of Paganism and Christianity; but an happy Progress has been made since in their Conversion. The Laplanders will be further described in Sweden.—*N. Cape*, in the Island of Maggero, is the most Nn. Point of Europe.—*Babus*, by the Categate, was, with its District, yielded to the Swedes; yet is esteemed a Part of Norway. It is a strong Castle built on a steep Rock in a small Island.—There are several Islands belonging to Norway which we shall pass by except Iceland and those of Fero.

ICE-

* In *Bowen's* Geography this is made the fourth Government instead of Christianland, our 2d. but I have followed Dr. *Busching's* Division.

ICE'LAND (See Pl. 2.) ab. 240 m. long and 140 broad, is a prodigious Range of Mountains running from E. to W. on the Declivities whereof and in the Vallies there are ab. 50,000 People. Several of the Mountains are always covered with Ice and Snow; and some are only Rocks and Sand; but there are Slopes and Vales towards the Sea, which produce fine Grass. Mount *Hécla* is a famed Ice-Mountain and Volcano. It takes 4 Hours to ascend it; and on the N. W. Side of it is a Chasim from Top to Bottom. Its last Eruption was in 1693. But the Mountain *Rotligiau* made an Eruption in 1721, and a few Years after the *Krabla* and some other Mountains. The Natives remark that when the Ice and Snow are accumulated on a Volcano so as to stop the Vent-Clefts, an Eruption ensues. In these Ice Mountains are Crytals and Minerals, and in one of the Levels there is Plenty of Sulphur. Warm and hot Springs are also common in the I. and some are so hot that the Natives boil their Pots in them; 3 hot Springs in particular, ab. 180 f. asunder, are very remarkable for their Ebullitions, which are usually thrice in a Quarter of an Hour, from Holes in the Bottom, so as first to fill Half the Cavities, then the whole, then they spring up to a great Height in the Air, and soon after subside and go quite off. Another hot Spring, having filled a round Cavity of ab. 38 f. Diameter and 18 f. deep, runs over with a terrible Noise, as of small Arms, and a Shaking of the solid Rock; then Springs up 360 f. in the Air, in such Quantity as to form several Rivulets, and in 6 or 7 Minutes sinks and leaves the Cavity quite empty: And this happens regularly once every Day. From these hot Springs are formed excellent Baths; in one of which called *Reykia-laug* (or the Bath Valley) many of the Inhabitants were baptized in the 10th Cent. and in that of *Krossi-laug* (or the Cross-bath) many more in the Year 1000. One of their Rivers petrifies Wood. Another sends forth fetid sulphureous Vapours. And they have Vitriolic Springs that taste like Beer. The I. is divided into

4 Quarters by the Mountains, which are named from the Cardinal Points of the Compass; and in these are 18 large Syffels or habitable Spots of Land, lying near the Shores, one of which is most remarkably beautiful. In these are some Coppices, or small Woods, and a sweet Kind of Grass; especially to the N. which the Natives reserve for Use. But great Quantities of Timber are brought from some more fruitful Country nearer the Poles, where the Clime is thought to be more indulgent, on Floats of Ice to the N. Side of the I. which however, for the most Part, lie there to rot for want of Shipping. Bears also, come with the Floats, but they are soon dispatched, &c. Bread Corn is little known among the Commonalty, except what they make of their own wild Barley; but instead thereof they use dried Fish, Flesh, Milk and Butter, &c. They have Horses that are small but full of Mettle, and they have large Flocks of Sheep, which in severe Weather shelter in large Caves in the Earth, or in Cotes; tho' sometimes they are buried in the Snow, and then they turn their Heads all together, and, if not relieved, 'tis said will eat their Wool. As the I. runs up to the Polar Circle, the Sun in Summer sets for one or two Hours and the Heat is intense; but in Winter the Days are as short and cold. This I. and those of Faroe are governed by a Stiftamtman, or chief President, who usually resides at Copenhagen, and his Amtman, or Deputy, lives in the K's Palace at Bessellade. The Lutheran Religion is only tolerated; and there are 303 Churches, a Printing House and some Grammar Schools. Their Youth study at Copenhagen. The Trade of the Country is carried on by a Company at Copenhagen, at 22 Ports, or Havens, for Fish and Flesh. There are, properly speaking, no Towns in the I. but rather Villages of ab. 20 or 50 little Houses built separate from each other.

The Islands of FERO, or Faroe, are 25 in Number, tho' 17 only are inhabited. They have fruitful Valleys among their Hills. *Stromoe* is the largest.

Stora

Store Diemen might be made an impregnable Place, as one Man can only enter at a Time amidst the Rocks that encompass it. In *Sandoe* the Soil has the singular Quality of turning white Sheep black, after feeding a short Time. Besides the Islands there are *Holmes*, or Pasture Rocks; one of which is called the *Bp.* and another the *Monk*; and near the latter is a most dangerous Whirlpool to Ships, which some think is owing to the Currents striking against an uneven rocky Bottom: The Needle also turns round and the Air is very cold on the Top of that Rock. In calm Weather and Ebb-tide one may fish and climb the Rock. They have Plenty of Springs, one of which is warmer in Winter than the rest; and the Water keeps good a Year. Near the Village *Farmoen* is a Lake on a pretty high Mountain, which ebbs and flows with the Sea — The Winters are moderate, and the Summers sometimes so hot as to cleave the Earth, which is 2 f. deep, to the very Rock: But they have Storms on the Hills that tear up Stones from the Ground, and roll up the Earth in sheets*; whilst in the Vallies there is such a Calm, one may carry a lighted Candle. In the Hurricanes, the Natives alight from their Horses, and, lying flat on the Ground, catch hold of the Grass or Stones, 'till they are over. They have a little Talc and find on the Sea-shore transparent Stones, which will write on Glass. They often hunt Seals with Dogs; and drive Whales into a Creek with their Boats, and kill them with Spears. Part of them they extract Train-oil from; and Part they salt up or Bacon, with a black Sort of Salt: The pickled Tail tastes like Neat's Feet. Another Sort of Whales they call Doglins; and if they eat the Fat of these it makes them look yellow and smell strong. The Witch-whale is dangerous to take. The Religion is Lutheranism; and the People are humble, frugal and courteous.

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SWE-

* Dr. Buschberg omits the Fact.

S W E D E N.

SWEDEN (formerly the Birth Place of the Goths) is twice as large as France; but great Abatements must be made for Seas, Lakes, Rocks, Woods, Heaths and Marshes. Its Soil, seldom more than half a Foot deep, can be turned up by a Maid and Oxe; and they might have Grain enough were they industrious*; Whereas, notwithstanding what is imported, the poorer Sort grind Birch-bark with their Corn to make Bread, and even mix Bark with Roots. Their Horses, as usually in Nn. Countries, are small, but hardy, strong and sure-footed; and very fit for their Sledges. They are dextrous at Hunting and Fowling. The most common Birds with them are the Orras and Keders (as big as Hens and Turkeys) with Yerpers like Partridges; and in Winter, besides the common Birds, they have Sydensewans (as big as Fieldfares.) Among their Lakes the Vetter, or Wetter, foretells a Storm the Day before, by a thundering Noise or sudden breaking of the Ice. And they have Dearth-springs which forebode a Scarcity, either by their not overflowing 'till the Ground is spoiled by Rain and Snow, or, by being dried up, shew a long Drought. They have a Gold Mine and several Silver Mines. One of the latter is 150 Fathom deep; and they have a Copper Mine 80 deep. The former of these yields 5000 Crowns, and the second 50,000 Pounds a Year. Lead and Iron Mines they have also in great Abundance. The Summer is but about 3 Months and Winter the rest; yet Vegetation goes on fast. As for the Climate and Time of Sun-shine, they appear from the Lat. of the Place. The Government is in the K. and the Representatives of the 4 Estates of Nobility, Clergy, Burghers

* Dr. *Busching* says a Society has lately been erected here for the Improvement of Agriculture and Manufactures, which promotes the happiest Effects.

Burghers and Peasants. Next to them is the Senate of 40, which advise and even over-rule the K. Then come the 5 great Officers of the Crown or Colleges: *viz.* The Chief Justice, who presides in the Supreme Court and decides Appeals; the Constable who presides in War Affairs; the Admiral in the Marine; the Chancellor, who is Chief of the Police; and the Treasurer of the Revenue, which arises chiefly from the Mines and the Resumption of Church Lands at the Reformation. The Inferior Courts are subject to the Superior; and the K. himself hears and determines Causes. In Law Suits a Tax is laid on sealed Paper from two Pence to seven Shillings a Sheet; but all other Charges are moderate, as every Man may in Civil Cases, and must in Criminal, plead his own Cause. Theft is punished by perpetual Slavery, and Duelling by the Death and Infamy of the Survivor. The People are generally robust, hardy and laborious, but not very ingenious. Their Religion is Lutheranism; and their Bps. are not troubled with secular Affairs. Their Support is from Glebe Lands and a third Part of the Tythes; the other two Parts go to the K. The most curious Piece of Learning among them is a Translation of the Evangelists in the Gothick Tongue, done above 12 or 1300 Years ago. Their University at Upsal has 7 or 800 Scholars, and that at A'bo not so many; but they have a Free-School in each Diocese, besides inferior ones. Marriages are generally at the Will of the Parents, and of Persons of Quality, not 'till 30 Years of Age; because their Fortunes are in their Parents Hands during their Lives. The Women are fair, fruitful and painful, and Divorces seldom happen; but they are very expensive on matrimonial and funeral Occasions. The Forces in Sweden are 51,218. The Bank at Stockholm is of great Benefit to Trade.

LECT. XXIX.

Sweden is divided into 7 great Parts, each of which are subdivided into others.

1. In *SWE'DEN*, properly so called, lies *STOCKHOLM*, the Cap. of the Km. It is built upon Piles in 7 little Islands near each other; and is one of the greatest in Europe. Its Castle is covered with Copper, neither strong nor beautiful, but useful for Offices and Officers. It has 9 large Churches of Brick covered with Copper. The Assembly of the Nobility, the Bank-house, &c. are fine Palaces. To guard against Fire, which the Wooden Houses are subject to, the City is divided into 12 Wards, each of which provide a Master Fireman and 4 Assistants. The City is governed by a Stadtholder and his Deputy, with the College of Execution, a Bailiff of the Castle, 4 Burgomasters and a City Council. It has a fine Harbour and Key. At *U'psal* a Fair is kept in February on the River, which runs thro' the Town, and is then frozen. It's Cathedral is the finest in the Km. covered with Copper and adorned with the Tombs of Ks.

2. In *GO'THLEND* the Cap. *Cátmar* was built in a marshy Island soon after the old one had been burned in 1547. 'Tis naturally strong and has a good Trade. *Göthenburg* is a very strong Maritime Town; and near it is a stupendous Cataract, and Floats of Timber are carried this Way. *Skåra*, formerly a Cap. City, and the Residence of the Gothic Ks. has been ruined by Fire and War. Near *Udde-vålla* is a Mountain of Shells and the Giants' Holes. *Kindakulle*, a very high Mountain, is wonderfully fruitful and notable for the warbling of Birds. In *Lünden* Cathedral is a curious Clock, and, when it strikes the Hour, two Horsemen come out and fight; then a Door opens and discovers the Virgin Mary with Christ in her Arms and the Wisemen worshipping him. Mean while two Trumpets sound. The K's Ships commonly lie in *Carlskrón* Harbour.

3. *LIVO'NIA* belongs to Muscovy. Here is *Rível*, a Place of good Trade, and so is *Nárva*; but *Riga* is more considerable on that Account. There arrive at it 1000 Ships a Year, laden with Corn, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, Planks, Furs, Skins, Leather,

Athes

Ashes for Soap, and Glafs, &c. It is well fortified by Sea and Land.

4. *INGRIA*, or *Ingermanland*, also belongs to Muscovy; and *PETERSBURG* (*i. e.* Peter's City) its Cap. is in a Manner the Cap. of the whole Russian Empire. It was built by the late Czar, Peter the Great, for the Advancement of Trade, on a desert, marshy Lake, which he filled up and smoothed by the Labour of upwards of 300,000 Men, which he drew there for the Purpose; tho' it is computed he lost 100,000 of them thro' the Scarcity of Provisions. Yet in a short Time the City and its Forts were built; and it is at present one of the greatest and most flourishing in Europe. The Czar's Palace and Cathedral are most noble Buildings; besides which several Noblemen (or *Bojars*, as they're called) have stately Buildings, with Gardens, Grotto's, Green-houses, &c. And Sledges may be hired here at an easy Expence to carry Persons to any Place at Pleasure. At *Crónstadt* he built a Town and Castle to protect the Port and his Fleet; and a most noble Canal with Docks has been since added. At *Peterhof* he made a fine Pleasure-house, with a Canal 16 m. long, to supply his Reservoir and Water Works. And he made two others to the Right and Left of it, called *Mon Plaisir* and *Marli*.——*Notteburg*, or *Schlusselfburg*, is reckoned a Key from Finland into Ingria.

5. *FINNLAND* in Part belongs to Sweden, and Part also to Muscovy, *viz.* The Prov. of *KEXHOLM* and Part of the Prov. of *SA'WOLAX* and *CARE'LIA*, whose most noted Places are *Wiborg*, *Kexholm* and *Nyflot*; but *Abo*, a Cap. Town, belongs to the Swedes. Near its Harbour is a Rock in the Sea by which when a Ship passes the Needle don't point to the N. whence 'tis thought there is a Mine of Loadstone there.

6. *LA'PLAND* is divided into Danish, Swedish and Muscovian. The first has been hinted to in the Description of Norway. Swedish Lapland is the most considerable of them; and tolerably peopled. It is

divided into 6 Prov. each of which are subdivided into Biars (or smaller Districts) and those again into Rekars (or Family Spots) which however are neither inclosed with Walls, Pales or Ditches. The People are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ f. high, homely and stooping, with large Heads and Breasts, but slender Wastes and Legs; nimble, and so strong that a Norwegian can't bend their Bows above half. The Women are not quite so ugly, but fearful, passionate and almost implacable. They are generally lazy, and if removed to a better Climate don't live long; tho' in their own Country they are long-lived. It snows much, and the Cold is so intense in Winter, that the Ice is from 2 to 5 f. thick; and none but themselves can live in the Place. When the Ice of a Lake breaks, the Clift runs quite across with prodigious Noise. In Summer the Weather is as sultry, and the Sky is clear but windy; and they are infested with Gnats and Flies. The Country is full of Rocks and Mountains; of which latter the *Dofrine* which border on Norway, are of a frightful Height. The Valleys are charming, and the Soil in general pretty good, and so stony and marshy that Corn will hardly grow. It abounds in wild and tame Beasts; among which are the Ermine, Elk and Rein-deer*; and there's a Species of this last which is peculiar to the Laplanders: As are the Knipper and Loom among the Birds; the former being a Sort of Snipe, and the latter rarely seen on the Ground, but either in the Air or Water. They have Silver, Copper and Iron Mines; and Stones that bear the Impression of Trees and Animals, with Crystal, Topazes and Pearls. Their Rivers have frightful Cataracts. They have no Bread, and but little Salt; but they pound their Fish to Power

* *Note.* Providence has made the Rein-deer a sufficient Supply to the Natives for all their Wants, without the Labor of plowing, sowing, planting, spinning, weaving, brewing, or baking, &c. for it is easily supported by the Leaves of Trees in Summer and Moss in Winter, and yields it owner Milk, Cheese, Flesh, Cloathing, Bedding, Thread and Cordage, &c. and (by Barter) Tents and Cloaths, &c.

Power for the latter, and use the inner Rind of dry Pine Trees for the other. Their Drink is Water, and they make Broth of Fish and Flesh boiled together. The Men and Women dress much alike in Skins; and live in Huts made of Timber and Turf. They hunt well and are the best Marksmen in the World. They have a Method of skating on Snow with Skates as long as themselves. They make Boats, Sledges and Boxes, &c. The Men dress the Victuals and the Women make Cloaths, Shoes and Harnesses for Deer; spin Thread, &c. Their Religion is a Mixture of Paganism and Christianity: They are greatly observant of Omens, and Pretenders to Magick and Witchcraft. When a young Man goes to court, a Negotiator goes along with him, with some other Friends, and leaving the Youth without the Hut, they fetch in their best Spirits to drink with the Parents, and make the Proposal (the Girl mean Time is put out of the Way;) then the Youth is let in, and if he's accepted of, he goes out to his Sledge and dresses; then comes in again, kisses his Mistress and presents her with a Rein-deer's Tongue, &c. which she refuses at first; but, making a Sign to him to go out of the Hut, if she likes him*, she takes his Presents, and consents to let him sleep in the Hut; and in 2 or 3 Years after the Parents are prevailed upon by the young Man's Presents to consent to their Marriage, and to portion their Daughter with Rein-deer.

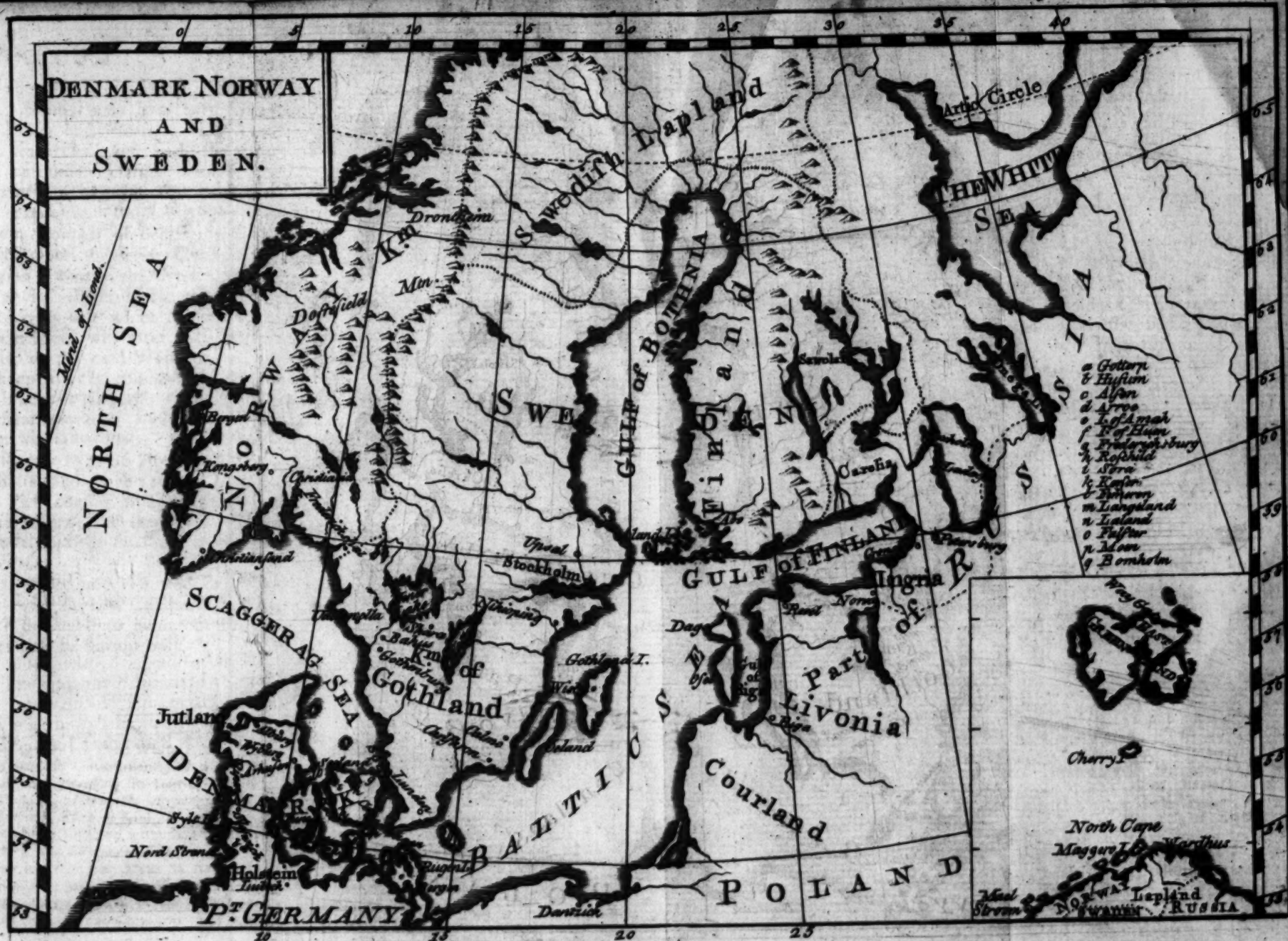
7. The Islands belonging to Sweden are more civilized; Go'TH LAND especially, which is one of the best in the N. Its Cap. *Wifby*, built on the Side of a Rock, is defended with a strong Wall and Castle. The other Islands are Oeland, O'fel, Dágo, A'land, Hogland, &c.

* Dr. *Busching* says Marriages depend on the Pleasure of the Parents, and Interest is regarded more than the Liking of the Children.

M U' S C O V Y*.

THIS great Empire lies in Asia as well as Europe, between 47 and 70 Deg. N. Lat. and 30 and 160 E. Long. As it is called Great, so 'tis called White Russia (on Account of its Snow, and) to distinguish it from Polish Russia, which (excepting that in Lithuania) is called Red or Black. The Northern Parts are so cold, that Persons are apt to lose their Limbs, if they come too hastily to a Fire: The best Remedy is to rub the Part with Snow, or cold Water. The Southern Parts are scorching hot for 6 Weeks. The Soil and Produce answer the Climate; and the Snow serves for Manure. Here is Plenty of Rhu-barb, Hemp, Flax, Russian and Buff Leather, Pot-Ashes, Caveer made of the Roes of Sturgeon and Beluga, Icinglass, Sperma Cæti, the Furs of Animals, &c. The Volga is the finest River in Europe. On its Banks grow Truffles, Asparagus and Oaks. The other Rivers appear in the larger Maps. As the Mountains are numerous so are the Lakes. Among the former are the Rhiphean or Hyperborean, which the Natives call the Girdle of the Earth. Among the latter, the Lake of *Ladoga* is reckoned the largest in Europe. Peter the I. opened a Communication from it to Petersburg. The Towns are at a great Distance from each other, and the Roads bad; except where the Czar repaired them between some Capital Places and set up Inns. The usual Way of travelling is on Sledges drawn by Rein-deer, which make great Speed over Ice and Snow; and they steer them by the Compass. Among the Natural Rarities of the Country is a Sort of Melon called Boranets or Zophyton; i. e. little Lamb, or Animal Plant, on Account of its bearing Wool and consuming as it were

* See the Maps of Europe and Asia; for as the Country is so large as to make a Figure in the general Maps, there was the less Need of framing a particular Map of it.



were all Vegetables about it by its Heat. Its Skin dresses like Leather. Some Hares here turn Milk-white, as do Bears, Foxes and Weasels. The Government is absolute Monarchy; and both the Emperor and his Bojars, or Lords, miserably oppress the poor People by Tax or Service; yet Law-suits are neither tedious nor expensive. Publick Affairs are chiefly managed by a Council of Bojars; and all other Affairs by a Number of inferior Councils or Colleges. The Religion is that of the Greek Church, and they use a trine Immersion in Baptism. Hot Baths are in great Request, into which it seems Men and Women go naked; and will after leap into a River if any be near, or get cold Water poured on them. The Men keep a very commanding Hand over the Women. There is said also to be a great Barbarity among them; except where Peter the Great's Reformation has taken Place. The Emperor's Forces are usually ab. 135,000 Horse and Foot, with 120,000 Irregulars, and above 110,000 Men on the Frontiers: His Fleet consists of 24 Ships of the Line, and above 112 others; the large are laid up at Rivel and Cronstadt, and the small at Petersburg. His Revenue is also great.

Muscovy may be divided into Wn. and En. Tartarian and Laponick, with the new Conquests in Asia, &c. These are each divided into numerous Prov*. But we proceed in respect to Europe only.

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1. In

* Dr. *Busching* divides the Empire into Great, Little and White Russia (distinguishing this last from White Russia in Lithuania in Poland) also into 17 Governments, of which *Riga*, *Reval*, *Narwa* lie in Livonia, *Petersburg* in Ingria, *Wiburg* in Carelia, which is in Finland; *Novogrod*, *Archangel*, *Moscow*, *Nisneinow*, *Novogrod*, *Smolensk*, *Kiew* or *Kiof*, *Bielogrod*, *Woronez* and *Afaw*, all which lie in Europe; with *Casan*, *Astracan*, the newly erected *Orenburg* and *Siberia*, in Asia; and the Caps. of those Governments are noted in our Maps of Europe and Asia in small Letters, to save the Trouble of framing distinct Maps of the Parts of this Empire. Each of the Governments are subdivided into Prov.

1. In the Wn. Muscovy, *Pliskow* is the Cap. City of a Prov. and *Novogrod* of the Government, and has 100 Churches whose Spires and Towers are covered with gilt Copper; but has been greatly reduced in respect to its ancient Grandeur. The Government of *SMOLENSK* includes White Russia, and borders on Poland: Its Walls are 6 Cubits thick, with 58 Towers and 8000 Houses. *Ki'ew* consists of three small Towns; and in the large Vaults of its Castle are many undecayed Bodies. Under its Government is Part of little Russia; and 'tis the Seat of a Tribe of the Cossacks (*i. e.* irregular Troops of Horse) who e Brethren spread along the Rivers Dnieper, Don, Yaik, &c. and borders on the Russians, Poles and Tartars. Here too is the Fort and Town of *Pultowa*. *BIELOGOROD* is a Cap. City, whose Government contains a Part also of little Russia. At *Veronis* great Ships of War are built, and a great Magazine is kept; with 10,000 Souls. Near the Town is a high Mountain full of Cracks, and almost mouldered away, with ancient Monuments upon it and Charnelry. *Nishnei Novogrod* is seated on a Rock and defended with stout Walls and a Citadel; but not in good Condition, because 'tis not so necessary since the Accession of the Tartarian Prov. It has a Number of handsome Buildings, and Provisions are cheap. On which Account Men and Women get so drunk as to sleep in the Streets. *Wolodimir* looks beautiful at a Distance with its white Spires, but is gone to Decay. *MO'SCOW*, seated by a River of the Name in the Garden of Russia, is the Metropolis and the greatest City in the whole Empire. Over the River is raised a prodigious high and broad Bridge, on Account of the Rivers overflowing. They say the City had 80,000 Houses, or rather wooden Huts; and hence its being subject to Conflagrations: In 1662 it had but 40,000. It consists of 4 Parts or Towns, one within another, each of which is surrounded with a good Wall besides the Suburbs, and is said to have 150,000 Inhabitants. In the middle City stands the Castle, 2 m. in Circuit, in which are the

the Czar's Palace, and several other grand Buildings. Most of the Houses indeed in the other Cities are built with Timber, and thro' the Carelessness and Drunkenness of the People, are liable to be burned; but the Merchants have about 3000 Vaults of Stone for their Wares. The Streets are paved or boarded with thick Fir Planks. The Churches and Chapels are in such Plenty here as to amount to ab. 600; and some of them are rich and costly, with gilt Steeples; particularly in one in the Castle, the Virgin Mary's Ornaments are valued at Half a Tun weight in Gold; besides Chalices, Pixes, Patins, Statues and other Utenfils of Gold. And the Church of Jerusalem is so stately, that the Czar ordered the Architect's Eyes to be put out, that he might never contrive, or at least behold its equal. In one of these Churches is a Bell which is said to be the largest in the Universe, being ab. $18\frac{1}{2}$ f. high, $18\frac{1}{2}$ f. Diameter, and 2 thick. Add several Monasteries, 3 Colleges and a noble Dispensatory; but especially the great Canal, which runs above 270 m. from Moscow to Peterburgh, to promote the Trade and Pleasure of the Km. The City swarms with sturdy and dangerous Beggars. *Treitz*, or *Troiskoi Monaster*, has a most grand Monastery richly endowed. *Rezam* is seated in a most fruitful Prov. but was ruined in the brave Stand it made against the Tartars to save the Prov. *Wo'ronetz* and *A'sow* are noted Places in the Governments of the Name. In the first the Czar Peter the I. made a large Dock-yard for building Ships, and Beams are laid in the Streets for a Pavement. *A'zow* was a famous Fort before it was demolished. *Wolôgda* is a considerable Place with a Cathedral and 20 other Churches; also fine Bazars, or Markets, where the English, Dutch and others keep their Mazagines. *Archângel* (whose Government includes Part of Lapland) is no large City; but rich, populous and of modern Structure; greatly resorted to by English Ships, and in Consequence by Abundance of Merchants from all Places, except for the 3 Months in which the River is frozen. The Lodg-
ments

ments of Wares is made in a grand Palace. However the Ports of Petersburg and Riga occasion a Decay here.

2. The EN. MUSCOVY, including a large Part of Archangel, &c. Ey. is full of Forests, Fens and Mountains; and the People in many Places very rude and addicted to Paganism. The Rivers are frozen 8 Months in the Year. But as the Country is of great Extent in some Places, the People are of different Dispositions. The idolatrous Samoides on the Coast of the Nn. Ocean and Ice Sea, are not much unlike the Laplanders in Persons and Customs.

3. In MUSCOVIAN TARTARY in Europe, lie the Kms. of Casan (or Kasan) and Astracan*, which are esteemed the two richest Jewels in the Czar's Diadem. *Casan* is a great City, with a vast Number of Churches, Monasteries and Steeples, which yield a fine Prospect both from the Wólga and the Country about it. Most of the Houses are of Wood as well as the Ramparts and Towers. The Castle alone is surrounded with stone Walls and stored with Ammunition. Great Part of the Countries near this Place are little known. In the Km. of Astracan they have Salt Pits, which produce vast Quantities of fine transparent Salt, which the Sun bakes an Inch thick, and looks like Crystal on the Surface of the Water. In some Places it smells like a Violet, and sells 40 lb. for a Halfpenny. *Astracan*, once a Royal Seat, is situated in an Island in the Wolga, with high Walls, defended by 500 Pieces of Cannon. Since the Czar made himself Master of it from the Tartars, it has greatly encreased, and is become a very large Place. It is much resorted to by Persian, Armenian and other Merchants, who exchange their rich Silks and Wares for Russian Commodities. Near this are Salt Pits and the Vegetable Lamb; and they catch the Fish Biloège of whose Roes they make Caveer. The Place is exposed to the Incursions of the Tartars; and

* It was noted before, that Dr. *Busching* refers Casan and Astracan, &c. to Asia.

and it has hardly recovered the Loss it sustained by Fire. *Orenburg* was built in 1740, and is growing considerable for Trade.

What remains of Russia is referred to the Description of Asia.



LECT. 30. POLAND.

POLAND is now of great Extent (*viz.* from 46 d. to 57 d. N. Lat. and 16 to 34 deg. E. Long. or. ab. 700 m. by 680) and by its Situation, the Climate might be thought temperate, yet the Waters are so frozen for 5 or 6 Months, that Coaches and Carts may pass over them. Its Soil affords Corn and Cattle to supply its own Wants, and *wisht* to feed the populous Nation of Holland, who send to Dantzick for them. The Grass in the Meadows is very high; and its other Products are such as besit both hot and cold Countries; only their Wine is generally very sharp when drawn off. The Salt-mines in Lesser Poland are their chief Wealth; and their Wolves afford their best Furs. The Country is flat, inclining to Marshes, except on the Frontiers of Hungary, where the Crapach Mountains run 300 m. The En. Part indeed is full of Woods, Forests, Lakes, Marshes and Rivers. The People are honest, generous and claim Respect; but fierce and licentious, and the meaner Sort poor spirited: Their Stature above the middle Size, and they incline to be gross. They hate Effeminacy, and exceed most Europeans in Vivacity, Strength and long Life; their Complexion is fair, and Hair a pale Yellow; and the Women abhor Painting and washes. Their Religion is that of the Church of Rome, only the Armenians worship in their own Tongue, and in *Réd* Russia they are of the Greek Church; but they are greatly indulgent to Jews*,

Jews *, tolerate Lutherans and have some Calvinists. The People are bigotted to their Religion, yet are said to pay no great Regard to their Clergy; especially the Seculars, who lead very loose Lives. They have Latin Schools every where, but their University Men are said to be Strangers to polite Literature, and their Clergy to the Oriental Language, Church History and the Scriptures. The Km. is elective, and the K. in Effect, the chief Regent of a Common Wealht: Hence there is a Mixture of Monarchy and Aristocracy, and even Democracy. Because the Great Diets, or general Assemblies of the Nation, which seldom meet, prescribe the Rules by which the K. must govern; and he can resolve upon no Affair of State without the Consent of the Deputies, Nuntios, or Senators, in the Diets which he convenes every third Year. Their most considerable Courts are their 3 Parliaments, which are composed of a certain Number of Gentlemen, Clergy and Laity, and receive Appeals from the Inferior Courts. Their Gentry are not allowed to follow Trade. Their Gold Coin is Ducats (equal to two French Crowns) and their Silver the Tine (15 D) and Choustack (5 D). Their Inns are like long Stables and the best Place is the common Room, where only they keep a Fire: And on Holidays the Boors drink, sing and dance in the Night as well as the Day. The Bridges are equally bad. They can raise 170,000 Horse, and their Infantry, which is hired from Abroad, sometimes exceeds 300,000; but their standing Army is 36,000 Poles and 12,000 Lithuanians†. The Great Generals are only accountable to the Great Diets. Their Gens d'Arms, or Hussars, are the finest Cavalry in Europe. The K's Revenue is about 140,000 l. a Year, besides the Profits of Crown Lands,

* Dr. *Busching* says, Poland is the Paradise of the Jews, and there are above 2,000,000 of them in the Country.

† According to Dr. *Busching* the standing Army don't much exceed 30,000, and no Auxiliaries can be brought into the Km. without the Consent of the States.

Lands, and the Queen's 30,000*l*. The Poles love dress, and live luxuriously, and their Funerals are very sumptuous. The Peasants are mere Slaves, and their Children frequently eat in the same Trough with the Pigs. The Women are said to be very submissive to their Husbands. When they hunt the wild Bull, they beset him with Horsemen; who either dart their Arms at him, or hold up a red Cloth to him to turn him off, to which he has an Aversion. The Bears they take in Nets, &c.

The Country is divided into 7 great Parts*; and we shall take Notice of the Remarkables in each, without descending to their Subdivisions.

1. PO'LAND is divided into the Upper or Léfs, and Lower or Gréater; each of which has its Palatinates. In the formerly they sweep off with Sieves a Kind of Manna from the Grass, with the Dew in May and June; and make several Dishes of it. Here also is CRA'cow, the Cap. of the Km. seated on a rocky Bank of the River Vittula. It is still very populous, large and well built, tho' gone greatly to Decay by the Removal of the Court; the Houses are generally of Freestone, 4 or 5 Stóries high, and covered with Tiles made of Boards. The Cathedral is a grand Building, and so is St. Mary's Church, which is surrounded with four Rows of fine Buildings; besides which there are 50 Churches and 17 Religious Houses. As for the K's Palace and Museum they were burned down, and the Court generally resides at Wárfaw, which lies more in the Heart of the Km. But he is crowned and buried here. Its University has 11 Colleges. Near the City are Salt-mines 300 Paces deep, like a City with Streets and Alleys which can scarcely be travelled over in a Week: The Air
in

* Dr. Busching names only three; viz. Great Poland, Little Poland and Lithuania; the first includes Masovia, or Warsovia, and Prussia, the second Red Russia, the third Samogitia; and Courland is an Appennage to them, and an independent Government, subject to their own Dukes whom they elect. And, he says, this Division is most agreeable to the political Constitution of the Country.

in them is very cold, and the Winds so furious sometimes, that Nothing can withstand them. The K's Revenue from hence is 50,000 Livres, his Queen's 10,000; and the whole 400,000. On one Side the Mines is a Stream of Salt-water; and on the other one of Fresh. At *Biécz* they make Sulphur of the Froth of the River Rapa, a Branch of the *Wéissel*. *Czéntochów* is called the Loretto of Poland, on Account of the Resort of Pilgrims to the Hermitage; and a Fort is built to defend the Virgin's Treasure. *Wielicz* and *Bochina* have Quarries of Rock-salt or Salt-gem Mines. Besides which the Palatinate yields Iron, Copper and Gold Mines, with Marble, Coal, &c. — *Sandomir* is a fine Town seated on an Ascent. — *Lublin* is a Place of Trade; and the Jews have in its Suburbs the finest Synagogue in the Km. The Town is defended by a Wall, but more by its Morasses. *Cásmir*, a large City, is subject to be overflowed by the *Wéissel*. In the Greater Poland lies *Pósen*, a Cap. City, which only yields to Cracow. It makes a fine Appearance and is famous for Trade. — *Gnieszna*, once a considerable Place, suffered by Fire in 1613, and is going to Decay. It's ABp. is the Pope's Legate and the Primate of all Poland. There's a vast Treasure in the Cathedral, and the Gates of it are of Corinthian Brass. — We omit the other Palatinates and Towns of this Division; viz. *Siradia*, *Lencicia*, *Rova*, *Brezefty*, *Uladislaw*, *Inowlocz*, *Dobrin* and *Ploskow*.

2. PRUSSIA, lately divided into Royal and Ducal, but now all Royal, abounds in fine trading Towns, and the Inhabitants are richer and live better than in the other Prov. Amber floats on the Sea like Oil, and hardens in the Air. Their Glass they make of Wood Ashes and large Pebbles; sometimes mixing a particular Earth and Ashes to colour it, and Salt to make it blow easier. The Religion is Calvinism and Lutheranism; but the present K. chuses to be called a Reformed Christian. ROYAL or Polish Prussia has its chief Cities thus characterized:

Dantzick

Dantzick the rich, Cuhn the delightful, and
Ploetzko the long;

Marienburg the handsome, Thorn the Devout,
and Ebbing the strong.

Dántzick, a free Imperial City and one of the Hans Towns, has often changed its Masters and suffered greatly thereby; yet is a large, well built, rich and populous City, the greatest Emporium of the Baltick Sea, and one of the greatest Granaries in Europe: Inferior only to London and Amsterdam. 'Tis enclosed with broad and high Walls, and has large Fortifications; but being commanded by two Hills cannot stand a Siege. It is divided into three Parts called, the Fore, the Old and the Emperor's Cities; and a Canal runs thro' it which is generally covered with Ships. It has fine publick Buildings, *viz.* the Town-house, Arsenal, Exchange, Dominick's Square, Jesuits College, St. Mary's Church and 20 others. Add 3 Magazines and a Number of Granaries 7 or 9 Stories high, with Funnels to let down the Corn. The Scots are allowed great Privileges. The Bay of *Friscbaff* is famous for Sturgeon.—*Cúlm* is pleasantly situated on a Hill, but having lost its Trade, it is much decayed. *Thörn* is a fine well built Town, noted for the Persecution raised against the Protestants in 1724, because their Children did not kneel to the Host, on a Procession Occasion. It has a stately Town-hall, a University and Library, with a long Wooden Bridge over the Vistula, &c. and it is defended with Walls and Towers.—*Márienburgh* (*i. e.* the Virgin Mary's City, from her Image that was found there) is defended on one Side with a trebble Ditch, and on another with Walls and Towers. *E'bing* is a fair strong well built, populous and trading City.—In DUCAL Prussia is KO'NIGSBERG, the Cap. of the Km. of Prussia, 8 m. in Compass, divided into three Towns and fortified; and in these there are several fine Buildings, 3800 Houses and 60000 Inhabitants. The K's Palace is a noble Building, and from the Top of the Palace Tower is a fine Prospect.
The

The Harbour like that of Dantzick is full of Ships from all Parts.—*Tilsit* is next to it in Size and Wealth, and has ab. 7000 Souls. *Memel* is a strong Place and Key to the Parts it is in, as *Pilláu* is on the Sea Side.

3. The Great Duchy of LITHUA'NIA abounds in Woods and Lakes, which make its Air thick and foggy. One Forest in it is 100 m. long. It has ten Palatinates, of which Wilna and Trock constitute proper Lithuania, 6 others include White and Black Russia with Polesia, and the 9th is Livonia. Their Trade is chiefly to Holland with Pitch, Tar and Timber, for Cloth, Salt and Wines. 'Tis a distinct Km. from Poland, tho' subject to the same K. Young People are brought up to Industry to keep them chaste; and, when they are marriageable at 25 or 30 Years old, the Character of the Persons are more regarded than the Fortune. The Maids are said to wear Bells to give their Mothers Notice of their Nearness. The lower Sort of People are ignorant and addicted to Paganism. *Vilna* (or Wilna) is a large and populous Town; but its Trade is chiefly carried on by Foreigners; because the Natives are poor and lazy, and the Garlick and Onions, which they eat copiously, makes them blind before they are old. In the Cathedral is a large Silver Tomb of St. Casimir, and a Bell which requires 24 Men to raise it. Christians, Jews and Mahometans keep here distinct Sabbath.—At *Grodno*, a handsome City, is a fine Royal Palace, with other stately Buildings.—*Briescia* is a large wooden City; and has an Academy frequented by Jews. Without the City is a modern Royal Palace.—*Miscislaw* stands near the Muscovite Frontier, and is strongly garrisoned; and *Móbielow* is very strong, and so are *Vit'psk* and *Poloczka*.

4. SAMOGITIA has inaccessible Mountains and is over-run with Woods, which abound in Honey. The Inhabitants differ little from the Lithuanians.

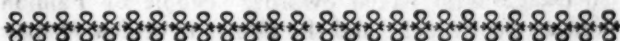
5. The independent Dutchy of COURLAND is a plain fruitful Country abounding in Corn and Honey; tho' some Parts have Fens, Lakes and Rivers.

Count

Count de Biron being banished the Dutchy, the States chose Prince Lewis-Ernest of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. *Windaw* and *Mittaw* are Cap. Cities.

6. IN WARSÓVIA is WARSAW, which may be reckoned the most considerable in Poland; because 'tis the K's Place of Residence. 'Tis a large, handsome, populous and trading City, defended by a double Wall and Ditch; and divided into 4 Parts. The K's Palace is a noble Square; to which add St. John Baptist's Church, the Arsenal, Castle, Market Place and a noble Library in which are above 200,000 Vol. &c. The same Politeness reigns here as in France. Near the City is the Plain where the Nobles meet to elect the K. and in another Place a fine Palace. *Czérsko* is a strong Place, where the Virgin's Treasure is kept.

7. RED RUSSIA is divided into Ród Russia proper, Podólia and Volhínia; and these have their Subdivisions. *Lemberg*, or *Leopol*, is a large, well built and well fortified City; with two Castles, an Academy and several fine Churches. At *Prémislaw* the K. has a Park strongly enclosed and filled with wild Beasts; and there are numerous Castles hereabouts to keep off the Turks and Tartars. *Jaroslaw* is notable for its great Fair on Lady-Lady; and *Coloni* for its fine Salt-pits and Salt.—In the Prov. or Palatinate of PODOLIA, Asparagus grows wild in the Fields; and *Camíniec* is a Place of such Strength as to be esteemed one of the Keys of Poland.—*Lusíc* is the Cap. of VOLHÍNIA.



HUNGARY.

THIS Km. extends from 45 to 49 Deg. N. Lat. and 18 to 22 Deg. E. Long. *i. e.* ab. 240 m. by 235. 'Tis divided from Poland and the Parts about

about by the Crapack or Carpathian Mountains^{*}; but otherwise 'tis generally plain and very fruitful. Corn is six Times cheaper than in England, and they lay it up in Caves to hide it from the Soldiery. Their Wines are good; particularly their Tókey. They have Plenty also of Grass and Cattle; with Rhubarb and other Medicinal Herbs. They have also Mines of all Sorts, except Tin, with precious Stones; and Plenty of Game. Their numerous Lakes and Marshes make the Air unwholsome; but they have Fish in such Plenty, that they throw them to the Hogs. The Lat. shews the Climate and Length of the Days. Its chief Rivers are the Dánube, Dráve, Sáve, Ráab, Vag and Gran; besides which, it has many others with hot Baths and Fountains of vitriolick, petrifying, lethiferous and other strange Qualities. After various Struggles for preserving their original Constitution of electing their K. they were obliged to submit to accept of the Emperor of Germany's Son for their K. and their Dyet or States do little more than approve and record the Decrees of the Emperor. Their Religion was Protestantism, and they had numerous Churches; but they are much diminished by the Oppression of Government. Their Number is computed to be 3,000,000; the yearly Revenue from Mines and Cattle 1,000,000. The Emperor keeps 200 Ships on the Danube to defend the Km. against the Turks. The Hussars are daring in their Enterprizes; but subject to Jangling, Insolence and Cruelty. Their Horse are called Hussars, and Foot Hey-dukes. They still retain the Pyrrhical Dance with naked Swords. People of Fashion dress as the French, and the Dress, in ordinary, may be seen in the Print.

LECT.

* Dr. *Bussling* speaks of several Caverns among these Mountains; particularly the vast Cave at *Szelitzze*, whose End Sy. is not known. It is piercing cold and icy in Summer, and very dry and warm in Winter. At the Foot of the Hills are common Trees; higher up, larger ones; and a great Distance above them Brush-wood. The Tops are strangely craggy and bare.



LECT. XXXI.

The *LÓWER Hungary* * consists of 2 Circles, one beyond the Danube of 14 *Gespanchafts*, and the other below it of 12 *Gespanchafts*. Here is *PRE'S-BURG* the Cap. of Hungary, a pleasant, well fortified and well built City, with 5 Gates. It has a Cathedral, ABp's Palace, with several Churches and fine Buildings; particularly a Square adorned with two Fountains. The K's Lieutenant resides here. *Newbáufel* was a Bulwark against the Turks, but is now an open Town. Near *Tránfchin* are many hot Baths; some of which are so near the Rivers that Persons sweating in them may put their Arms in the River. At *Chrémnitz* is a Gold Mine that has been working 950 Years; 170 Fathom deep, and its Veins 9 or 10 m. in Length, lined with Plank. The best Ore is white, with black Spots: They wash and pound it in a small River, &c. Lumps of pure Gold have been found in this Mine. Near this is a Vitriol Mine. *Schémnitz* is said to be the fairest and biggest of the Mine Towns. It has 6 rich Silver Mines; one of which is 70 Fathom deep; in some Places very cold, and in others quite hot. Here too are found Crystals, Amethysts and crystalized Vitriol. And not far from hence is found in a Rock a red Substance called Cinnabar of Silver, which makes a fine Vermilion. Another Rock is of a shining blue mixed with green and yellow Spots; like a Mass of Lapis Lazuli. *Néufel* and *Poggantz* are two other Mine Towns. *Hermgrünt* has a rich Copper Mine, and two Springs of Vitriolate Water which turn Iron into Copper. This Mine looks like a subterranean City, and yields the Emperor 120,000 l. a Year. *Glasbitten*,

* *Bowen* distinguishes the Upper from the Lower Hungary by the Part of the Danube next Poland and that below it; and *Eufching* the Parts to the E. & W. of a Meridian Line drawn from the *Gepanschaft* of Zip to the Junction of the Banat of Temeswar and *Gepanschaft* of Scini; and I have followed him.

bitten, or *Glasbuts*, is noted for its hot Springs and Baths; and particularly for its sweating Stove heated by the Streams. And at *Eysenbach*, *Stubna* and *Banca* are hot Baths. *Grán* is a fortified Royal free Town. At *Swartz* they use Canoes on the great Rivers. *Comórra* is a rich, populous Town, and so strong as to be a Bulwark against the Turks — We pass by other Frontier Towns, which are chiefly distinguished by the Contests between the Turks and Christians, to come to *Búda*, the old Place of Residence of the Hungarian Ks. The old City is in Ruins, and the New was beautified with a Castle and several sumptuous Palaces; its best Structures at present are the Inns, Mosques, Bridges and Baths; which latter are the finest in Europe. A Sort of Fish is found in the Ponds of hot Water, which immediately die in the cold. Some of the Water is too hot for Use 'till cooled. Near Buda are the Ruins of a City.

UPPER or En. Hungary consists of two Circles, to the W. and E. of the Theis, or Teisse; the one of 13 and the other of 15 Gespanchafts. Here is *Epérus* and near it *Salzburg*, that are noted for their Salt-mines, especially the latter; and near them are said to be two Fountains, whose Water is mortal to Birds and Beasts that drink it; tho' their dead Bodies are not infectious. *Tokáj* is famed for its Wine; and *Szelitze* for the wonderful Cave before mentioned. *Munkáts* Castle is thought to be impregnable. *Moromarius* is noted for Mines of Salt, whose Lumps are as hard as Marble; also Fountains that change Iron into Copper*. *Temes-vár* is an important Fortrefs. SCLAVONIA has 6 Co. *Essék*, a large populous Town, was remarkable chiefly for its famous Bridge over the Drave and some Morasses, 8 m. long and near 30 Yards broad; made of Oak Trees and Plank, railed on each Side with Towers and Stairs, &c. but was destroyed by the Hungarians. In CROATIA is the strong Fortrefs of *Carlsstädt*, with some others.

In

* Dr. *Busching* takes no Notice of this here.

IN MORLA'CHIA * the Town *Signa* is strong both by Art and Nature. The Prov of TRANSYLVANIA † always turned the Scale to the Turks or Germans, as it is joined with either. *Hermanstadt* is the Cap. a fair, large and populous City; and strong by its Works, Fish-ponds and Pools. The City is a Granary for the whole Country. The *Red Tower* is for watching against the Turks; and the Forest of *Zaidenwald* is so full of Bogs, the People travel thro' it on Planks. Some reckon *Aiba Julia* the second City || in Transylvania. *Newstadt* is famous for a Gold Mine near it, and for coining Gold; and *Kiver* for Mines both of Gold and Silver.



TURKEY in Europe.

THE Part of Europe now in Possession of the Turks, was once the Seat of considerable Nations. The Sultan is absolute Master of the Empire, of the Lives of his Subjects and of their Properties, except what is dedicated to Religious Uses: In Consequence of an Original Division of the conquered Countries among his Soldiers. Hence every one is bound according to his Ability to maintain Horse and Men, and personally to attend the Grand Seignior. The Titles he assumes are those of "God on Earth, the Shadow of God, the Giver of all earthly Crowns, Brother to the Sun and Moon, &c." The Creatures about his Person and Court are, 1. The white and black Eunuchs, the former wait on himself and educate the Children of the Seraglio; and the latter keep

* Hungarian DALMATIA is governed by Morlachians, and may therefore take their Name. The rest of the Country belongs to the Venetians, Turks and Ragusans; whose Caps. are *Zara*, *Scardona* and *Ragusa*.

† So called, because it lies beyond the Forests of the Crapack or Carpathian Hills.

|| Dr. *Busching* says Kro'nstadt is the 2d.

keep watch at the outer Doors of the Apartments of the Women. The Aga or Captain of the white Eunuchs has several Officers under him ; and so has the Kiflar Agasi, or Captain of the black Eunuchs, who is Keeper of the Virgins ; but both serve in the Palace.

2. The Ichoglans are young Men bred up in the Seraglio, with a View to fill the great Posts of the Empire. They are formed to the most exemplary Modesty, Silence and Submission.

3. The Azamoglans are formed for bodily Labor ; and after training become Spahis (*i. e.* of the Cavalry that is in pay) or Bostangis (*i. e.* Gardeners) &c.

4. The Mutes who speak by Signs only, and the Dwarfs who are perfect Apes. To which we may add the Chiaus, or Messengers, and Capigis, or Porters, &c.

The chief Bassas or Bashaws (*i. e.* great Officers of State) are the Grand Visier, the Aga or General of the Janizaries, and the Caimacan or High Admiral. The Grand Visier is the first Minister and Lieutenant General to whom the Sultan leaves the Care of the whole Empire. He appears in the greatest Magnificence, attended with above 2000 Domesticks ; and in Consideration of his almost unlimited Power, he gets vast Revenues from all State Officers ; besides his settled Revenue. The Sultana-mother, Sultaneßs and Chief of the black Eunuchs, are a Check upon him. After him are six other Visiers that assist at the Divan, or Court of Justice. And next to them the Biglerbegs (*i. e.* as it were Arch-dukes) and under them Sangiacs (for Provinces) Beys, Agas, &c. Tho' Bassa be a general Name of Office, there are some simply stiled Bassas, that are only Lieutenants of Provinces, who always have a Body of Forces under their Command. The Reis-Effendi is a Lord Chancellor, or Secretary of State, that always attends the Grand Visier ; and the *Tesferdar* is Lord Treasurer. The *Caimacan* is the Grand Visier's Deputy and Governor of Constantinople. The *Aga* of the Janizaries is a great Trust, and has great Privileges and Attendants. Besides the Janizaries every Prov. have Foot Soldiers that bear the Name. The *Azapas* are a Sort of Pioneers. The

Spahis,

Spahis, or Cavalry, either have the Emperor's Pay or not; and are distinguished by Standards, of which the Chief are the Yellow and Red. The Captain Bassa, or High Admiral, is a very honourable Office; tho' the Turks have but about 30 Men of War and 50 Gallies. — Their Sequin of Gold is worth 9 Shillings; their Silver Asper about three Half-pence, and Parisi half a Farthing. A Purse is worth 500 Crowns, and a Golden Purse, 30,000, &c. The Emperor's Revenues and Forces are very large. The Turks in general are an indolent People, who have little Taste for the Sciences; but saunter away their Time in smoaking, taking Opium, or among their Women in the Haram; and, if several of them be together, they have as little Conversation as Horses. According to the Custom of the Orientals they sit, eat and sleep on the Floor on Cushions [Sophas] Matresses and Carpets. Their Religion is that of Mahomet. It is divided into Iman and Din; *i. e.* Faith and Practice. The great Point of Faith is, that "God is one, and Mahomet is his Apostle;" and the Points of Religious Practice are, 1. Prayer, which includes Purification by Bathing, of which they are very Fond, and Circumcision. 2. Alms. 3. Fasting, particularly the whole Month of Ramadan. 4. A Pilgrimage to Mecca. The Musti is the Chief of their Religion and the Interpreter of the Alcoran, which is their Bible. Under him the *Danischmend* or Talismans (*i. e.* Priests) officiate in their Mosques at stated Hours. The *Hodgias* are Doctors of the Law. The *Dervishes* are a Sort of Monks; of which there are several Sorts. Friday is religiously observed by them; and they have two Bairams or Feasts; the first of breaking the Fast begins after the Fast of Ramadan, in which they forgive all their Enemies: And 20 Days after comes the Feast of Sacrifice. Wine and Usury are forbidden, with Swine's Flesh, Blood and Things strangled; but they allow Polygamy. For their Dress we refer to the Prints. It would be too tedious to descend into a more minute Detail of their Civil and Religious Customs; therefore

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therefore we proceed to the Description of the Country.

Its Lat. is from 34° . $37'$. to 49° . $30'$. and Long from 17 to 40° deg. E. *i. e.* ab. 930 m. by 680. The Map shews its Boundaries and we shall point out what seems most remarkable in its several Prov.*

ROMA'NIA, whose Inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek Church. Its Cap. CONSTANTINO'PLE (anciently Byzantium) is also the Cap. of the Turkish Empire. It is most charmingly seated by the Black Sea and Canal of the Dardanelles to bring it the Riches of the World; in Compass about 34 m. including the Suburbs; of a triangular Form, walled and fortified; and the Sea washes two Sides of it. Its Mosques, Bezeftains (*i. e.* Changes or Market Places for selling Wares) Towers, resembling our Steeples, Houses, Terrasses, Balconies and Gardens, &c. make a grand Appearance, when viewed at a Distance; but within, the Streets are narrow, and either not paved or ill-paved; the private Houses are beggarly, and there are several unsightly Oddities in the better Architecture: Tho' there are several good Buildings. The Houses are mostly of Wood and Mud, and so are very liable to be burned. The Mosques are large Buildings, standing single, within a spacious Enclosure planted with fine Trees: And their large Domes strike the Eye of the Beholder. St. Sophias Mosque (formerly a Christian Church) is the grandest of them, and, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the finest Building in the World. It requires 800,000 Livres a Year to support it. The Port or Harbour is a Bason, 7 or 8 m. in Circuit one Way, and as many the other; into which the Lycus flows by two Streams, and serves at once to cleanse the Channel and preserve the Ships from being Worm-

* Dr. *Bushby* sets down the Prov. thus, 1. The Turkish Illyricum, which includes in it Bosnia and Servia. 2. Bulgaria and Romania. 3. Greece, which includes Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly or Janna, Livadia, the Morea and the Islands. 4. The Islands in other Seas. 5. Certain Countries in Europe, *viz.* Walachia, Moldavia, and some Tartarian Colonies.

Worm-eaten. The Grand Seignior's Palace stands where Old Byzantium was. 'Tis a plain Building near 3 m. about; the Apartments lying on the Top of the Hill, and the Gardens stretching to the Sea. The Building is a Cluster of Palaces, without any Order on the outside; but within, spacious, commodious and richly furnished. The best Ornaments are Paintings in the Turkish Manner inlaid with Gold and Azure, diversified with Flowers, Landscapes, &c. Also Marble Basons, Bagnios, spouting Fountains, &c. to which add the Curiosities presented by Foreign Princes; the Balconies, Galleries, Cabinets, Belvederes, &c. The chief Place of Entrance, called the Porte, which gives Name to the Ottoman Empire, is a very high simple, semicircular Arch, with two Niches on each Side in the Wall, and here 50 Capigis keep the Gate. It leads into the Courts, Buildings and Gardens. The Old and New Bezestains, or Bazars, are square Buildings, covered with Domes, supported by Arches and Pilasters. Not far off is the Market for Slaves, where the poor Wretches sit in the most melancholy Posture for Sale. The Jews trade in them, and keep the handsome young Women at Home for Sale to the Sultan and his Bassas; teaching them to dance, sing and play on Instruments, &c. Instead of Inns they have Karavan-Serais, or Kans, for Market Places; where all Sorts of Persons and Religions may lodge on Benches 3 f. high and 6 broad; and there are Places for the Cattle. Nothing is paid for Lodging and little for Accommodations. There are private square Karavan-Serais besides the publick, which with their Stories, Galleries and Cupolas, look very stately, and the Expence of them moderate. In the Middle of the Court, going in, is frequently a Mosque and Fountain. The ancient Hippodrome for Horse-races may still be seen here. Three of the old Pillars are standing; on one of which are a Number of the old Egyptian Hieroglyphic Figures: another is of white Marble, and a third of Brass. The Castle of 7 Towers (now 8) is a Prison for State Criminals.

Without the City Walls lie the Suburbs. In one of them is the Arsenal where the Grand Seignior's Ships are built and his Gallies kept, under covered Buildings, with Store and Work-houses, &c. Another Suburb is chiefly peopled by Jews and Christians, with Liberty of Worship, and is much resorted to by Merchants. In another Suburb Foreign Ambassadors have their Palaces. In another is the Foundery for Cannon, and the Stairs to take Water at. From the Tower of Leander or Virgins Tower, as the Turks call it, which is built on a Rock, a Chain can be laid across the Channel to the Convent of St. George, to barricade it. *Belgrade* is a very pretty Place, covered with Woods and beautified with Banquetting and other Pleasure-houses; with Villages, &c. to regale Persons of Quality in Summer. And from Cisterns which are made there, Water is conveyed by proper Channels and Aqueducts to Constantinople.

L E C T. XXXII.

Adrianople, at 110 m. Distance, is in so pleasant a Country, some Emperors have resided in it. 'Tis about 7 or 8 m. in Compass, including the old City and Gardens: Its Inhabitants about 100.000. The Bazar, or Exchange, is a vast arched Building, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, with 6 Gates and 365 noble Shops. Selim's Mosque, on the Side of a Hill, is a magnificent Structure, with two inclosing Walls, Cupolas, Columns, &c. The Emperor's Seraglio is a regular Building, 2 m. in Compass; besides his Gardens. *Abdera*, now *Polyphilo*, once called the beautiful, is not very considerable. Its Inhabitants were subject to Frenzy, which occasioned the Proverb, *Abderitica Mens*, to denote a Lunatic. *Gallipoli*, at the Mouth of the Propontis, has about 6000 Inhabitants. The Doors to the Greek and Jews Houses are not above $2\frac{1}{2}$ f. high, to prevent the Turks from riding into them, in their Frolicks. This City formerly was the Outlet for Pleasure to a City opposite it in Asia,

which

which is now in Ruins. *Heraclea*, a Place of great Antiquity, 'is now a poor Place; but the ABp's Church is one of the best left standing in Turkey. The *Hellispont*, or Sea of *Marmora*, is a fine Canal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. over, dividing Europe from Asia, bounded on each Side with fruitful Hills, Vineyards and Olive Plantations; and Forts to guard it. The Waters flow here rapidly from the Propontis with a N. Wind; but are smooth with the S. The *Propontis* is the Entrance of one End, and the Strait of *Bosphorus* at the other; or, as 'tis now called, the Canal, or *Strait of Constantinople*.

Sophia is the Cap. of BULGA'RIA, and the Seat of the Beglerbeg of Romania or Rumelia. He has 4 Sangiacs, or particular Governments, under him. It is a great Thoroughfare and Place of Trade. The Jews have several Synagogues in it. Here was once an ABp's See, which the Pope and Patriarch of Constantinople both claimed; and the Turks put an End to the Dispute.

BESSARA'BIA is by some esteemed a Part of Moldavia *. *Bender*, its Cap. is well fortified and a good Frontier. In the inland Parts of the Prov. are 80 or 90 Villages of Tartars who steal Christians and sell them to the Gallies. Their Houses are built on Wheels, that they may remove them when Pasture fails.

The Prov. of MOLDA'VIA and WALA'CHIA produce black Wheat; and each of them is governed by a Waywode or Hospodar, whom the Grand Seignor approves. In the latter Prov. Hemp and dry Cow-dung are used for Fewel. The Greek Christians are under the Patriarch of Constantinople.

In SE'RVIA the Inhabitants, tho' Christians of the Greek Church, are charged with Drunkenness, Cruelty, Robbery and even the selling of their own Children to the Turks. Here lies the famous Plain of *Cossova*, where Amurath obtained a Victory over an Army of 500,000 Christians. *Belgráde*, on a Hill,

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is

* Dr. Busching makes it a Tartarean Colony.

is a large and populous City, surrounded with a double Wall, flanked with a prodigious Number of Towers. It is a Bulwark on the Side of Hungary, and a Place of great Trade.

Part of SCLAVÓNIA was ceded by the Germans to the Turks, but it has no Towns of Note in it ; also the S. E. Corner of HUNGARY, which is subject to the Fortrefs of *Temisváar*. The Turks reckoned it impregnable ; but Prince Eugene took it in 1716, and by a new Treaty it is left in the Possession of the House of Austria : And so is CROA'TIA, which was before mentioned.

In TURKISH DALMA'TIA, we have Nothing considerable enough for the Reader's Entertainment. The Venetian Dalmatia was before spoken to ; and there remains the third Division of it, the Republick of RAGUSA. It is about 60 m. long, but not very broad ; the Government Aristocratical, under the Protection of the Grand Seignior ; and resembles that of Venice, only they change their Officers oftener. *Ragúsa*, its Cap. was almost ruined by an Earthquake and by Fire ; yet is beautiful, large, rich, well built, and a strongly fortified City. Such are the surprizing Effects of the little Liberty it enjoys ! They have some Islands under this Jurisdiction.

GREECE, a Country so much famed of Old for Arts and Arms, is now so intirely changed, that one could hardly be persuaded it was the Place at all : Few even of its ancient and magnificent Monuments remain undefaced, and the People are reduced to the most abject State of Ignorance and Slavery ; owing to the Remissness of the Clergy, for the Turks allow them the free Use of their Religion. The Clergy are so ignorant, that many of them can't so much as read ; and the Patriarchate is purchased of the Grand Seignior. The Patriarch is titled All-holiness, and raises Money from the ABps. and Bps ; they from the Papas or Priests ; and these from their Parishioners. The People in general are reckoned to be much

like

like the Turks, but worse ; being covetous, perfidious, revengeful, treacherous, hypocritical, superstitious, &c.

Greece lies between 36 and 43 Deg. Lat. and 19 and 27 Deg. E. Long. (*i. e.* ab. 400 m. by 356) and is divided into 7 great Parts.

1. MACEDO'NIA, in which is the City *Saloni'bi*. anciently *Theſſalonica*, 10 m. about, with Walls, Towers and 3 Castles. The Turks have here 48 Mosques, in one of which (formerly a grand Church, as were many other Mosques) the Apostle Paul is said to have preached : Or rather in the Place where 'tis built. *Amphipolis*, a Bp's See, can only boast of its former Grandeur ; for it is almost ruined. *Philippi* exhibits several Heaps of stately Ruins. 'Tis an ABp's See, but retains Nothing of its ancient Splendor, and is very thinly peopled. *Cavalla*, once a large and almost impregnable City, exhibits in the neighbouring Mountains the Ruins of several strong Works ; and it has the Remains of an Aqueduct, with a double Row of Arches one over another. *Pella* (now *Jenitza*) the Birth-Place of Alexander the Great, is by the Greeks called *Palatisia* (or little Palaces) from its stately Ruins. Mount *Athos* on a Peninsula, is notable for its Height. In Conjunction with the neighbouring Ridge it is called Monte Sancto, or the Holy Mountain. There are 24 Monasteries on them.

2. The Inhabitants of ALBA'NIA (anciently *Illyricum* and *Epirus*) are either Catholics, or of the Greek Church. Here the famous Scanderbeg fought with great Valour and Success against the Turks. Its Cap. *Scutari* was the Seat of the Ks. of *Illyricum*. There are other Places of some Note along the Coast of Venice, which we pass by, to observe to you that at *La Valonia* is a Greek ABp. and 30 m. off a Fountain of Pitch, which being mixed with Tar and Water serves to careen Ships.

3. In EPIRUS, *Parga* is a strong Place belonging the Venetians, *L'Arta* has 7 or 8000 Inhabitants,

and a Cathedral supported by 200 Marble Pillars. 'Tis the See of a Greek ABp.

4. THESSALY, now called JA'NNA by the Turks, is surrounded with high Mountains: Its Inhabitants are of the Greek Church. *Larissa*, its Cap. tho' much decayed from its ancient Grandeur, is still one of the most powerful in Greece. Yet the Greeks have but one Church: In *Scotusa* was an Oracle of Old not inferior to that of Dodona. *Pharsalus*, or the Plains of Pharsalia, are famed for Cæsar's Victory over Pompey. And in this Prov. are the famed Mtn. *Olympus* (now *Lacha*) and those of *Ossa* and *Pelion*, with the delightful Valley of *Tempe*.

5. ACHAIA, being the most considerable Part of Greece, was called Greece proper, and is now called LIVADIA. Here stands *Stives*, anciently *Thebes*, and is only inhabited where the Castle stood. The Walls of hewn Stone look very ancient, are 3 m. about, and contain 3 or 4000 Souls. The Turks have two Mosques in it, and the Christians several Churches. Near the Town is a deep Pit of soft Stone, like Cheese, of which they make Boles of Pipes, which soon grow very hard. *Athens* is still the Cap. of Achaia, seated on a Rock, in a large Plain. Its Citadel was its whole Extent at first; but, in its Prosperity, was only a Castle in the midst of it. At present the Town lies to the N. W. of it, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 1. The Out-houses serve for a Wall, and the Avenues are secured by Gates. Its Inhabitants are about 8 or 10,000; the greatest Part of them Christians, and the rest Turks; for they admit no Jews among them. To avoid the Severities of their Masters, the Turks, they have purchased the Protection of the Chief of the Black Eunuchs, and settle most of their Disputes among themselves. Their Catholican (*i. e.* Cathedral) is a poor Building, but kept in tolerable Repair; besides which they have about 50 more in constant Use, and 150 that are only used on the Patron Day. The Turks have 5 Mosques. One of them is in the Castle, which was formerly the Temple of Minerva, and is thought to be the finest in

in the World. The other Remains of Antiquity in the City bespeak its ancient Splendor. E. g. The Acropolis, Theatre of Bacchus; Adrian's Aqueduct Gate and Pillars, the Stadium for Games, Areopagus; Odæum, or Musick Theatre; the Temples of Theseus, Augustus and Jupiter Olympius; the Temple of the Winds; the Phanari, or Lanthorn of Demosthenes, &c. *Livádia* is now the Cap. of the Prov. The Turks have 5 Mosques in it, and the Christians 4 or 5 Churches almost ruined. Near it is the Lake Livadia, enclosed by Mountains, above 40 m. in Circuit; towards the N. whereof some Channels are wonderfully pierced through the Mountains to carry off the Water. Nature usually carries it off by Sucks. At *Aulis* the Grecian Fleet rendezvoused of Old for the Trojan War. We might name a Number of Places once famed, as *Plataea*, *Marathon*, *Megara*, &c. but History is not our Province. *Eleusis* indeed is visited on Account of the Ruins of the stately Temple of Ceres. *Castri*, anciently *Delfbos*, is a poor Place; but notable for its being the Place where of Old stood the famous Delphic Oracle. It is seated on the equally famed Parnassus, near the Fountain Castalia. Not far hence stands Mount *Helicon* (now *Zagara*) once sacred to Apollo and the Muses; with the famous Fountains of Hippocrena, Pegasus and Aganipa; and Orpheus's Tomb. *Lepanto*, the Place noted for some great Actions, has a pretty oval Harbour with a narrow Entrance guarded by Forts. Near the Gulph of this Place is the *Isthmus* of Corinth. *Thermopila* is a famous Pass from Achaia into Thessaly, which took its Name from some Baths near it, and an Opening made in the Wall that was built across the Pass.

6. The MORE'A (anciently PELOPONNESUS) is a large Peninsula and the noblest in Europe. The Turks could never entirely subdue their Inhabitants, the Mainotes, the Successors of the Lacedemonians. They can bring 10,000 Men into the Field; and are addicted to Plunder. *Nonacris* is a very high Mountain from whence issues a Stream of Water, called

Styx, so deadly cold that no Vessel can keep it from filtrating thro' it; but one made of a Mule's Hoof; hence it was esteemed one of the Rivers of Hell. *Taygetus* are Mountains at the Foot of which stood Sparta. There is a Hollow also in one of them, which abounds with an infinite Number of Caverns; whence some have thought Earthquakes have been occasioned. In one Place a Ridge of the Mountain fell down and destroyed the City of Lacedæmon, with 2000 Inhabitants. The Country is divided into three Parts. *Patras* trades in raw Silks. At *Clarenza* are such Masses of Walls turned upside down, that Nothing but Gunpowder, or an Earthquake could effect it. *Longanico* is thought to be the ancient Olympia, so much famed for the Olympic Games and Æra. *Novarino* is noted for its Gulph and Harbour, which make it a Place of Importance. *Mōden* is a strong, rich, trading Town; which, after several sharp Contests between the Turks and Venetians fell to the Turks in 1715. The same might be said of many other strong Places. *Misūra* is built on Part of the Ruins of the ancient *Lacedæmon* or *Sparta*; a Place much famed for its Military Prowess, and sententious Brevity. Its Castle is seated on the Top of a Mountain and seems impregnable. The old Market Place has a curious Fountain, and near it are the Ruins of 4 Marble Buildings. The Cathedral is a fine Building, but the Church *Perileptos* is far more sumptuous; adorned with Marble Columns and Paintings. In all the Churches the Women sit apart from the Men; in order to banish all profane Conversation from those sacred Places.—Here too are *Platanistas* or Walks among Groves of Plane-trees; and the *Dromos* where the Spartan Youth performed their Exercises. The Suburb called *Hexochorion* is a new Judea, where the Jews have a Synagogue and 1000 Houses; and the Sadducees will not marry with the other Jews, and have distinct Synagogues and burying Places. *Malvasia* is built on a small Island, and is famous for its Malmsey Wine. Here too are the Ruins of Esculapius's Temple,

ple, and the Greek Cathedral, St. George, famed for its pretended Miracles. *Napoli di Romania* is built on the Top of a Cape, which is almost inaccessible on the Land Side; but on the Sea Side has a noble Harbour with a very narrow Entrance; whence 'tis a very strong Place. *Argos*, anciently a very stately City, is now only a Village; yet is the See of a Greek ABp. *Charia* too, which is thought to be the once famed *Mycenæ*, is only a Village. *Corinth* lies within the Isthmus. It was once so rich and powerful as insolently to dare the Roman Arms; therefore they burnt it, and the Mixture of Metals made by the Conflagration formed the Corinthian Brass, which became more valuable than Gold: But it is now a Country Town, with a Castle on a Rock. An ABp. has a small Church here, in which he lives. At the *Isthmus* were celebrated every fifth Year the Isthmian Games. *Sicyon*, once a considerable City, and Cap. of a Km. is now a Heap of Ruins. Near it is a semicircular Hill, in which are a great many Caverns and Vaults. *Tristia* was anciently *Nemea*, a Place famed also for its Games.

LECT. XXXIII.

7. Among the many Islands on the Coast of Greece, not mentioned in the Account of Venice, we shall notice the few following. *viz.* St. MAURA, once joined to the Land but insulated. There's an Aqueduct from hence to the Continent, a m. long and a Yard broad, which serves for a Bridge; but a stout Man might tremble to pass it, especially if he meet any in the Way. CA'NDIA, anciently Crete, the largest and the most celebrated Island, is about 600 m. in Compass. It seems well situated for the Empire of the World. It was famed of old for its hundred Cities, and the Inhabitants as infamous for their moral Character. *Candia*, its Cap. is the Carcase of a large City; tho' it has good Walls, well terrassed. 'Tis garrisoned with Janizaries. Near it stand the celebrated Mount *Ida*, a huge, misshapen, bare Eminence

nence with either Ice and Snow on it, or Quagmires and Abysses; and in a little Hill at the Foot of it is a wonderful Labyrinth, partly natural and partly artificial; with such intricate Turnings and Windings as might well endanger a Traveller without a Guide. 'Tis all perfectly dry. Besides this there are a Number of Caverns here and there through the whole Island. *Gortyna*, at 6 m. Distance from Mount Ida, shews its magnificent Ruins, with the famed River *Lethe*. *Cania*, the ancient *Cidonia*, is next in Rank to Candia; but the Houses are poor and face the N. in order to guard against the suffocating S. Wind.

— In the Archipelago are the Cyclades, the Islands of the Gulph of Engia, and those in the Egean Sea. The CYCLADES lie in a Circle; amongst which, *Santorin* has its Coasts almost inaccessiblely craggy, occasioned by Earthquakes, as is supposed, and is quite covered with Pumice; yet by the Industry of the Inhabitants is made a perfect Orchard. Many live in Caves which they dig under Ground; whilst others have Houses hanging frightfully on Rocks. On St. Stephen's Hill are hot Caves and Marble Chests. In the 17 Cent. Pumice Stones were seen to rise up in the Bay with the Noise and Impetuosity of a Cannon; and in 1707, a growing Island was formed 2 m. in Circuit, by an Earthquake accompanied with Smoke and Fire. This was the last of five Islands which rose out of the Sea in this Manner; tho' the Sea is so deep as not to be fathomed. *Siphanto* is covered over with Marble and Granate, yet is very fruitful. *Páros* was always famed for its Marble. Its Castle is built of ancient Pieces, of which there are Abundance here: On one of them now in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, are engraved the most noted Greek Epochs, from the Reign of Cecrops downward for 2318 Years: And Bp Usher thinks that it was written 163 Years before Christ. Dr. Peirese bought it, and it fell into the Earl of Arundel's Hands, who gave it to the College. In *Milo*, or *Melos*, may be felt the Heat of a subterranean Fire, by laying your Hand in the Holes of the Rock;

Rock; there are also burning hot Springs; and Alum and pure Sulphur may be gathered in Abundance. Yet the Inhabitants, thoughtless of Danger, live luxuriously on its fruitful Plains. *Antipáros*, a Rock 16 m. in Compass, has a wonderful deep Grotto (which Mr. Tournefort describes, V. 1. p. 199—206; where the Stones have apparently vegetated into various Forms, *viz.* round, knobbed, bristling with Points, Grapes, Festoons, Lances, Curtains, Spires, Colly-flowers, &c. all of white Marble, transparent, crystalized and mostly covered with a white Bark. In *Naxia*, anciently *Naxos*, is a Greek ABp. and a Latin one; and there's an irreconcilable Enmity between the Gentry of both Religions. *Néa* is remarkable for Homer's Tomb; and the Inhabitants are Thieves by Profession. *Délos* (now a barren Rock) was celebrated of Old for the Birth Place of Apollo and Diana; and here stood Apollo's Temple. In *Zea*, anciently *Ceos*, Carthea forms an Amphitheatre with its 2500 Houses, all flat topped, as is usual all over the Levant. Here grow the Velani, a Species of Oaks, whose Fruit is used by Dyers and Tanners.—In the Gulph of *ENGIA*, or rather *ÆGERIA*, there's but one City of the Name almost ruined. *Salamis* is famed for the Defeat of Xerxes's Fleet.—In the *ÆGEAN* Sea lies *Nigropont*, which the Greeks call *Egripot*, whose Cap. of the Name has 14 or 15,000 Inhabitants. 'Tis a strong Place, and the Turks have always a Number of Gallies in its Harbour, to cruise against the Maltese and Pirates. There is here a wonderful Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide; regularly on the 3 last Days of the old Moon and first 8 of the New, and from the 14th to the 21st; but the rest are irregular. In *Stáliment*, anciently *Lemnos*, is found the Terra Sigillata (*i. e.* sealed Earth, because it is sealed with the Grand Seignior's Signet) which is said to be good for stopping Blood, and against Poisons and Infections; and the Shadow of Mount Athos, at 45 m. Distance, is said to reach the Market Place of the Cap. of the Name.

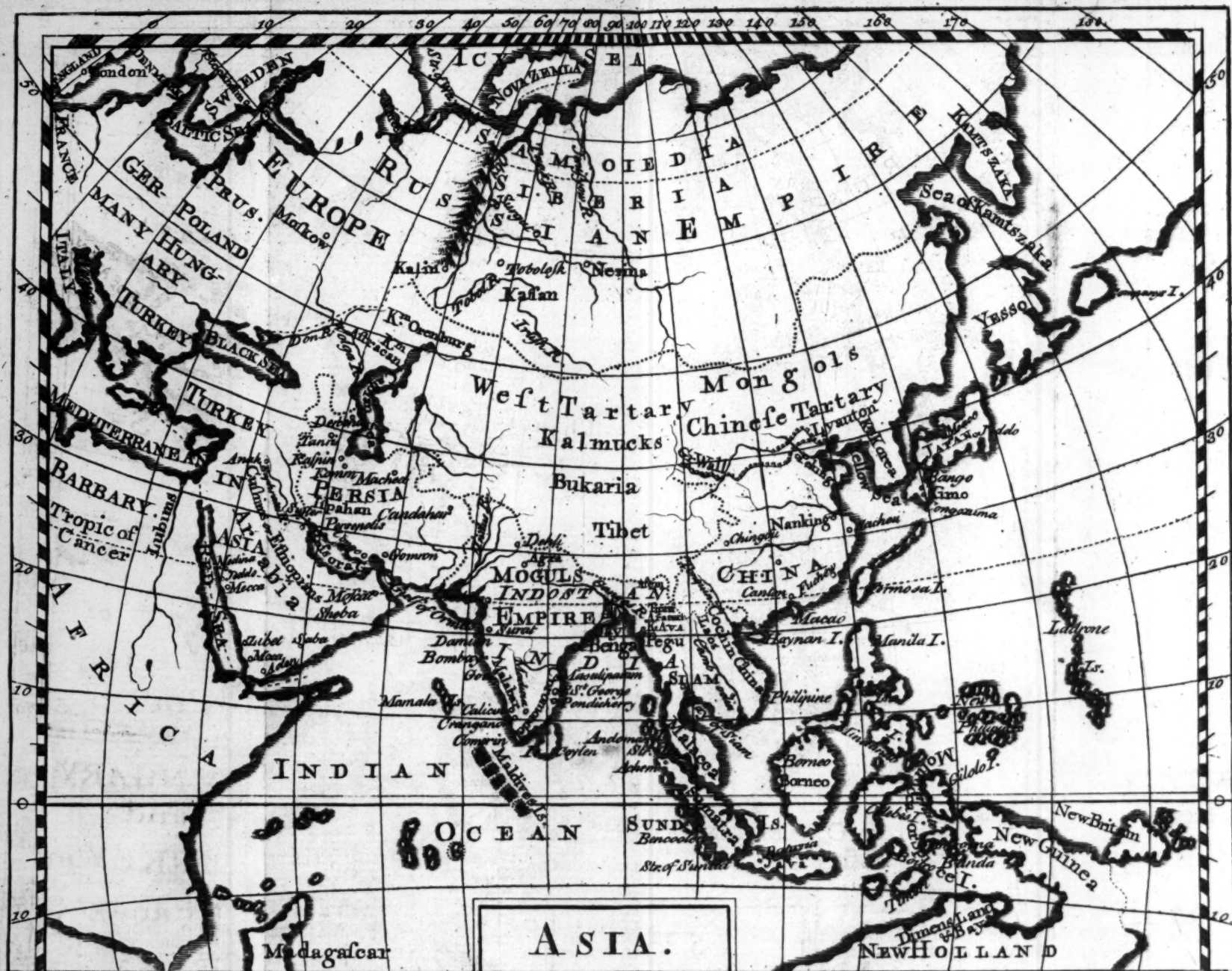
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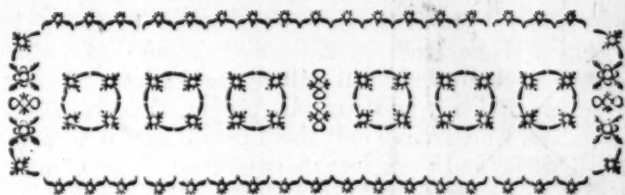
The Tributaries and Allies to the Turks in Europe are, *viz.* 1. O'ZAKOW Tartary, whose strong Cap. is of the same Name. 2. TARTARY THE LESS and CRIM TARTARY, a fierce, roving People, who are obliged to attend the Sultan in War with 100 000 Men, and his Visier with 50,000. They take Plunder, but no Pay. In Case the Ottoman Line fail, the Tartars are to succeed. This Country may be called Nagayan Tartary, from their settling here; but the Name more properly belongs to the Place they came from beyond the Wolga, near the Caspian Sea. Many Parts of the Less Tartary are subject to the Russians, and embraced the Greek Religion. The Cap. and only Town in it is *Azof*, or *Asow*; where the Czar made Forts and a convenient Harbour; but it was yielded to the Turks in 1712. Part of Crim Tartary belongs to the Turks. In *Baluchlawa* is a safe and excellent Port, where the Turks build their Ships and Gallies. *Ingermen*, once a great Town, is now notable for its Ruins and Greek Inscriptions. *Cassa* is a Place of the greatest Trade in the Black Sea. It has a narrow Strait. But *Bauca Sarai* may be esteemed the Cap. because the Hans, or Chiefs of the Tartars reside in it: And there is their sepulchral Mosque. *Crim* was formerly the Cap. but is much decayed. The *Palus Mæotis*, or Sea of *Asow*, is so very shallow in some Places, that it has been called a Marsh as well as Lake.

The other Dominions of the Turks are in Asia and Africa.



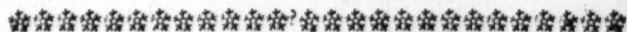
ASIA.





A S I A.

A S I A has the singular Advantages of being the Nursery of the World, and the Source of our Religion. It also exceeds the other Parts in the Largeness of its Territories, Fruitfulness of Soil, Serenity of the Air and the richest Productions of Nature. The Inhabitants, indeed, have an Effeminacy from their warm Climates, which the robust Europeans are not acquainted with; but they have an Ingenuity which our politest Merchants have not been able to reach, in various Kinds of Workmanship. The Religion is Mahometanism and Paganism; for tho' Christianity was fully planted in it; God permitted the Saracens, Tartars and Turks to punish their Unworthiness and subject them to servile Treatment. The Climates vary with the Lat. And for Ease of Memory, we shall divide it into the 8 great Parts of Turkey, Persia, Asiatic Russia, China, Japan and Land of Yesso. the Mogul's Empire, the East Indies and Indian Islands.



T U R K E Y in Asia.

T H I S Empire extends from 28 to 45 d. N. Lat. and 27 to 45 d. E. Long. and contains Anatolia or Asia Minor, Assyria or Diarbeckr, Syria and Arabia.

ANA-

ANATOLIA (vulgarly NATOLIA, and by Way of Eminency Asia, because 'tis the best Part of it) gets its Name from its Eastern Situation; and, for the same Reason, is still called the Levant. Geographers divide it into Anatolia proper, Amasia, Aladulia and Caramania; but the Turks divide it into 5 Beglebergs, and these into Sangiacates. The Country is fine and fruitful, but overspread with Ruins, and by the Turkish Tyranny reduced to a Defart; yet exhibits all the rich Productions of Nature and many Curiosities of Art. One great natural Rarity we must not omit is a certain Substance which boils up out of the Earth in great Quantities, and being mixed with Oil and boiled becomes excellent Soap. The Greek Patriarchs are those of Jerusalem. Alexandria and Antioch; and under them a Number of ABps. and Bps. all subject to be promoted or oppressed at the Pleasure of the Sultan and his Ministers. But they have no considerable Seminaries of Learning; and in Consequence the Clergy of all Sorts are very ignorant.

1. *ANATOLIA PROPER*, by far the largest Part of all Asia Minor, is divided into 10 Prov.

(1.) *BYTHYNIA* lies by Mount Olympus and the Tracian Bosphorus. Its Cap. *Bursa* was once the Seat of the Turkish Monarchs; and makes a Magnificent Appearance with its Seraglio, Royal and other Mosques, and their Cupolas and Steeples. From hence comes the finest Silk in all Turkey, and their Workmen are the best for weaving Hangings, Tapestry, Carpets, &c. It has about 45,000 Inhabitants. *Nice* is chiefly famed for being the Seat of the first General Council, convened by Constantine; tho' it was anciently a Metropolis. It stands off from the Old City and has about 10,000 Inhabitants. *Nicomédia*, once a Cap. has many Greek and Latin Inscriptions, with 30,000 People. A famous Mineral Fountain near it flows from the Foot of a Mountain into the Gulph; and there is a Mole about 10 Yards broad and 3 Furlongs long. *Chalcedon*, the Seat of the 4th General Council, lies over against Constanti-

nople,

nople, and was once a considerable Place; but is now dwindled into a Village. *Therma* is notable for its excellent hot Baths.

(2, 3.) In *MYSIA* and the *LESSER PHRYGIA* stand *Olympus* and *Ida*, two ranges of Mountains; the former of which has its bare Tops covered with Snow; and the latter is not only quite Calm in the Dog-days, but in the Night the Sun's Rays appear darting all about the Horizon. 'Tis famed in Fable for being the nursing Place of Jupiter. *Cyzicus* at the Foot of Mount *Dindymis* had a stately Temple of the Goddess *Cybele*. The Mount itself was considerable for its noble Castle, Walls and Marble Towers, which were ruined by an Earthquake. At 40 m. Distance stand the Marble Islands, which gave the Name *Marmora* both to them and the Sea. *Lampsacus* was celebrated for its Wines. *Abydos* and *Sestos* were famed for the Amours of Hero and Lyander, and the latter being drowned in attempting to swim over the Strait to Hero. *Troy* so much celebrated in Homer's Songs, is seated by the River Scamander over against the Island *Tenedos*; and there are stately Ruins which bespeak both its Remains and the Remains of Grecian and Roman Works. *Troas Alexandria*, or *New Troy*, was built in Honor of Alexander, and probably that mentioned in the Scriptures; but is gone to Ruin. Near *Affas*, Pliny says, is a Sort of Stone that consumes dead Bodies; of which they made Coffins. *Pergamus* is mostly in Ruins. The Turks are 2 or 3000; and the Christians only 12 or 15 miserable Families; but they are allowed a Church. Parchment was invented here. There are noble Ruins of the Palace, Columns, Aqueduct, Vase, &c.

(4.) In *AEOLIS* lies *Smyrna*. It has a fine Port and is one of the greatest and richest Cities in Asiatic Turkey, and a Mart for the World. It has often suffered by Earthquakes, but was still rebuilt, beautified and improved. It has 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks and about 2000 Jews. These latter are the Brokers between Turks and Christians. The Franks
Quarter

Quarter is for Strangers, who are allowed the free Use of their Religions and Civil Customs; and here are the Consuls of England, France and Holland, &c. *Colophon* was famed for its Oracle; and *Cuma* and *Ærythrea* for the Birth Places of two Sybils. *Ephesus*, which the Turks call *Ajafalough* was once the Cap. of Asia, and renowned both for the wonderfully grand Temple of Diana, supported by 127 stately Marble Pillars; and its early Reception of the Gospel; but is now reduced to a poor Village, of about 30 or 40 Greek Families; so miserably ignorant that they are not able to read the Letter which St. Paul wrote to their City; and they live among the Ruins of Marble Pillars, Aqueduct, &c. St. John's Church, now a Mosque, tho' plain without, is adorned within with Marble Pillars.

(5.) In IONIA is *Magnesia*, once famed, now ruinous.

(6, 7.) In CARIA and DORIS (for 'tis not easy to distinguish them) lies *Miletum* and *Halicarnassus* with Mausolus's Tomb, and other Cap. Places; mostly in Ruins.

(8.) LYDIA, or MÆONIA, whose Cap. is *Sárdis*, the ancient Seat of the wealthy Cræsus. 'Tis situate by the River Pactolus and Mountain Tmolus; the one famed for its golden Sands, and the other for its Wine and Saffron. It gives Title to a Bp. but is dwindled away to a Group of wretched Huts. Here stand the Ruins of an almost inaccessible Castle, or of a huge Cathedral, or of Palaces and other grand Buildings, &c. In one of these but about 6 Columns remain, each 30 f. high. *Philadelpia* has about 4 Churches and 2000 Christians; and the other Inhabitants are about 5 or 6000 more. It has several Remains of its pristine Grandeur. *Thyátira* (with the Turks *Akifbar*) exhibits noble Monuments of its ancient Grandeur, with Inscriptions which determine its Place; but is dwindled into a poor Sort of a Place, with ab. 4 or 5000 People, mostly Turks; and no Christians, tho' it has the Title of a Bp. except Slaves, or inferior Workmen in the Cotton Work.

So

So severely have they felt the Curse, *Rev.* ii. 16! *Magnisa*, once a Seat of Monarchy, is become an ordinary trading Town. *Laodicea* was once one of the most considerable trading Places in Asia, and the Seat of one of the first Churches; but is at present a vast Heap of Ruins, inhabited by wild Beasts. Here are three intire Theatres of white Marble, and a stately Circus. *Tripolis* is reduced to a Village.

In PHRYGIA MAJOR lies *Gordium*, once a Royal Seat, famed for the Knot which Alexander cut, to obtain the promised Monarchy of the World. *Midasium* was K. Midas's Seat. *Colosse*, to which St. Paul writes, was overturned by an Earthquake, in Nero's Reign. *Hierapolis* is a Heap of melancholy Ruins, whence Dr. Smith concludes, it was one of the most magnificent Cities in the World.

(9.) In GALATIA lies *Ancyra*, which carries the Marks of its ancient Grandeur, in its stately Columns of Marble, Porphyry and Jasper, &c. with numerous Inscriptions; but has otherwise a mean Appearance.

(10.) In PAPHLAGONIA is *Heraclea Ponti* (for there were many Places of the Name) where was a Cave 250 Paces deep, by which Hercules was fabled to go down to Hell to bring up Pluto's Dog Cerberus. It is now filled up. *Amastris*, *Sinope* and a Number of Places are now only notable for their Ruins. Sinope was the Birth Place of the Cynic Philosopher Diogenes.

L E C T. XXXIV.

2. The Prov. of *AMASIA* has a particular Be-
gleberg that resides at *Amasia*, the Cap. of it: The City is remarkable for its noble Ruins, and for its being once the Seat of the Cappadocian Kings.—*Neocæsarea*, or *Tocat*, is seated, like an Amphitheatre, between two craggy Rocks, abounding in Springs, and is looked upon as the Centre of the Asiatic Commerce. It has 20,000 Turks, 4000 Armenians and 4 or 500 Greeks. Near it

it are dug up Flints, enclosed in Matrices, which display the finest Crystallisations; some like candy'd Orange Peel, and others like petrified Mother of Pearl. And there's an Hermitage said to be St. Chrysostom's much resorted to. *Themiscyra*, now *Lerio*, is said to have been the Cap. of the Amazonian Empire; a Nation of Women, who cut off their Right Breasts, that they might fight the better. Some Tribes of them keep about Mount Caucasus. — *Trebizond*, once the Cap. of an Empire, is seated among beautiful Mountains: On one of which is the famed Wooden Convent of St. John's, to which you ascend by the Help of two huge Trees laid like the Sides of a Ladder against the Mountain, and notched with a Hatchet for Steps, with Poles to take hold of: And there is Honey got on the Rocks which intoxicates and works like Physic.

3. The Prov. of *ALADULIA* contains *CAPPADOCIA* and the lesser *ARMENIA*. *Marasch*, the Cap. of both, is a large, well built, trading City. *Cæsarea* (now *Kayseria*) was formerly the Cap. and seated round a high Rock, on the Top of which was a strong Castle; but it lies now in a fine Plain. In the Neighbourhood are several sepulchral Monuments ending in Cupolas or Spires; and among the Ruins of the Old City is a Cave in which are a Number of dead Bodies, with the Flesh dried and hardened on them.

4. *CARAMANIA* is the last Prov. of Asia Minor; and the Turks call it *Caraman lli*. It is divided into five Districts.

(1.) In *LYCIA* lies the famous Volcano *Cbimæra*, fabled to have had the Head of a Lion, Body of a Goat, and the Hind-parts of a Serpent, from the Creatures which kept about the like Parts of it.

(2.) In *PAMPHYLIA* lies *Satália*, a triple City, each enclosed with Walls and strong Iron Gates. In the Summer Heats the Inhabitants retire to the Mountains. Here is a fine Church turned into a Moske, and the Remains of stately Buildings. In the Territory about it Storax is produced in large Quantities.

tities. *Pérga* (Acts xiii. 13.) was famed for a stately Temple of Diana.

(3.) *PISIDIA*, like other Countries in Greece, was once famed for its noble Cities and Bpcs. which are now dwindled away. *Antióch*, its Cap. (Acts xiii. 14.) is a mean Place.

(4.) In *LYCAONIA* with *ISAURIA* is *Iconium*, its Cap. now *Kogni*, a considerable City and Beglebergate. It is encompassed with strong Stone Walls, in which are 5 Gates and 108 stately Towers. Here too are *Lysra* and *Derbe*, mentioned in the Acts (Ch. xiv. 6, 19.)

(5.) In *CILICIA* run the Mountains of *Amanus* from those *Taurus* to the Mediterranean Sea. The Cilicians invented a Sort of Hair-cloath of Goat's Hair for Soldiers and Sailors. *Tárus*, once its Cap. and the Birth Place of the Apostle Paul, is now a Heap of Ruins. *Adána* has a strong Castle with a dreadful Prison in it; it has also a fine Bridge, Aqueduct and numerous fine Fountains. The Country about it produces Cucumbers, Melons and Pomegranates, &c. all the Year.

The Islands on the Coasts of Asia Minor.

(1.) *TENEDOS*, opposite Troy, is a rocky Island, and has a large Town of the Name, adorned with curious Fountains, built with white Marble brought from the Ruins of Troy: And it has a high Mountain, under which the Grecian Fleet sheltered in their pretended Retreat from Troy. Here they shew the Tombs of Achilles and Marpesia the Amazonian Queen; and here are produced the rich Muscadine Wine.

(2.) *LESBOS*, called *Mytilíne* from its Cap. is poorly inhabited; tho' it exhibits, as the Remains of its ancient Grandeur, broken Columns, Chapiters, Bases, Friezes, &c. of the finest Marble. It was the Residence of several Philosophers and infamous for Immodesty.

(3.) *CHIOS* is a rocky Island, yet produces Corn, Wine, Oil, Honey, &c. with Plenty of Gum Mastick

tick from the Lentisk Tree. Its Cap. *Scio* is 2 m. in Circuit. The Greeks in the Island are thought to be 100,000. The Mountain *Cambia* is very high, covered with a Mist and Snow, and famed for its fine Pines, of which the Turks build their Gallies.

(4.) SA'MOS, a fine fruitful Island, is by the oppressive Government of the Turks almost depopulated. It produces Muscadine Wine, Saffron, Emery, Oker and an insipid black Earth of Use in Dying. Its Cap. *Samo* and *Vati* shew by their noble Ruins they were once considerable Places. *Cacoperata* Cavern is a famed Hermitage in a Rock, to which is a steep Ascent half a Foot broad and 300 Paces long between two horrid Precipices.

(5.) ICARIA is a poor rocky Island; yet produces the best Winter Grapes in the Levant.

(6.) I'A'TMOS has many fine Ports, one of which especially is infested by Corsairs; whence the Natives thereabouts are obliged to keep at St. John's Monastery; a Place of considerable Strength, and held in so great Veneration, even by the Turks, that they allow it the Use of two large Bells, which they rarely permit to Christians. Here they shew a MS. of the Apocalyse with St. John's Pulpit, and the Font in which he baptized.

(7.) CLAROS is 40 m. round and very mountainous.

(8.) LEROS is notable for its Aloes; and the Ruins of a great Castle on a Hill; of which 20 large Marble Pillars remain intire.—To the E. lie the Mandria Islands.

(9.) Co'os is a fine fruitful Island, and abounds in Turpentine and Cypress Trees. One of the latter is so large that 2000 Men might take Shelter under it. Its Branches are supported by Pillars, and there are Barbers' Shops, Ale-houses, &c. where the People regale themselves, el fresco. Its chief Town *Cos* has a good Mole and Haven; and *Bodron* is a strong Fort where the Knights of Rhodes formerly commanded.

(10, 11.) STAMPALIA, anciently ASTIPALEA and CARPATHUS, are barren Places.

There

There are a few small Islands more on the Wn. Coast, and to the S. lie these following noted ones.

RHO'DES, a fine fruitful Island, was famed for its brazen Coloss of Apollo, 70 Cubits high, standing across the Haven; so that Ships sailed between its Legs; and a Light-house was in one Hand of it. It was thrown down by an Earthquake 66 Years after it had been erected. The Knights of this Island settled in Maltha. The City *Rhodes* is still a considerable Place. Its great Church is become a Mosk.

CYPRUS is a large fruitful Island; but the Summers are so very hot as frequently to dry up its Springs. It is also much infested with Locusts that hover over it like Clouds; and consume their Corn and Fruit; unless they are driven into the Sea by N. Winds. The People send to Venice some thousand Barrels of a Sort of Birds, of the Size of our Larks, which they pickle with Vinegar and Salt. It was infamous of old for the Temple of Venus and the Immodesty of the Women. Out of the Ruins of *Salamis* was built the City of *Famagusta*, now *Porto Constanze*, famed for Jupiter's Temple; where human Sacrifices were offered every first Day of the Year. Since the Turks took the Island from the Venetians, this with other Places have gone to Decay. However, they keep it fortified. *Nicosia* was another considerable City of 40,000 Inhabitants, kept fortified; but otherwise decayed. The fine Churches are in Possession of the Turks. On the Wn. Coast stands *Paphos*.

DIARBE'KR contains ancient Mesopotamia, Chaldaea, and Assyria with Babylon. It extends from 30 to 38 Deg. of Lat. and is divided into Diarbeck proper, Yerack and Curdistan. It is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris. The former is one of the most considerable in Asia and the World. The Tigris is also a great River, and is very remarkable for its sinking into the Mountain Taurus, and rising up on the other Side of it; as it does frequently into the Earth afterwards; particularly in one place where it

it runs 25 m. under Ground*. The Country is governed by 6 Beglebergs, with inferior Sangiacs, Ziamets and Timariots.

1. *DIARBEKR PROPER*, whose Cap. *Diárbeck* is seated by the Tigris, is one of the richest and most trading Cities in all Asiatic Turkey. It is encompassed with a double Wall, and the outmost of them has 72 Towers. It has two or three stately Piazzas, or Market-places, and a magnificent Mosk. The chief Trade is in Turkey Leather: Here are said to be 20,000 Christians; and the Women are not restrained as in other Places, but appear Abroad and converse freely. Near the Town they pretend Job lies buried, and a Chapel is built on the Spot. *Mos-sul* is seated near the Ruins of ancient Nineveh. 'Tis a fair, spacious City, about a League in Compass, surrounded with stately Stone Walls and sharp pointed Turrets: 'Tis also a great Thoroughfare for Caravans, but much decayed. They use a Sort of Boats made of large Bladders of Goat Skins, tied together and covered with Hurdles, to carry People over the Tigris, on Account of the hidden Rocks, which make other Vessels useless. The Heat is so intense here that there is no stirring out from two Hours after Sun rise, 'till an Hour after Setting; and even then the Walls feel like hot Iron, at 6 Inches Distance. There is also a dangerous Wind called Samiel, mixed with Streaks of Fire, as small as Hairs, which instantly kills People, under a Sensation of burning alive; moreover, it turns them black, and causes the Flesh to come off their Bones. The Way to escape it is to fall flat on the Earth. Its slighter Effects are cured by a Mixture of powdered Pepper and Sugar. *Oúrfa*, anciently *Edessa*, is a considerable Place, and pretends to shew a Number of Scripture Antiquities, viz. The Ruins of Nimrod's Throne, Elijah's Castle, Abraham's Well, &c. (a Canal of Water which issues out of the Earth and waters

* The Reader will please to recollect here Dr. *Busbing's* Observation mentioned before, Page 85.

ters the City, then running a few Leagues sinks into the Earth again.) Abgarus is said to have reigned here in our Saviour's Time. *Nisibis* was anciently a considerable Place, but now of little Consequence. Here are the Remains of a noble Church. Tulips, Anemonies, Narcissuses, &c. with some particular Plants, grow here spontaneous. Nearer the Tigris stands *Ur* of the Chaldees, where Abraham was born. At *Gezir* are sold Tobacco and Gall-nuts, which are plentifully produced on Mount Taurus. It is the Seat of a Bey. *Merdin* is a strong City, handsomely built, and adorned with a noble Fountain and many Palaces. The Christians are numerous in it, and their ABp. is subject to the Patriarch of Antioch. They trade in Silk, Cotton, and Gold and Silk Stuffs. *Amad*, on a high craggy Rock, is much resorted to by trading People.

2. *YÉRACK*, or *CHALDEA*, is so fruitful as to be capable of producing 2 or 300 Fold. The Nestorian Christians, a Species of the Greeks, are very numerous here, as the Jacobites were in Mesopotamia. Their Patriarch resides at Mousul. *Bágdad* the famed Cap. of the Prov. has been mistaken for Babylon. 'Tis a large City, with tower'd Walls and a deep Ditch, defended by 60 Cannon; and has a Garrison of ab. 5000 Horse and Foot, with 15,000 Inhabitants. The Buildings are arched to keep off the intense Heat; and they hold their Markets at Night and lie on their Terrasses; using Oil of Naphtha instead of Candles. The Arabian Women dress like the Persians; and there's a World of strange Rites observed at Burials. As for *Bábylon*, the Wonder of the World, for its vast Walls, Gates, Temple, hanging Gardens, Palace, &c. it was according to Mr. Rollins's Account, after various Changes, swallowed up by the Euphrates, which ran thro' it. The Ruins of *Seleucia*, or *Ctesiphon*, have been also mistaken for it.—The Garden of *E'den* seems very properly placed below the Junction of the Euphrates and Tigris; before the River parts into two main

Heads or Branches *: And the Land of *Nod*, where Cain dwelt, is thought to be Arabia the Désart.

3. *CURDISTAN*, anciently *ASSYRIA*, is described to have been rich and fertile; but at present it is found to be otherwise: Probably on Account of its being a constant Field of Battle, either between the Parthians and Romans of old, or the Turks and Persians afterwards. The People call themselves Jesides, or the Followers of Jesus; but live the Lives of Vagabonds, without Religion and Laws; wandering from Place to Place, and living in Tents. *Bêlis* is said to be the Cap. and Seat of a Bey, or Prince; who is subject to neither Turks or Persians. And these, indeed, seldom trouble themselves about them, unless in Cases of Murder or Robbery, when they lay on a pecuniary Punishment. The City lies between two high Mountains, and their Castle is built on a third. Both are prodigiously strong by Nature. At *Schereful* the Houses are all cut out of a steep Rock and the Doors stop'd by a Kind of Mill-stone; and they have Cellars for their Cattle. *Arbela* is famed for the Battle fought between Darius and Alexander near it. *Nineveh*, that great City, which was first erected by Nimrod, or Ninus, and said to be 60 m. in Compass, with Walls, Towers, &c. resembling, if not exceeding, those of Babylon, is now, after a triple Destruction, a large Heap of Ruins. Between this and Bagdat are Hills of Sulphur, with sulphureous Baths and a Cataract. Here too grow Liquorice, Tamarisk and Sumach: And they are not only infested with the terrible Wind Samiel, but with Lions and Caracoulacks (a Sort of Creatures resembling Cats.) *Sittace* is thought to be the ancient *Halab*, whither Salmanezer carried the Israelites captive (2 Kings xvii. 6.)

E L E C T.

* See Dr. *Well's* Hist. Geo. V. i.

L E C T. XXXV.

It was observed in the 34th Lect. that Aladulia the 3d. Prov. of Anatolia, or Asia minor, contained the lesser Armenia, which was there spoken to; and now we must observe, that Armenia, in its largest Sense, is a great Prov. divided by some late Writers into the Less and Greater, or Lower and Higher, or Wn. and En. and more anciently into Armenia proper, Turcomania and Georgia; but as the former Division is grown obsolete, on Account of the Difficulty of settling the Boundaries, we shall follow the latter.

In TURCOMANIA the People pursue waving of Tapestry and Farming with Industry, and so are distinguished from their indolent Neighbours. The Turks subdued this Country from the Persians, at the Time they over-run other Places. Their Religion is the Mohammedon. The Christians are Armenians, a Sect of Greeks, under two Patriarchs; one here, and one in Cilicia. The Tigris and Euphrates have their Rise in this Prov. and besides them they have the rapid Araxes, which will admit of few Bridges to be made over it; and often overflows its Banks. Here too, among others, is a considerable Part of that mighty Range of Mountains, called the *Taurus*, and the *Gordiani*, supposed to be *Ararat*, on which Noah's Ark rested. This latter is but a single Mountain, with two Summits always covered with Snow, one whereof especially rises to a prodigious Height, of difficult and frightful Ascent, on Account of the horrid Precipices. The Armenians pay a great Veneration to it, and pretend to shew Pieces of the Ark. *Erzerum* is a large trading City, with tower'd Walls. Near which grow great Quantities of Poppies, from which the Turks extract their Opium. The Mountains about it make the Place very cold. *Van*, an impregnable Fortrefs, stands near a Lake, that is 150 m. in Circuit. *Kars* and *Irwan* are considerable Places. *Nackivan* exhibits noble Remains

of its ancient Grandeur ; and near it is an octogonal Tower, with a Spire about 70 f. high. The People of *Zulpha* were transported to Persia, to which Power several frontier Places besides these last mentioned now belong.

GEORGIA is thought by some to take its Name from St. George the Martyr, the great Patron of the Greek Church ; others from the River Kur ; as the People are indifferently called Georgi, Gurgi and Kurgi. It is divided by Mountains into En. and Wn. the former containing the Kms. of Caket and Carthuel, which border on Persia ; and the latter, Abcassia, Mingrelia, Mireta and Guriel. It is also distinguished into Georgia in general, and Georgia proper ; and this latter belongs to the Persians. The Natives profess Christianity ; but are rude, indolent and vicious, and sell their Vassals, Tenants, Servants and Children. Hence it is thinly inhabited and dangerous to travel thro'. The People are handsome, the Women especially are exceeding beautiful ; but they are lascivious and use Paint. And all are addicted to Drunkenness. They dress like the Polanders ; and build like the Persians : But they have an odd Custom of raising their Churches on the Tops of high Mountains, scarce accessible ; and content themselves with viewing them at a Distance, for they scarcely enter them once in 10 Years. Their Patriarch is called Catholicos, and the Office is conferred by the Persian Viceroy, tho' a Mohammedon, on one of his own Relations. The River Kur rises in Mount Caucasus, and is navigable thro' a great Part of the Empire. *Teffis* the Cap. of the Km. of Carthuel, tho' not very large, is reckoned one of the finest of all Persia, to which it is said now to belong ; and a Place of great Trade. The Viceroy's Palace is its great Ornament. They have 14 Churches here, and will suffer no Mosk to be built in the Place by the Persians their Rulers, nor Romish Chapels. They deal in Silk and Drugs. The Cap. *Caket* has Nothing remarkable.—The Prov. Mengrelia was the ancient Colchis, which was fabled to have the Golden

Fleece

Fleece (*i. e.* Golden Mines) Here stand the *Caucasus* a prodigious Range of high Mountains, whose Tops are covered with Snow, about 118 m. over, with Villages in the Way to regale Passengers. It has two important Passes in the E.—The Inhabitants of the Km. of IMERITIA border on the great River Phasis, and inland, among others, by the Circassians or Huns, a Name sufficiently famed in History. They are subject to the Turks. *Cotalis* its Cap. is a small City defended by a stout Castle. The Mamelukes took their Rise from this Country, who checked the Power of the Turks in several Places. The Km. of ARCASSIA with some other Prov. are either little known, or their Manners so barbarous, as not to deserve mentioning.—The *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*, which had the Reputation of Inhospitable among the Ancients, is found as moderate as other Seas by skilful Mariners. It is blackened, indeed, near Shore by the Woods and has few good Ports, which would require a greater Share of Industry to obviate than the Turks are Masters of.

SYRIA* is the third considerable Prov. of Turkey, the Birth-place of Abraham, and the Seat of the first of the four great Monarchies. It is divided into Syria proper, Phœnice and Judea or Palestine; and bounded on the W. N. E. and S. by the Mediterranean, the Mountains of Amanus and Part of Taurus, the Euphrates and Arabia. An exceeding pleasant Country, abounding in all Things; but shamefully neglected thro' the Slothfulness of the Turks. The very Tails of the Sheep here weigh near 30 lb. and are preserved from the Ground by a Kind of Sled. The Summer Heats are moderated by Sea Breezes. The River *Jordan*, which waters Part of it, ceases now to overflow its Banks. Among the Mountains are the celebrated *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, the former whereof was so much renowned for its Cedars; tho' there are but a few to be met with

N 3

now:

* See Pl. 15, 16.

now: And in the Cavities of some Mountains are found Reservoirs of Rain-water perfectly petrified. Among the numerous noble Ruins of Cities, Temples, Palaces, Towers, Churches, &c. with other Curiosities, may be reckoned these following, *viz.* 1. The stately and stupendous Ruins of *Palmyra*, which look like a Forest at a Distance, and whose Pillars are of the finest Marble and Porphyry curiously wrought, and there are Stones so large that three of them make a Front of 180 f. long and 18 f. high. 2. Several noble Christian Churches lie in dreadful Heaps, with stone Coffins above Ground and Repositories for the Dead hewn out of the firm Rock; and several fine Churches are now Mosks. 3. *Tyre*, once so famed for Trade and Wealth, shews a dismal Confusion of broken Walls, Pillars, Vaults, &c. and its Inhabitants are a Parcel of poor Fishermen, who harbour among the Ruins (as foretold, Ezek. xxvi. 14.) The E. End of its stately Cathedral is pretty intire. 4. And there are fine Cisterns and an Aqueduct for filling them. 5. A noble Causeway in the Plain of A'ntioch, 9 m. long. 6. Two curious MSS. of the Gospels in the Hands of the Patriarch of Aleppo.—The Bulk of the People in Syria are Mohammedans, and the Christians are of the Greek Church, or Sects bordering to it. The Jews swarm every where in Turkey, and are the chief Brokers between them and Christians.

In *SYRIA* proper is *Samosata*, once the Cap. of a Prov. now *Scempsal*, a poor Village surrounded with the Ruins of the old City.—*Alexandretta*, now *Scánderoon*, is a confused Heap of wretched Houses in a marshy and unhealthy Situation, exposed to fierce N. E. Winds: So that it would be deserted, were it not the Residence of Christian Factors, and the next Port to Aléppo, with which it is said to correspond by Pidgeons. From *Seleucia* St. Paul embarked for Cyprus. *Laodicea* was gone to Decay, but of late has lifted up its Head, and is become one of the most flourishing on the Coast. *Tortosa* is mostly in Ruins, and inhabited by a few poor Fishermen.

Its

Its Walls and Towers were built of large square Stones, 30 f. by 10, and a great old Church supported by 12 stately Pillars, with Vaults and subterranean Ways under Ground, which serve now to stable Oxen and Buffaloes. — *Aleppo* is the greatest and wealthiest City in all Syria, and the Seat of a Begleberg. Some take it to have been the ancient *Sepbarvaim*, and some *Berea*. The Sky is so serene that from May to September, the People sleep on the Tops of their Houses. The Town is built on 4 Hills, and enclosed with Walls and Towers; it is watered by an Aqueduct, and has 250,000 Souls. It used to be the great Mart for the Indies, as it is now of Europe; by Means of the Persic Gulph and Euphrates, and its Neighbourhood to the Part of Alexandretta in the Mediterranean. The English have a Consul here as well as at Smyrna, and vent their Cloaths. The principal Mosk, which was once a Christian Church with many others, is a sumptuous Building, supposed to have been made by the Empress Helena. It has a large Court before it, paved with black and white Marble, in which is a great Bason with a Dome in the Middle, supported by 6 Marble Pillars. And there are many other great Buildings too tedious to mention, viz. Kans, Bazars, Divans, i. e. Inns, Exchanges and Courts of Justice. *Antioch*, or, as the Turks call it, *Antackia*, was once the Cap. of Syria, but now much changed. It is seated on the River Hasi, the ancient Orontes, and looks very delightful from the River. Here may be seen the Ruins of its Walls, ancient Temples, Canal, &c. but especially of a celebrated Cathedral. It is pretty remarkable that a Way is made within the Thickness of the Walls, to bring Waggon up, by a gradual Ascent, to the Castle; which was repaired about 100 Years ago. *Daphne* was once famed for its Oracle and Cyprus Groves. *Apamea*, now *Hâma*, tho' above half ruined, shews several noble Buildings, made with large white and black square Stones; particularly a grand Mosk, in the Front whereof is a stately Marble Column, curiously adorned with Figures in Bas-reliefs.

reliefs. - *Larissa*, once a famed City and Bp's See, is ruined. *Emesa* makes still a considerable Figure, with its strong tower'd Walls, Churches, or rather Mosks; particularly one, which was once the Cathedral, is supported by 34 Marble Columns, and adorned with Basso-Relievos. *Palmyra* was mentioned before, and, as Josephus asserts, was the same with the ancient *Tadmor*, built by K. Solomon. It's old Hebrew Name was *Aram-Soba*, and Hadedezer reigned in it, who made War against Saul and David.

In *PHOENICE* (whose Natives are said to have invented Navigation, Trade, Glafs, &c.) lies *Tripoli* (or Tripolis of Syria, to distinguish it from one in Africa) *i. e.* three Cities, now joined in one, in a flourishing Condition, and enclosed with stout Walls; with about 60,000 Inhabitants. It abounds in Gardens, with Fountains and Cascades. *Botrys* is said to have been founded by Ethbaal. K. of Sidon, the Ally of Ahab, K. of Israel (1 Kings xvi. 31.) but is now a poor Place. *Byblus*, now *Gybile*, was once famed for the Worship of Adonis, and the River that runs sometimes of a bloody Colour as fabled to have been tinged with his Blood (but in Truth 'tis tinged with Minium, or red Earth.) It is thought to be ancient *Gibal* of the Giblites (1 Kings v. 18.) and shews noble Remains of Antiquity. *Berytus*, once the Residence of an Emir or Drusian Prince, shews also the noble Remains of his Palace and Gardens, in an exquisite Taste, far superior to what one can readily meet with in Turkey; but they are now Sheep-folds. *Sidon*, which is seated between the Sea and Mount Libanus, is famed in sacred and profane History. It was once the Cap. of Phenicia and the great Mart for Trade, but is now a little Town: And a square Market Place for Cotton is its chief Building. It has 6000 Inhabitants and deals much in Raisins. *Sarepta* (to the S. of it) was once a noted City, but is reduced to a Village on the Top of a Hill, and the Ruins of the Old lie near the Shore. *Tyre*, a City of great Fame for Trade, Wealth, Strength and Scarlet-dying, is a dreadful Heap of Ruins,

Ruins, where poor Fishermen shelter themselves in its Vaults. *Acra*, once a considerable Place and a great Bone of Contention between the Infidels and Christians, is a vast Heap of spacious Ruins. *Damascus*, now *Scan*, is seated in a fine Plain, encompassed with Hills. It was formerly the Residence of the Syrian Ks. but passing over to the Assyrians, Persians, Grecians and Saracens, these latter removed their Cap. Seat to Bagdad. It still yields a noble Prospect with its Walls, Towers, Domes, Minarets, &c. The Houses, indeed, are odly framed of Mud and Marble; but the Apartments, or Duans, are elegantly ornamented with Mosaic Work, Paintings, Gildings, Carpets, Cushions, Fountains, &c. The great Mosk, formerly St. John's Church, is a most stately Building with a Court before it, paved with transparent Stones like Looking Glass, and set round with Pillars of Marble, Porphyry, Jasper, &c. 'Tis said to be the stateliest in Turkey; and none but Mussulmen must enter it, on Pain of Death. In a spacious Field near the City, a small Pillar is erected as the Place where they fable Adam was created; and there's an Hospital near it for Pilgrims of all Religions. Between the Mtns. of Lebanon and Antilibanus the Ks. of Syria (or Damascus its Cap.) had a beautiful Seat called *Eden* (see *Amos* i. 5.) of which the Ruins are still visible. *Bâbeck*, called by the Greeks *Helio- polis* from the Worship paid there to the Sun, shews the Remains of extraordinary Pieces of Architecture, particularly of the Temple of the Sun and the Castle; whence it has been mistaken for Tadmor.—On this Nn. Part of Palestine lay the petty Kins. of Bethrehob, Hamath, Zobah, Ishob and Geshur, &c.

LECT. XXXVI.

PALESTINE (see the particular Map of this Country *) got its Name from the Philistines who possessed the Parts by the Sea ; as that of *JUDEA* was derived from the Tribe of Judah. It is in Extent about 200 m. by 80 ; a most fruitful Spot which required no Manure, yet produced all Things in rich Abundance both for home Consumption, and to send Abroad. The Buds of several Trees, which shot out even while the old Fruit hung on, made excellent Pickles ; their Vines bore Grapes three Times a Year ; and Citrons with Apples of Paradise hung by Hundreds in a Cluster, as big as Eggs. The Bread of Jerusalem was good to a Proverb ; and with Dates, Melons, Sugar-canes, Cotton, Cedar, Cypress, &c. were gathered excellent Turpentine, and the choice Balsam of Gilead. But at present it is so changed in Circumstances, that one would wonder how it could answer the Descriptions given of it, and maintain above 5,000,000 of Souls ; yet the the Apostate Emperor Julian confirms the Account. The River *Jordan*, so called from its two Springs *Jor*, *Dan*, forms in its Course the little Lake *Mérom*, which is mostly dry in Summer, and *Genesareth*, which in the Old Test. is called the Sea of *Cinneroth*, and in the New that of *Tibérias* and *Galilee* ; and then falls into the *Asphaltides*, or *Déad-sea*, called also the Lake of *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah* ; because those Cities lie buried under its Waves. The Water is very salt, bitter and nauseous, with a bituminous Stench ; and is very buoyant. It throws out Bitumen on the Shore ; and there are Pebbles also that will send forth an intolerable Smoke and Stench when they are cast in the Fire, yet lose Nothing of their Bulk. The Remarkables in the Lots of the Tribes are those following,

* The Map of Turkey in Asia will assist the Reader to form an Idea of the Site of distant Places in Respect of Palestine ; as the particular Map of the Country will of those that are in and near it.

following, viz. In RU'BEN's Lot were the Mountains of *Pisgab*, *Nebo* and *Phebor*; from the last of which came the Idol Baalpeor: In GAD's was *Rabbah* the Cap. of the K. of Bashan: In ASHER's Lot lay the fat Valley, so called from its Fruitfulness: In NAPHTHALI's lay the Springs of Jordan; and in the Town of *Dan*, Jeroboam set up one of his golden Calves: In ZEBULUN's they made Glafs of the Sand of the River *Belus*, as well as trafficked by Sea: *Joppa* was a fine City and Sea-port; and on Mount *Tabor*, it is supposed our Lord was transfigured: In ISSACHAR's lay Mount *Cármel* and Mount *Gilboa*; near the former are found Stones which whether whole or broken resemble Melons and Oliyes, &c. and near the latter were *Jezreel* the Royal Seat of K. Ahab, and *A'pheck* a Royal City: In the Lots of the half Tribe of MANASSEH and EPHRAIM lay *Samária*, now *Sebaste*, the Cap. of the Km. of Israel, whose noble Remains witness its ancient Splendor; and Mount *Gerizzim* on which the later Samaritans built their Temple; *Terza* was the Cap. before.—*Bethshan*, otherwise called *Scythopolis* and *Decapolis*, appears by its Marble Ruins to have been a wealthy City. *Cæsárea Palestina* was the Metropolis of Roman Palestine. *Antipátris* was built by Herod in a delightful Country. *Saron*, otherwise *Sbaron*, and *Diospolis* (i. e. Jupiter's City) and of late *St. George* is also delightfully situated. At *Sichem*, anciently called *Shechem*, the Jews at this Day repair at certain Seasons for Worship. Near it are Jacob's Well and Joseph's Sepulchre; and about 12 m. off is *Shiloh*, a Place noted for being the Repository of the Tabernacle and Ark, but after the Taking of the Ark fell into a ruinous Condition. Thus much is included in *Galilee* and *Samaria*, but there remains the more considerable Part of the Country, or *Judea* proper. Here lay BENJAMIN's Lot, and in it *Jerúsalem* the Cap. of the Km. It was of old called *Salem*, and by the Greeks and Latins *Solyma*, or *Jerésolyma*. In its flourishing State, it consisted of four Parts, 1. The City or Palace of David on Mount Zion. 2. The Lower

Lower City where were Palaces of Solomon's Queen and the Maccabean Princes, with Herod's Theatre and Amphitheatre, which latter could hold 80,000 Persons. 3. The New City for Artificers. 4. Mount Moriah, where Abraham was to offer his Son, and the Temple stood; which for Magnificence and Beauty might well be called a wonderful Performance. We omit the sepulchral Chambers cut out of a Marble Rock, with Niches in the Sides for Stone Coffins, which are shut up with Stone Doors that turn on Hinges of Stone, &c. Mount *Olives* stands near the City with its three Heads, on the Middle one whereof the Empress Helena built a stately Church, in Memorial of our Saviour's Ascent to Heaven. The People tell you he left the Prints of his Feet, and shew that of his left Foot uncovered by the Marble Pavement, that of the right Foot being removed to a Turkish Mosk. Mount *Calvary* stood anciently without the City, but Constantine enclosed it in the Walls, and built a magnificent Church upon it: And we might add Mount *Gibon* and the Vales of *Jehoshaphat*, *Hinnon* and *Rephaim*. In this Lot also were *Nob* a sacerdotal City, with *Gibeon*, *Gibeah*, *Gilgal*, *Bethel*, *Bethany* and *Jericho*, where the Balm Trees and an odd Kind of Rose Trees grow. In *JUDAH's* Lot were *Libna*, *Markeda*, *Azecha*, *Bethzor* and *Emmaus*. The Reader also should take Notice of *Eleutheropolis*, a new made City, from whence the Fathers Eusebius and Jerom have set down the Distances to many other Places. At *Betlehem Judab*, the Empress Helena built a stately Church over the Place our Saviour was born; from the Top whereof may be seen *Techoab* and the Desart of *Engaddi*. *Hébron* was one of the most ancient Cities of the World, St. Helena built a Church over the Patriarch's burial Place. In *DA'N's* Lot stood *Gath* and *Ekron* and *Asdod* and *Ascalon* and *Gaza* with other Cities of the Philistines, which are mostly in Ruins. There is, indeed, a new Gaza, where may be seen the noble Monuments of former Grandeur: And they shew the Ruins of the stately Temple which Sampson pulled down.

down. SIMEON's Lot was small, and therefore they were scattered among the other Tribes. Their Towns were *Ziglag*, *Ain*, *Hormah*, *Debbir*, *Gerar* and *Beersebab*.—As for IDUMEA, which was Esau's Portion, it lay to the S. of Judah, and its Cap. was *Bôzra*. It was mountainous inland; but in the Vallies and by the Sea was rich and fruitful. At present it is inhabited by the wild Arabs.—At the Foot of our Map are laid down in a dotted Line the several Encampments of the Israelites in their Journey from Egypt to the Land of Canaan, as nearly conformable to Dr. Well's Scheme, as the Amendment of his Map would allow.

The Beglerbeg of Judea resides at Damâscus, and has 7 Sangiacks under him. *Jerusalem*, which the Turks call *Cudsembarick*, is reduced to a poor Town about 3 m. in Circuit. The Church at Calvary is a great Building, including both the Mount and Place of the Sepulchre: The former is covered with a stately Cupola, supported by 16 massy Columns, and there's an Aperture in the Dome over the Sepulchre. Just where our Lord was crucified is a sumptuous Altar with three Crosses, before which hang 46 Lamps of great Value. Near this is a Cloister with Chapels for the several Sects of Christians. Besides this great Church, which is the chief Support of the Town, the Empress Helena built several Churches, on remarkable Spots of Ground; and there is a mock Temple, in the Sanctum Sanctorum whereof stands a Turkish Mosque. Near this is the Sangiack's House, where that of Pontius Pilate formerly stood.

ARABIA is divided into Deserta, Petraea and Fœlix; or, the Desert, Stony and Happy; which are expressive of their Characters. The Country in general is poorly watered and don't yield what is sufficient for its Support. The Camel is a Creature happily adapted to its dry, sultry Soil; for it will travel for several Days without Water, with 600 Weight on its Back; and hence the Caravans or Companies of Merchants travel with no other. The Inhabitants

Inhabitants are of mean Stature, rapacious and swift-footed. By the Sea they live in Cities, but inland they rove from Place to Place and sleep in Tents ; which they pitch as their Sustenance or some other Conveniency answers. They ride on their little swift Horses or Camels ; and will dart on a sudden on the unwary Traveller, to plunder or kill him, like Beasts of Prey ; and as quickly retreat to their Hoards : A People addicted to Lust, and subject to no Government ; tho' they have Emirs or Chiefs of their own, and are nominally under that of the Turks. It is said the Grand Seignior keeps 30,000 Men in Pay to defend the Pilgrims that go to Mecca and Medina with the Caravans against them, and even makes Presents to the Cherif of Mecca. There are, however, that are of a different Character, ingenious, generous and learned ; and 'tis said we borrowed our Figures from this People. They are a Mixture of Midianites, Amalekites and Ishmaelites. The first of these descended from Abraham by his Wife Keturah, as the last by Hagar ; and these alone form 12 distinct petty Kms. Their Country has never been conquered, tho' often attempted ; hence the Character of the Arabs is thought to have been foretold in that it was said of Ishmael, ' he should be a wild Man and dwell amongst his Brethren.' But Mohammed's Religion has been so acceptable as to spread over the Country ; tho' there be very different Sects, and an inveterate Hatred amongst them.

1. In *ARABIA DESERTA* the Israelites travelled from Egypt to Canaan for 40 Years. It is truly a Wilderness, or Desert, as Moses calls it ; covered with Sands or Heaths, over which 'tis needful to steer by a Compass. Only there are here and there some pleasant Spots of Ground, especially in the Valleys. The Men have a Jacket that reaches to the Knee, and the Women a long blue Kind of Smock ; but the Children go naked. The Men use a Spear, Sword, Iron-club or Hatchet for Arms ; but have no Guns. *Anab*, the Cap. of the inhabited Part of this Country by the Euphrates, lies squeezed

squeezed between craggy Mountains, enclosed with old high Walls, and defended by a Castle. The Houses are of two Stories, flat-topped and covered with a Terras; except the Mosk which is tyled. *Béffora* was very considerable for its Market Place, which equally served for Traffick and to promote Literature. The chief Revenue to the Turks here arises from Horses, Camels and the Dates of Palm-trees. It swarms with Vessels from all Parts of Asia and Europe.

2. In *ARABIA PETRÆA**, which lies W. of the rest and is under the Beglerbeg of Cairo, lies *Béffra* (which was also called *Petra* †) the Cap. of the Edomites before mentioned. It was a Place of great Strength where the Soldans of Egypt laid up their Riches; but at present is inconsiderable. *Sbur* now *El Torre*, lies between two Bogs made by the Red-sea. Here are got Stones resembling Mushroom, with Shrubs and Branches of Coral; and a Fish resembling a Man, whose Skin they dress to cover their Shields, and is said to be Proof against a Musket-shot. Near this is a Garden planted with Palm-trees, which is said to be *Elim*; but the Waters have resumed their Bitterness, or Brackishness: And 'tis said there are great Flights of Ostriches, which easily escape from the Horsemen at first, but growing tired are soon overtaken. At *Piba biroth* is the famous Pass, about 40 Paces broad, between high Mountains, where Pharoah, K. of Egypt, thought to have found the Israelites entangled. Here are Stones like Snails with a Crust that shines like Crystal, and the Sea is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. In the Way to Mount Sinai are to be found beautiful transparent Flints and large Serpents; and in the Valleys a Sort of Cotton-tree, with the Cassia-tree, a prickley Shrub that bears Frankincense. There are fine Plains on the Tops of the Mountains, and numerous Caves

* See the particular Map of Judea.

† I have followed here the anonymous Author of the Description of Tadmor.

Caves in the Sides of them. The Defart of Sinai especially is rocky, but the Mountain is of easy Ascent by Means of a Sort of Steps cut in it both to the Tops of *Horeb* and *Sinai*. At the Foot of the Ascent is a strong Convent, and at the Foot of *Horeb* another; also a Church that is a noble Edifice, with Marble Altars and a well furnished Garden. From hence to the Top of the Mountains are 14,000 Steps. At a considerable Distance stands the single Rock, which Moses smote for Water, with several Holes on both Sides from whence the Water flowed. Other Places, where Events were said to happen, gain little Credit with such as know the sacred History.

3. *ARABIA FELIX**, called of old *Sabea* and *Seba*, abounds in fragrant Woods and aromatic Gums, viz. Frankincense, Myrrh, Aloes, Nard, Cinnamon, Cassia, Coffee, Cedar, &c. with Gold, Silver and precious Stones. But it is not nigh so fruitful, rich and populous as it is said to have anciently been; being all dry, sandy and mountainous Inland. Most Geographers divide it into 13 Prov. but we shall content ourselves with touching on the more remarkable Places.—*O'rmus* is an Island of small Extent, but it's Ks. had large Possessions on the Firm Land; and it was a Mart for Trade between the Indies and other Parts, for rich Carpets, Jewels, Drugs, &c. The Portuguese took it in 1507, and about 100 Years after the Persians with the Assistance of the English took it from the Portuguese.—*Mécca*, a Cap. City, gives Name to a large District, and both it and *Medina*, another noted City, are with their Territories appropriated to Mohammed's Race by common Consent; the very Grand Seigniors owning themselves the Servants of these sacred Towns; tho' they made no Scruple to strip the Caliphs, or Successors of Mohammed, of their Dignity and Authority. The Towns are governed by an Emir, called a Sherif or Cherif. *Mécca* may be called

* See Map of Asia.

[illegible]

Pl. 16. facing p. 292.

ed the Cap. of the Mohammedan Religion. It is a large wealthy City without Walls, but furrounded by Mountains. In this is the *Kiaba*, or Beth-Allah (*i. e.* God's House) 15 f. by 12, and 30 f. high, girt round with two Belts of Gold above and below : Concerning which several fabulous Stories are told to create Respect ; and it is enjoined that every one pray towards it, and visit it once in their Lives, at least by Proxy. The Temple is to be entered four Times in the Year after a great deal of Ceremony by the Pilgrims, who may be about 200,000 in Number. No Christian must presume to come within 5 m. of it, or 15 of Medina, on Pain of being burned. Here also is the largest, finest built and best frequented Mosk in the World ; with two Towers, a Cupola covered with Gold, 100 Gates and as many Windows ; but you must descend 10 or 12 Steps into it. In *Medina* lies Mohammed's Tomb in a stately Mosk, supported by 400 Columns, and enlightened with 300 rich Lamps. Its Tower is covered with Plates of Silver and its Floor with Cloth of Gold. The Tomb is enclosed with a Wall pierced with Windows, fenced with Silver Grates ; and the inside is enriched with precious Stones. The Coffin is annually covered with a Pall of Gold and Silver Tissue, and enclosed with a Balustrade of Silver and another of Iron. *Jedda* the Sea-port of Mecca, is the Rendezvous for Pilgrims, and a Place of very great Trade. — *Zibet* is a Cap. City where is the greatest Mart in the World for precious Drugs of all Sorts. It is walled and hath 8 Gates. The Turks took it, but were soon driven out of it. — *Mocha*, another Cap. City, is enclosed with a Wall partly Brick and partly Mud, and has about 10,000 Inhabitants ; of which a Number of the poorer Sort are Jews. *A'den* is a considerable Place regularly defended. — *Saba* or *Sheba* lay in another District, in which the Mountain Schibham is notable for its numerous fair Towns and its yielding the finest Onyxes and Agate Stones. — *Moscat* is a famed City, difficult of Access, to which the Portuguese retired after the Loss of Ormus ;

mus; but they were beaten out of it by the Arabs. It is guarded by a strong Citadel. More inland lies *Tehama*, anciently the Cap. of all Arabia Felix; where the Ruins of the Palace may be seen. It is said 8 Horses may go abreast on the Walls of the City.—Between *Lassab* and *Shibab* are some hot Springs. And *Thema* is said to have been a walled City, 15 m. square.

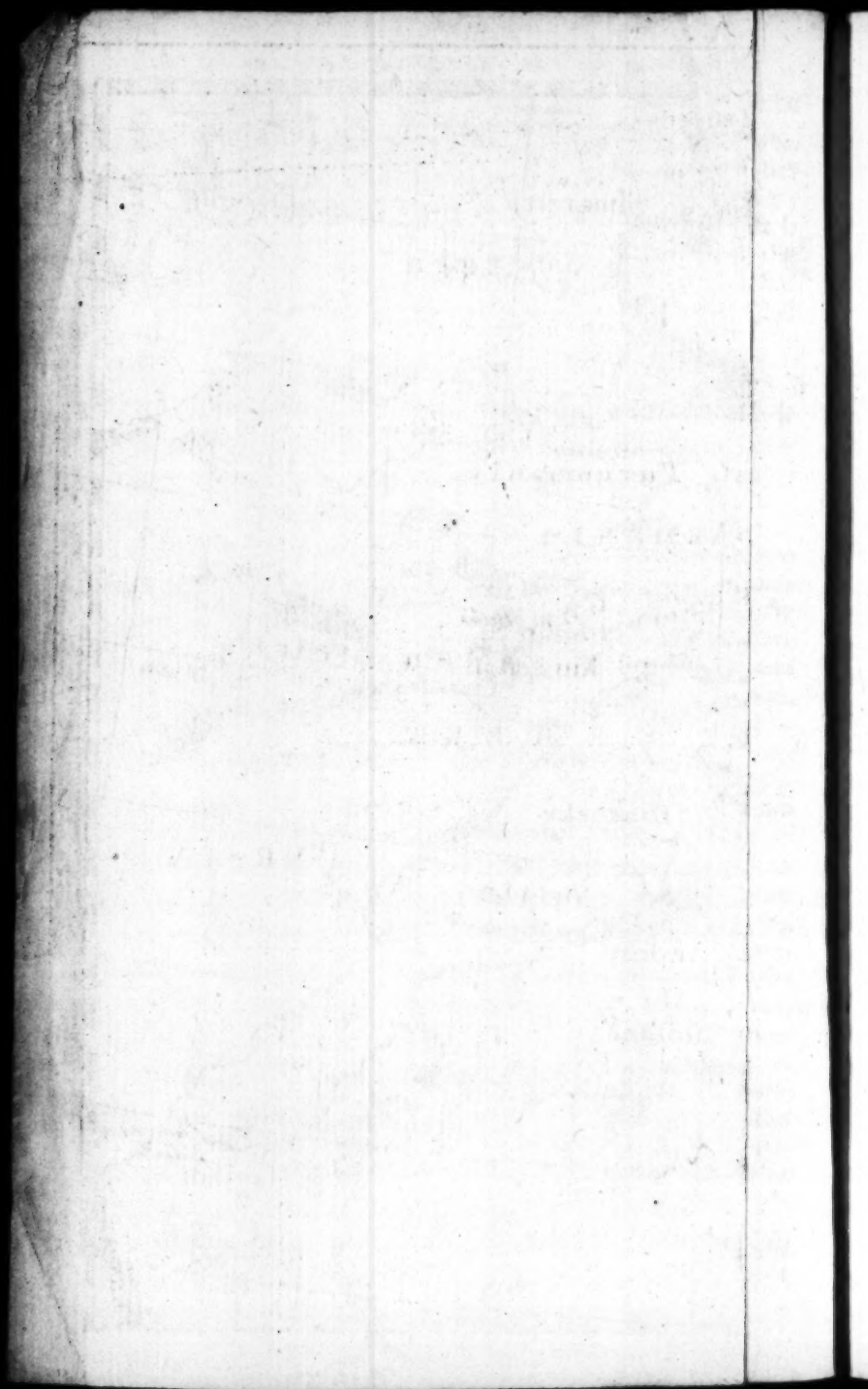


LECT. 37. P E R S I A.

PERSIA* in the Old Test. is called Elam from a Son of Shem who first planted it. It extends from ab. 25°. 40'. to 44°. 40'. Lat. and 45 to 67 E. Long. or 1140 m. by 1200. The Nn. Parts are cold and healthy, and by the Caspian Sea marshy and unhealthy. About Ispahan, tho' a warm Climate, the Snow falls in such great Quantities, as to rise 3 or 4 f. high; and in the Sn. Parts the Air is unsufferably hot and mortal to Europeans that are not temperate. The Soil is generally very fruitful, and the Natives are particularly careful in the Culture of their Palm-trees; using the Blossoms of the Male to impregnate those of the Female Tree. They use no Knives but tear their Meat to Pieces, and scoop up the Rice with their Fingers. They are fond of Ice-houses and make great Use of Opium. Their Horses are very fine, and they have good Mules and Asses. Wild Beasts and black Scorpions are very common, and they have one called Chakal that is greedy of dead Bodies. They have dangerous Birds an whole Ell long; but few Insects except Gnats, and a little venomous Creature that has a multitude of Feet. The

* The Medes lay to the N. of Persia, and are mentioned in Conjunction with the Persians, not only on Account of their Neighbourhood; but for their being a long Time under the same Prince.





The Persians by marrying with the Georgian Women have mended their Breed of Women. The Men are handsome enough, polite, hospitable and have good Capacities; but are prone to Luxury, Superstition, Deceit, Cursing and Flattery. Their Dress is always the same, for which we refer to the Figures. They have Colleges for the Sciences and are fond of Poetry. They shew little Curiosity for Inventions, and their Artificers go to work at Peoples Houses, and use very few Tools; but they are particularly exact in husbanding their Water, which they will convey in Conduits for many Leagues several Fathoms under Ground. Their Houses are of Brick, plastered with Lime, mixed with the Dust of the Stone Talcum, because Stone don't answer so well in that hot Country; they are convenient but not sightly. The Roofs are vaulted, at which Work the Persians are very expert; and they all have Basons of Water. They are particularly skilful in Embroidery and Enamel-ware, or China-ware. They have excellent Wire-drawers, and are dextrous in tanning and working Shagreen. Silk is their staple Commodity. They have no Gold Money but Silver, and they reckon by the Or of 6s. 8d. each, and Toman of 3l. 6s. 8d. which are not real Coin but nominal Value. The K. formerly called Sophy, is absolute, and is exceeding rich in Gold, Plate and Jewels. Some even of his Horses eat out of Golden Mangers. It would be tedious to enumerate all his Civil and Military Officers. The Prime Minister, called Attemaet Doulet and Visier Azem, is nearest the K; and the Prov. are governed by Khamis and Soltans. The two great Pontiffs are called Zedders or Sedres, who have under them Cadi's, or Sheik el Seloms and Pichnamas, whom the Turks call Imans. The Religion is in Substance the same with that of the Turks; tho' no Nations in the World hate each other so much on Account of Religion. But they allow full Liberty of Conscience to all Persons of whatever Religion they are. There is a Sort of Persians that have a particular

lar Veneration for Fire, with certain singular Religious and Civil Rites.

The Remarkables in its several Prov. are those following.

1. In SCHIRWAN, the most Nn. Prov. is *Dérbend*, an important Place, as being the Gate into Muscovy and Tartary, and filling up the whole Defile between the Caspian Sea and the craggy Mountains of Georgia. *Gangea* is delightfully situated; and has noble Bazars, which are well frequented. But *Shamaki* is reckoned the Cap. It might be reckoned a first Rate City, before it was almost destroyed by an Earthquake; and at present has 60,000 Inhabitants. The Khan resides here as usual in the Caps. of Prov.

2. In AIDERBEITZAN lies *Tánris*, the second City for Wealth and Power in Persia. 'Tis an open City, the Shops lying in large arched Streets in the Heart of the City, 40 or 50 f. high, called Bazars or Markets, and the Houses in the outer Parts with Gardens; as is usual elsewhere: The Bazars here are the finest in Asia; and there are 300 Caravanferais, some of which would lodge 300 People. The Mosks are about 250 and the Inhabitants 550,000. Near the City is a curious Hermitage, and a Quarry of white Marble, some of whose Stones are transparent; a Mine of Gold and another of Salt, with sulphureous Waters that are either boiling hot or cold. The City is thought to be the ancient *Ecbatana*; tho' it shews no Remains of Palaces. In 1721 about 80,000 Souls perished by an Earthquake. *Ardebil* is a very considerable City, and has one very remarkable Mosk and a Bason to supply it with Water; also a great Square built all round a sepulchral Castle, &c. *Soltanaya* was once the Cap. of the Km. nor are there many Cities in the World, which can shew greater Ruins.

3, 4. GHILAN and TABRISTAN are two other Prov. The former of which is in a Manner shut up by Mountains and the Caspian Sea, and is the finest in Persia: Producing Silk, Wine, Oil, &c. Its Cap.

Resht

Resht is large and populous, yet is so concealed with Fruit Trees, that it seems a Forest. At *Ferabath* is a Royal Palace. At *Amoul* are so many Strangers that every Day is a Sabbath to some of them, except Wednesday. A Branch of Mount Taurus divides this Prov. from the next.

5. In PERSIAN-IRAK lies *Káspin*, a great City of about 100,000 Inhabitants; and formerly a Residence of the Ks. 'till Abas the Great removed his Court to Isfahan. The Hippodrome, or Horse Course, is a great Ornament to it, and so are the numerous Palaces of the Grandees. They have Vines that bear large Golden Grapes, that yield a strong luscious Wine, with Pistachios. *Sarwa*, a walled City, has such Ruins as shew it was once a considerable Place. The whole Country where it lies is said to have been a Salt-marsh. Not far hence are the Ruins of the City *Rey*, the biggest in all Asia. *Kómm* is a large City with towered Walls. It has two fine Keys and a Royal Mausoleum in a Garden, much resorted to by the Citizens. They have Cellars 40 or 50 Steps deep, from whence they got Water as cold as Ice, which is there very pleasing. Their very Earthenware has the Property of cooling Water. In a sumptuous Mosk lies buried the Princess Fatima, Mahomet's Daughter. The Doors to the Mausoleum and the Grate about the Tomb are of massy Silver. *Hamadan* is a great trading City and a Thoroughfare to Mecca. There are many Jews that come here in Pilgrimage to see the Tombs of Esther and Mordecai. *Kasban* has towered Walls and 6500 Houses with about 300 Sepulchres of the Descendants of Ali. The chief Mosk is over against the Market-Place; and its Royal Inn is the grandest in all Persia. Here they make Silks of all Sorts. ISPAHAN, the Cap. of the Persian Empire, is seated by the River Zenderond or Sanderu. The Walls are of Mud about 20,000 Paces in Compass; but it has numerous Palaces, Caravanferais, Bazars, Canals planted on both Sides with lofty Plane Trees, a Royal Square surrounded by a Canal and then with Houses that have

have Balconies; and the Sides of the Square are beautified with Mosks, and Porticoes both to the grand Mosk and Palace, which are adorned in a Manner not known to European Artists. The particular Description of all the Curiosities here would require a Volume *, viz. The Avenues to the Haram, or Women's Apartment, the Store-houses and Workshops for the K. his Wardrobe, Halls and other Apartments and Buildings; all set out with the richest Materials of precious Stones, Gold, Silver Enamel, Crystal, Cornelian, Agate, Amber, Jasper, Porcelain, &c. The English Company has a Palace near the Square, which they suffer to go into Decay, on Account of a Diminution of their Trade. Add the College of Chastity in an unchaste Place, the Castle of Blessing, the fine Canal and Walk with the noble Bridge and Monument, &c. and there is a curious Road or Walk from Isfahan to Zulpha. *Yezd* is a large City and trades in rich Silk Stuffs.

6. KHUSESTAN is thought to be the same Country with Cush in Assyria; as *Súster* its Cap. was the ancient *Susa* or *Shushan*, and the Winter Seat of the Persian Monarchs. Ecbatana was their Summer Seat.

7. In FARSISTAN, the Cap. *Chiras* is thought by some to be next in Rank to Isfahan, tho' half ruined. It's Wine is famed all over Persia. At 35 m. Distance are the Ruins of the ancient Persépolis, once the Pride of the East. The Citadel was a Structure of great Magnificence and Beauty which covered 50 Acres of Ground. The square Palace with brazen Gates, sepulchral Mount, Hall, Throne, &c. were all most Grand, and far exceed any Thing we see Now-a-days. *Congon* is a Mart for Pearls and Horses. *Lar*, the Residence of a Khan, is seated on a Rock. The Jews are here very numerous. *Congo*, at the Foot of a Rock by the Sea, has a safe Road for Ships.

* Among the Curiosities may be set down the Pillar of Sculls 60 f. high, made by Shah-Abas of Beasts' Heads instead of those of his Nobles, who submitted to him.

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Ships. Besides other Fruits the Ground here produces Mango-trees and the Arbor de Reyes, or Tree of Roots, because the Filaments of the Branches take Root in the Earth. They have also Sulphur-hills and make Brandy of Dates. Their Boats are made of Boards joined with Packthread, and they have Pins of Cane or Bamboa for Nails; a Stone with a Hole bored thro' for an Anchor, and a little round Board at the End of a Pole for Oars. *Gómrom* is grown up to a great Town from a little Fisher Town. The English and Dutch have Factories in it. The Air is stifling in Summer, and so the Trade is carried on in Winter. The very Sea stinks; or rather the Shell-fish that is cast on Shore. They want Water here as elsewhere frequently. At *Minoa* are natural hot and cold Baths. The Island of *Ormuz* was mentioned before. It's Sand which is black and shining, is transported into Europe for dusting of Writing. At the Island of *Babaren* are gotten the largest, brightest, roundest and truest Oriental Pearls, in the Oysters which are here fished for. *Quesma* is a fruitful little Island. *Báffora* or the *Persian Gulph* is a large Bed of Water, in which the above Islands, with others less considerable, lie.

8. In *KERESTAN* is found a Drug of sovereign Virtue against Worms; and the Sheep have the finest Wool in the World. In *Darab-gerd* is Salt of divers Colours.

9. *MAKERAN* is surrounded with Desarts and sandy Plains.

10, 11. *SEGESTAN* is flat and sandy, and abounds in Palm-trees. *SABLESTAN* has Nothing considerable in it.

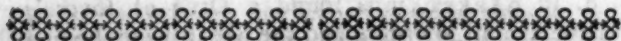
12. *CANDAHAR*, an obscure Prov. is become considerable of late, by the great Revolution brought about in Persia by its Inhabitants, the Aghvans; headed by Myrr-Weis and Myrr-Maghmud. *Candá-lar*, being fortified by Europeans, is the strongest Place in Persia.

13. *CORASAN* is a fruitful and populous Prov. and produces the best Manna in the World. There

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is also a Rock of Turquoise Stone so excellent that the K. allows none to be sold but to himself. *Máched* is famous for its Pilgrimage, which Shah Abas the great contrived to draw to it, by building a most sumptuous Mosque, with a Dome covered with Plates of Gold, in Honor of a favoured Iman; that Part of the Money might be spent there, which would otherwise have gone to Mecca and Medina.

14. *ESTARABAD* has Nothing extraordinary in it. — The *Cáspian* Sea is a large Bed of Waters quite enclosed with Land. The great River *Volga* with about 100 others run into it, and yet it keeps the same Height; whence it is thought to have a subterranean Communication with some other Sea. To confirm this Thought, it is observed, there is a mighty Whirlpool, near the Coast of *Ghilan*, which sucks in every Thing that comes near it; and a great Quantity of Willow Leaves are found to float on the Persian Gulph; tho' there are no Willow Trees there as there are on the Coast of the *Caspian* Sea. Doctor *Halley* has suggested another Solution in his curious Observations on the Quantity of Water exhaled by the Sun in Vapours from the *Mediterranean*.



G R E A T T A R T A R Y .

THIS Country is so called to distinguish it from Tartary in Europe. It is of so vast Extent as from 40 to 80 Deg. Lat. and 53 to 138 Long. Consequently of various Soils as well as Climates; and 'tis greatly encumbered with Mountains. The People are said to descend from the *Nn. Scythians*, and to be rude, fierce and uncivilized: Their Wealth consisting in Cattle, and their Employment grazing; and tho' some of them live in Towns, the greatest Part rove about in Hordes or Clans. Their great Cham is said to reside at *Cambalu*; and, when he has dined, to give Notice by Sound of Trumpet that all

all other Princes may dine; but it is not known where this Cambalu is: And as we only have a little Rhubarb imported from the Country, we know little about it, more than that the Emperor of Russia is Sovereign of the W. the Gréat Mogul and Emperor of China of the S. and E. Parts; each keeping Garrisons in convenient Places for the Purpose.—There are three Nations of them, 1. The TARTARS, properly so called. 2. The COLMOUCKS. 3. The MONGOL's, or MOUNGALES.—The Savages on the Banks of the frozen Sea are not included in this Division.—The USBECK Tartars to the N. of Persia are one of their most considerable Tribes. Their River *Gibun*, or *Amou*, is the ancient *Oxus* and *Bactrus*. The Tartars of BOCKARA are said to be a more civilized Tribe, tho' given to rob and plunder with the rest. Their very Women fight. CATHAY is a Prov. of China. DAURIA is subject to Muscovy and put under the Vaywode and Metropolitan of Siberia. The Cap. Cities are *Sarmacand*, *Balk* and *Jeniskoi*. The River *Jeniskoi* is very large, and in its Course of about 1600 m. has above 10 Cataracts; but it is not known where the Mouth of it falls into the frozen Sea. What further relates to this Country must be referred to those of the Powers it is subjected to; in the Authors that give a more particular Account of them.

LECT. 38. ASIATIC RUSSIA.

THIS Country seems best divided into 5 Parts*.
 1. The Km. of Siberia. 2. Samoiedia. 3. Russian Tartary. 4. Lapland. 5. Nova Zembla.

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* I might have inserted Dr. *Buscbing's* more exact Account of this Country; but as the Reader would have little more than a Catalogue of Names, I thought it might well be spared.

The Km. of SIBE'RIA is a vast Tract of Ground; and in the N. Parts the Cold is very intense in Winter and the Heat in Summer. Here too is dug up the transparent Fossil called Marienglass or Muscovy Glass, with the Asbestos of which may be made Garments to stand the Fire; and the Springs that are said wonderfully to vary from Fresh to Salt, or the contrary; and to grow dry or flow, &c. also Lakes which have Incrustations of Salt that may be walked on like Ice; and the Lake *Jamusba* in particular yields Abundance of cubic Crystals of the whitest Salt. The Natives are obliged to pay the Czar a yearly Tribute of Furs, and are very dextrous at shooting the Creatures in the Head with a single Ball, that they may'nt spoil the Skin: *Tóbolok* *, the Cap. is seated on a high Hill, large and well fortified: Here the Waywode resides and the Tribute of all the Furs are brought. The Rivers Tobol and Irtysh run beside it; and Persons are kept in Pay to convey Passengers by Boats and Sleds as far as *Súrgut* on the River Oby. The Russians have made Settlements in several Places besides for the Sake of Trade. But at Surgut the Ermines are the finest and largest in all Siberia; and the black Foxes are in such Esteem, that a Skin is sold for 2 or 300 Rubles. Hyenas and Beavers are likewise in great Plenty. The Natives about the Fort of *Narim* are stupidly ignorant, and worship a Parcel of ugly ill-shaped Idols. From this Place and some other Persons were ordered to travel E. to make Discoveries; and had the Court of Muscovy persisted in the Business, they are better fitted for finding out the N. E. Passage than other European Nations, by Means of the Torgals, Jenizecea, Taas, Oby and other Rivers; but they dropped their Enquiries. Ny. they found several burning Mountains †; and from these and the Volcano's of Greenland the Nn. Lights called Aurora Borealis are

* Here is an intire Mountain of Loadstones.

† Near Kamtschatka is a notable Volcano, which occasions Earthquakes.

are thought to proceed, or rather may be viewed here to the greatest Advantage. The River *Jenizéca* gives Name to a large strong and populous City; and near it they dig up a Kind of Ivory, which some imagined lay there since the Flood; some that it was a Kind of Fossil; and some that it was the Bone of a large Creature that kept buried under the marshy Ground, as not enduring the Light and Air; and his Horns, Teeth, Ribs, Flesh and Blood are all to be gotten; from whence a Skeleton may readily be made out, quite answerable to the Description given us in Job of the Behemoth. The River is said to overflow the Country on one Side, like the Nile in Egypt.—The Prov. DAURIA is not only contiguous to Siberia but under the same Waywode; but has been spoken to already.

2. The Prov. of SAMOIE'DIA, on the N. of Siberia, reaches from Archangel quite to Asiatic Tartary; and the famed Riphæan Mountains bound it on the W. It lies mostly in Europe, but the little that is known of it being discovered and conquered along with Siberia, we annex the Description of it to the latter. The Name of the Country imports their being such Savages as to be Men-eaters. 'Tis said they will travel 200 m. a Day on Sleds, and live in a brutish Way. They live in Tents, but withal have Caves under Ground which communicate with each other. *Loppa* is said to be their Cap.

3. RUSSIAN TARTARY has been spoken to.

4. RUSSIAN LA'PLAND by the Nn. Ocean and White-sea has so much of the Character of the Laplanders and Samoiedians before described, that we have little Room to say more about it.

5. NOVA ZE'MBLA (*i. e.* New Land) in Lat. 70. is parted from Muscovy by the Strait of *Wygatx*. We don't know its Boundaries. It is very cold and laid under Snow and Ice, with Quagmires covered with Moss and some blue and yellow Flowers; and 2 or 3 f. under Ground the Ice is as hard as Marble: And near the Sea both Ice and Snow are most severe, which is not usual elsewhere. Yet there is a Sort of

barbarous Inhabitants, and some Sorts of wild Creatures. The Natives live on Game and clothe themselves with Seal-skins, or the Skin of the Penguin Bird. This Bird is found in the Nn. Countries, and in the old Celtic and Walsh Language signifies white Head; which it really has. The Religion of the above Prov. is Russian as far as influenced by them; but Mahomedan in Part of Tartary, and every where else Paganism; and this too of the grosser Kind; among the 4 Tribes of Tongusci, with the Laplanders and Natives of Noya Zembla.—However the Russians derive from this large Country several Advantages. E. g. 1. Choice Iron, Ivory and Furs. 2. Vast Quantities of Fish; particularly Salmon, Sturgeon and Bellugas; which last are 12 or 15 f. long, and have Flesh as white as Veal. 3. The Garisons they have here serve as a Nursery for very good Soldiers. 4. And a Carovan is settled between Muscow and China; by which Means Furs and other Goods from Archangel are bartered for Tea, Silks, and a Sort of Linen mixed with Cotton, &c.

C H I N A.

THIS vast and ancient Km. is situated between Lat. 20 and 43 Deg. N. and Long. 98 and 123; in Extent 1400 m. by 1200. 'Tis bounded on the S. and E. by the Sea, on the W. by Mountains and Deserts, which part it from India and the Mogul's Empire, and on the N. and E. by a vast towered Wall, 1500 m. long, 45 f. high and 18 f. thick, which divides it from Tartary. The Nn. Parts are intolerably cold, on Account of very high Mountains that run there, and are covered with Snow. Even under the Tropic the Winds from Tartary are cold. The Chinese look with Contempt on all other Nations besides them; and 'till of late suffered no Strangers among them. Their Country is very populous;

pulous; having 4402 walled Cities, of which above Half are garisoned, and Villages without Number, with ab. 60,000,000 of Males. Their Houses are of Brick and seldom exceed two Stories; but their Towers are from 9 to 14 Stories, each lessening as it rises in nice Proportion; and adorned with Painting, Carving, Gilding and Bells. The Streets of their Cities lie regular, and are adorned with Piazzas, Temples, Gardens, Fountains, Cascades. Inside they have curious Cabinets, Screens, China-jars, &c. They don't entertain Guests in their Houses, but in separate Apartments. Their Architecture, indeed, differs from the European; but is far from being despicable. Their Apartments are neat and commodious; their Beds fine, with Tassaty or Sattin Curtains; and they have Moral Sentences written on Pieces of white Silk in their Chambers; also on Fans, Screens, &c. They have 480 Temples of the first Rank, filled with Images, besides Basiliks in Memory of great Men, and 350,000 Priests. They have a Bridge of one Arch, 400 Cubits long and 500 high; but the usual Sort is of Barges chained together, which they can open when they please to let Ships pass. They have curious Triumphal Arches, Canals with Ports, Keys, Sluices and Bridges; besides large Reservoirs of Water. The very Mountains they have cut into the Shapes of Animals, or into Terrasses for Culture, or into Caverns; and have made Causeways, thro' or beside them, amidst horrid Precipices. And they have two vast Bells in Pekin and Nan-quin, only inferior to that at Moscow. As for Natural Curiosities, they have Cataracts, Volcanoes, Rivers that are cold at Top and hot beneath, very hot Springs, Lakes that petrify, or turn Iron into Copper, or raise Storms of Wind, Lightning and Rain, when any heavy Thing is thrown into them. They have also the Tallow or Sewet Tree, and the Asbestos or incombustible Stone. Besides all the Fruits of Europe, they have some that are peculiar; with Plenty of Game and curious Furs. They have the Elephant, the Pelican and Bird of Paradise with the

Gold and Silver Fish. Their Silk is the finest in the World ; and they have Wine, Oil, Rice, Tobacco, Tea, Melons, Quinces, Ananas, China-root, Rhubarb, Gensen, Dragon's-eye, Sezee, Petfi, &c. with Camphire, Ebony, Canes, Junks, Bamboes, Sanderswood, Oaks, Pine, &c. The Tea-shrub yields Boha in March ; Imperial or Bing in April ; and Singlo or Green in May and June ; the upper Leaves of the Plant are finer than the lower. Genseng is a Kind of Mandrake or Man-plant, and is highly esteemed by the Chinese. Gold is gathered with Fleeces from the Rivers, and they have and know how to work all the other Metals. The chief Rivers in China are the *Kyam*, or blue, and the *Ho-ambo*, or yellow River ; but there are many others, with singular Properties, viz. one which looks red like Blood ; another that glitters by Night, with Pearls or precious Stones ; others that are blue, green, sweet scented, &c. one that has golden Sands ; and another that rises yearly with a prodigious high Tide on the 18th Day of the 8th Month before the City Hang-cheu. Near the City Jung-chan, there issues from the Figure of a Man's Nose a hot Stream of Water from one Nostril, and a cold Stream from the other ; and at Xanung both hot and cold come from one Opening, and then divide. Salt is made inland by boiling the Parings of Earth and Salt-water, and by the Sea of Salt-water. Their Marble is curiously variegated with Landships in the Quarry ; and they have a yellow Earth that's good against Poison ; a red Earth like Vermillion ; and another that is white which Women use for painting their Faces ; besides a Kind of Lime or Varnish which they press from the Bark of a Tree, which is used in Japan-work. Besides Bees-wax, they have a transparent Sort made by an Insect as big as a Flea. Gun-powder, Printing and the Mariner's Compass have been in Use among them many Centuries. The Morals of Confucius are very sublime, and serve to distinguish his Followers from the other Chinese. They are, to be sure, in general an ingenious People and in some Instances excel

excel Europeans; but fall greatly short of them in Astronomy, Geography, Musick. They write in Columns down the Page and from the Right to the Left; and a Scholar is distinguished by his long Nails. Their Language is hard to learn, there are so many Ways of accenting Words, and varying their Meanings. The Cham of Tartary, who now governs China, is as despotic as any Oriental Prince. He is seldom seen, and never spoken to but prostrate or on the Knee. He has two Sovereign Councils of Princes of the Blood at Pekin, the Cap. 6 others for Civil Affairs, and 5 for Military. The first Lu-pou presides over Mandarins, petty Ks. Dukes, &c. The 2d. Hou-pou has the Care of the Finances and Salaries: The 3d. Lipou is for Religion: The 4th Pimpou is for Military Affairs by Sea and Land: The 5th Himpou for Criminal Cases: The 6th Campou for Publick Works. The Laws and Government are well contrived, but the Madarines are covetous; and their private Censors served as a Check for a Time, 'till the Abuse of the Office made it necessary to lay it aside: but instead thereof every Officer must send to Court a Note of the Miscarriages laid to his Charge. There are no Nobles but such as are in Office, except Confucius's Family; and for Officers, their state Maxims are, 1. That no Mandarin rule in his own Prov. 2. To keep the Children of the Nobility at Court as Hostages, tho' under Pretence of their better Education. 3. To give Offices by Merit, and never to sell them. Nothing can be grander than the Emperor's Court and Retinue. His Palace is like a City, with all Manner of curious Decorations. When he appears Abroad on Horseback, he glitters in Gold and Diamonds, and is attended with 4 or 5000 of his Nobles; if he goes beyond his Cap. his Attendants look like an Army; and when he hunts he has 40,000 Horse, &c. He has one select Consort stiled his Empress, nine of a 2d. Rank, and 30 of a third; but none sits at Table beside his Empress, and the rest attend her. The Emperor's Revenue is computed to be about 37 Millions

lions sterling. The Crop of the Land is divided between Landlord and Tenant; the former pays the Taxes and the latter the Charge of Tillage. As for the Religion of the Country, if we except the Footing which Mahometanism has gotten by Means of the Tartars, 'tis Paganism prevails; and besides a Multitude of Idols, two are especially worshipped; the one in Form of a Dragon, by Prostration and Incense; and the other called Fohi in Honor of the Founder of the Nation. Their Shipping differ as much from ours as their Dress; and are better fitted to Rivers than the great Ocean. The Men are swarthy, sanguine and corpulent, and the Women tall and slender, of a whitish Paleness which they affect much, and therefore use the white Earth to paint themselves with; and they make their Feet little by swathing them when young. The People are covetous and addicted to cheating; but affect great Luxury on Festival Occasions, with Musick, Tumbling, Rope-dancing, and a Sort of Drammatic Performance. They use no Knives and Forks at Table, but Chop-sticks of Wood or Ivory; for their Meat is served up minced. The 15th Day of the first Moon in the Year is a great Festival, accompanied with Fireworks, Lanterns, Musick, &c. and the Women are then allowed to make their Appearance in Public. The Spouse purchases his Bride, and takes her home with a sumptuous Cavalcade; tho' he rarely sees her 'till the Chair that brings her is set down in his Hall, and the Key of it put into his Hand. The Chair is low, with a Ring atop, in which the Pole is put that the Men carry on their Shoulders. The Husband may divorce his Wife. The greatest Respect is paid to Parents, and the deepest Mourning is used at Funerals; with costly monumental Buildings. They hold the Doctrine of the Transmigration of Souls, and think the Ghosts of their Friends are near them to observe their Behaviour.

There are 15 Prov. within the great Wall and one or two without it. The Names of Places are dif-

differently written by different Nations on Account of their endeavouring to express the Chinese Sounds by their own Alphabets. The Cities in Respect of the Courts of Judicature are known by the final Syllables, fu, chew, chi and hyen; *i. e.* the fu has the Supreme Court, and the chew and chi the inferior; sometimes the Chi-fu, or Supreme Judge has two inferior Mandarins or Quans, with the Title of Chin-hyen. Peking has two Fu's with their Chews and Hyens; and withal a particular Shun-tyen or Supreme Court with the inferior ones of Tay-king and Wen-ping.

L E C T. XXXIX.

The Prov. of PEKING is the Nn. Royal Residence, as Nanking is the Sn. It is the most populous of all. The Land is flat, but so cold to the N. as to be frozen from November to March, and in other Places 'tis barren. They have a Sort of Carriage with one Wheel, which a Driver behind pushes on by wooden Levers. PEKING the Cap. consists of the old and new City. The Tartars possessed themselves of the first, and the Chinese have the other. Both are 18 m. in Compass, and with the Suburbs 25. The Walls which are 40 f. high, are flanked with square Towers; and have 9 Gates of a more magnificent Structure than any in Europe. The Streets, tho' broad and regular, are prodigiously crowded, from the great Resort to Court and the State the Grandees use, and the Sale of Provisions and the passing and repassing of Artificers who work abroad and take their Conveniencies with them. It is impossible to describe all the curious Buildings in and about this City. There is one however near it on the Top of a high Mountain, which looks like a Parcel of Mountains thrown one over another that is particularly remarkable. It is a stately Temple and Tower with Galleries, Windows and little tinkling Bells. The Temple of the Sun is another great Building, where the Emperor goes to offer Sacrifice

when the Sun enters the Winter Solstic. And there is a Temple of the Earth, to which the new-crowned Emperor goes to guide a Plow for the Length of two or three Furrows, and his Royal Consort with her Ladies prepare him a homely Dish, and sit down to eat it with him; in order to teach him that his Revenue arises from the Sweat of his Subjects, and he should not make a wanton Use of it. The City is said to have 2,000,000 of Souls: And it is very observable that there are several other Cities in the Prov. which are nearly as populous.—*Zinan*, by a Lake which is partly within its Walls, was a Royal City, and in the neighbouring Mountains are the Sepulchres of a great many Ks.—The Prov. of *XANSI* is said to have fiery Wells, and, by narrowing the Mouths of them, Victuals may be dressed over them. *Taiwen* was also a Royal Residence and has a noble Palace; with the Monuments of Ks. Near it are gotten the Root Ginseng, Musk and Lapis Lazuli.—*Xensi* was another Royal City, and near it are Golden Mines, which are not allowed to be worked; because they have enough of that precious Metal. In a dry Season there are such Clouds of Grasshoppers and other Insects as darken the Sun; at which Time the Country rises up to kill them in Heaps and boil and eat them. Salt is here made of a Sort of Salt-earth by Boiling and Crystalization; and the Ground after Rain spues up a Kind of Froth, which is made into an excellent Soap: In other Parts it yields Rhubarb, good Salt and Salt-petre. *Sigan*, in the Form of an Amphitheatre, yields a noble Prospect from its fine Buildings. It has a Fish-pond 30 Furlongs in Compass; wherein are exhibited the Representations of Naval Fights. Near this City, in 1645, was dug up a Monument with an Inscription importing that an Angel brought the Tidings of the Messiah's being come; which is said to be preserved in a Pagode or Temple: And is thought to be a Proof of St. Thomas's having preached the Gospel in this Country, as the Chaldee Breviary of the Church of Malabar asserts; and the Chinese Records seem to confirm:

For,

For, about that Time, they say, "a Man appeared that preached an heavenly Doctrine, and confirmed it by Miracles."——In HONAN Prov. Fohi, the Founder of the Empire, is said to have fixed his Residence, about 2952 Years before Christ. Some take this Fohi to be Noah, and would have Ararat to be a Mountain near China.——*Nanking* was by far the largest and most populous in the Empire, being 48 and some say 90 m. in Compass; but is reduced to less than a third Part by the Removal of the Court to Peking. Its Palace is in Ruins with its Observatory, Temples, Imperial Sepulchres and other Monuments. Yet what Remains is well built, populous and even crowded. It is seated at the End of a deep Bay, and the Crouds of Ships, which are painted and gilt, make such a grand Appearance, as quite astonished the Jesuits. It is thought to have near 2,000,000 of Souls. Near the City are fine Temples, Palaces and Houses of Pleasure; particularly one in the midst of a pleasant Wood, 12 m. in Compass. *Sü-cheu*, another City of the Prov. is so large, populous and rich as to vie with Nanking. The Emperor's Fleet of 9999 Vessels sail yearly from hence to Peking with his Tribute.——*CHEKYANG* was a Royal Residence, and is still exceeding populous. It abounds in Silk, produces the best Hams, with the Tallow-tree, and a little Flower like the Jessamin, one of which will perfume a large Room. *Hang-chew* its Cap. is 12 m. in Compass, and has about 1,000,000 of Inhabitants. Within the Walls stands a Tower on a Mountain, which shews the Hour on a Dial-plate, by Means of a large Water-glass. It has 4 Towers of 9 Stories each, like that of Nanking, with Temples, Monasteries of the Bonzes, &c. The Jesuits have a fine Church here, as they have also Churches in other Cities. *Nimpo* is another Cap. City.——The Prov. of *KIANGSI* is inhabited by a Savage Sort of People who keep among the Mountains, and burrow themselves in inaccessible Caverns, from whence they come down to plunder; but they are so hemmed in, and awed by Garisons, they

they can't go far from their Dens: Nor can they be subdued; their Dwellings are so inaccessible, except to themselves.—In KIANGSI the best Porcellane is made; and there's a Lake 300 m. in Compass. Here too shoots up in standing Water a Flower like our Tulip (called a Water Lilly) and is in great Request for Beauty and Scent. It is even used in Food. The China Ware, wrought in a City under the Jurisdiction of *Nanghangfu*, is in the greatest Request.—HUQUANG Prov. had once an independent Government. It has a Lake 400 m. in Circuit, subject to Storms. Its Mountains have excellent Crystal, Talc, Tutenag and other Minerals. *Fuchang* is said to be as big as Paris, and its Suburb as large and notable as some of the finest Cities in France. And one may see 8 or 10,000 Ships on the River Kyang.—In SEU-CHEU Prov. are gotten Amber, Loadstones, and the Lapis Armenus, a Stone of an exquisite blue. Upon a high Ridge of Mountains is the Km. of *King*, an independent brave People, governed by their own Monarchs. *Chingtu*, the Cap. of the Prov. suffered so much in the Civil Wars, that tho' it was a Royal Residence, it retains little of its ancient Splendor; except the Ruins of its Palace with some Temples, Canals, Bridges, &c. Here is a very beautiful little Bird with a red Bill.—The Prov. of QUEY-CHEU is very mountainous, and hither Mandarins are banished for Life. Yet it is populous; and Quicksilver and other Minerals are gotten in it. Near *Quey-hang* is a Mountain called Tungeu, or the Copper Kettledrum, on Account of the like Noise it makes before Rain.—YUNAN Prov. is rich in Gold Mines, Silver, Copper, Rubies and precious Stones, with a baser Kind of Amber. The Marble is prettily landscaped in the Quarries; and there's a beautiful Bird called the Golden Bird, plume-crested with Feathers of blue and red and other Colours. The Women appear abroad here: And in some Places they burn their Dead instead of burying them. The Natives are expert Horsemen, and have a Bole of which they make a beautiful Green.—In QUANGSI

Prov.

Prov. grows a sweet Flower which is used in Cakes like Saffron; and a Tree of whose Pith they make Meal. It makes the choicest Porcellane; and mixes the glossy Flowers of the Bird King-ki with their Silks, to raise the Hue. Here too they hatch Duck Eggs in Ovens or Dung as in Egypt, and pot them for Use. Here grow various Plants unknown in Europe; and of the very Oziers, besides Wickery-ware, they make Cable and other Ropes for Shipping. *Canton* is a very large City, 20 m. in Compass; and has an excellent Port, Key and Canals, and 1,000,000 of People. The Village *Fuxan*, in its Neighbourhood, has 60,000 Families. *Macao*, a Portuguese Settlement, by Grant from the Chinese, is greatly reduced by the Insults of the Dutch, since the Massacre of the Christians at Japan. The Portuguese Sunday is the Spaniards Saturday, on Account of their sailing different Ways round the Globe. — The Maritime Prov. of *Fokien* trade with Strangers in Spight of the Chinese, and are the richest in the Empire. They trade in Diamonds and other precious Stones, Gold, Quicksilver, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves, Amber, Coral, &c. *Fó-beu* its Cap. is a noble City. Its greatest Ornament is a Bridge of white Stone built across the Bay, of above 100 Arches. The Island *Formosa* is about 216 m. by 69. with rocky Coasts and only one Bay with a narrow Entrance. The Sun is vertical to it in Summer, but the Air is serene and healthy, and it is fanned with Sea Breezes. The Country is fruitful, but the Natives are barbarous and use Customs not worth reciting. The Spaniards took Possession of it; but they were driven out by the Dutch, and these by the Chinese. *Amoy* Island is a Place of good Trade. The English had a Factory here which they removed to Canton. — The Prov. *LYA-UTON* lies without the great Wall, and is kept under by the Tartars, who have numerous Garisons in it. — The Km. of *KOREA* is a large Peninsula, governed by its own Ks. under the Protection of the Chinese. Inland there are said to be Crocodiles, 18 or 20 Dutch Ells long.

long. The Cap. is *Chausien*. The Dutch say there is a vast Sea to the N. E. where Whales have been found with Hooks and cramping Irons: If so there must be a Passage between Corea and Japan.

The Land of *Jetzo*, or *Ye'sso*, is a large Country, but not known whether an Island or Part of the main Land. It may possibly join with Tartary and America. The Inhabitants are fierce and a Terror to the Japonese their Lords; yet trade with them in Furs.

J A P A N.

THIS is a great and wealthy Country divided into several Dominions, under a Monarch who is stiled an Emperor. Japan, or Nippon, is his chief Island, in Extent 900 m. by 360. Besides which there are the Islands *Ximo* and *Xicoco*, &c. The Coasts in all are mountainous and the Seas shallow and boisterous, with few good Bays; so that Providence seems to have designed it a World in itself. The Portuguese had gotten great Footing in the Empire, and brought over Multitudes to Christianity; but by Means of the Pagan Priests and Nobles within, and the Dutch without, all were destroyed. Their Religion and Customs differ widely from the Chinese. They are very ingenious, enured to Hardships, and love Honesty. Their Women are modest and handsome. But they allow Polygamy and Brothel-houses for such as have no Wives; and are too inclined to Cruelty and Suicide. They live in hot Climates, yet in the Summer Months have vast Quantities of Rain, and in Winter Snow. They are also infested with Storms, Hurricanes and Thunder. The Country abounds in all Things. In Japan is a Mountain as high as *Tenerif*, and 8 Volcanos; with Medicinal Springs. One Spring is boiling hot, and breaks out twice a Day, with such Violence as to carry off the largest Stopple, with the Explosion of a great Gun.

Near

Near the Cap. City Meaco, is a Lake 90 m. by 21, from whence a large River passes by the City. Their Cedars are excellent. Their Religion is Paganism, and they hold the Transmigration of Souls. At Meaco one of their chief Deities is a Colossus of gilt Copper seated in a Chair, 80 f. broad and 70 high. His Thumb measures 14 Inches round and the rest in Proportion. Besides this they have Crouds of Idols. The Bonzes, or Priests, like the Romap Clergy are secular and regular; and the latter live in Monasteries, 1000 together. The Country is subject to Earthquakes and violent Eruptions from their Volcanos; and then they are said to sacrifice to the Devil. The Dairo presides in Spiritual Affairs, and has an Honor paid him in some Respects superior to the Emperor. The Government is despotic, and the Policy of the Emperor has been to split the petty Kms. by Divisions to weaken them. He resides at Jeddo, his Cap. where he keeps the Noblemen's Families; and has a strict Eye over them and the People to prevent their rising: And for the same End has 100.000 of the latter variously employed in Public Works. He has numerous Palaces, greatly enriched with Gold and precious Stones. His Revenue is immense, and his Forces in Time of Peace 120,000 Horse and Foot; but in War 406,000. Their offensive and defensive Armour is of the nicest Temper; but not allowed to be exported. They deal in Silks, Furs, Porcelane, Tea, Ambergris, Metals and precious Stones, &c. Their Laws are very severe, and inflict Death for small Offences both on the Offender and his Relations. They are fond of the liberal Sciences and have Universities. They write as the Chinese, but have different Characters. They sit cross-legged on Mats on their Floors, as the Orientals. Their Apartments are neat and Gardens beautiful. The chief Island JAPAN is divided into 5 great Parts. each of which is subdivided into Prov. *Meáco* was once the Cap. and the Dairo, who is of the old Race of Emperors, keeps a magnificent Court there. It suffered greatly in some late Wars, when

when it was 20 m. long and 9 or 10 broad ; but it is still large and has 100,000 Houses, and about 529,726 Inhabitants. It is divided into the higher and lower City ; has 5 Universities and many noble publick Buildings ; particularly the Dairo's Palace and one remarkable Temple on the Top of a Hill with 50 Pillars on each Side the Ascent, that have Lanterns on the Top. JEDDO the Cap. is said to be 21 m. long and 15 broad, with Ditches and Ramparts here and there, and Trees planted on them for Ornament. It is seated on a Bay of the Name, so shallow that Ships must unlade a League off the City. The Imperial Palace is magnificent beyond Description ; defended by three Walls and as many Ditches. Here is a Throne of massy Gold ; Tapestries of the richest Silk, flowered with Silver, Gold and Pearls, &c. and the Roof of the Hall of Audience to Ambassadors is plated with Gold, &c. The Temple of Amada is almost covered with Gold, and the Statue of the God on Horseback is richly set in precious Stones. *Osacca* and *Saccaj* (like London and Southwark) make one City ; the former is one of the chief Sea-ports in the Empire, and the other the pleasantest. The Ground about it is of a beautiful Yellow, and the Houses are covered with it. The Streets here, as in Jeddo, are all shut up at Night ; and the Watchmen tell the Hours alternately by striking on a Drum, brass Vessel and Bell. *Suruga* is a large City.

In *XIMO* Island *Bungo* is the Cap. but we are best acquainted with *Cangoxuma*, where the Portuguese settled ; and *Nangazaki*, over against which the Dutch are lodged in a small Island, and kept to strict Discipline. They had made a fine Settlement in the Island *FIRANDO*, 'till the Emperor grew jealous of them, and turned them out.

LECT. 40. The EAST INDIES.

THE vast Country of India lies between Persia, Tartary, China and India Sea, either *in* or near the Torrid Zone, and from 80 to 100 Deg. long. The Air, however, is cooled by the rainy Seasons and Monsoons; and the Soil is fruitful. The terrible Wind Typhon blows here with dreadful Fury, once in 6 or 7 Years; and, for ab. 20 Hours, bears down all before it. Its chief Rivers are the *Indus* and the *Ganges*; and its Mountains are the *Taurus*, *Imaus* and *Gate* or *Balligate*, &c. The Religion is either Paganism or Mahometanism; for as to the few Christians that were left after the Conversion effected by St. Thomas, they were driven by the Pagan Princes into Malabar. However, of late Christianity has made some Progress, by Means of the Portuguese, English, Dutch and Danes. The Portuguese took the Island of *Gba* for their Seat of Government, and from thence established Factories all along the Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, the Bay of Bengál, the Coasts of Pégu, Siam, Malacca and most of the Islands; but their Trade has daily declined since the other Powers have embarked in the same Trade. The English Company, with a Stock of 72,000 Pounds, after several Attempts, at Length got Liberty to settle Factories in the Dominions of the Great Mogul, at Japan for a Time, at Madraspatan, on the Coast of Coromandel, and so they built *Madras* or *Fort St. George* for their Seat of Trade and Government beyond Cape Comorin, and *Surat* for their Affairs on this Side; and they have also the Sovereignty of *Bombay* in the I. of *Jáva*, &c. The Dutch took Possession of the Spice Islands, and founded a Common Wealth in *Batavia*, under a triennial Governor; whose State and Grandeur exceeds that of most Princes in Europe. The Danes trade in the Bay of *Bengál* and on the Coast of Pégu, &c. but are Masters only of *Tranquibar* and

and *Daneshburg* on the Coast of Coromandel, and *Erwa* on the fishing Coast. The French East-India Company made their Settlement in the Isle of *Madagascar*; but, that not answering, they joined the W. Indian Company, and settled a Factory at *Pondicherry*, on the Coromandel Coast, which in the late War with England has been in a Manner ruined. The Country is divided into, 1. Some Places in the Peninsula of India (extra *Gangem*, or) on the E. of the River Ganges. 2. Indostan, or the Great Mogul's Empire, which lies both in this and the Peninsula of India (intra *Gangem*) on the W. of the Ganges. 3. Some Places wholly on the W. of it.

1. TO THE E. OF THE GANGES.

This Country lies low and furnished with many Rivers, which swell with the melted Snow, and overflow the Country.

The Km. of *ANNAM* is subdivided into the Kms. of Tonquin, Laos and Cochinchina. The Seasons are here distinguished into Wet and Dry, instead of Summer and Winter, as usual between the Tropics; and the Winds set 6 Months N. and as many S. Once in 7 Years they have terrible Hurricanes. Besides the usual Plants and Animals they have some that are peculiar, such as the Papager Tree which bears a Fruit like a small Melon, and the Arager which bears a Sort of Nutmeg, the winged Mouse that is as big as a Pullet, &c. Here they pickle Eggs to keep for 3 Years. In *TONGUIN* the K. is a meer Title of Honor; for the Supreme Power is lodged in the General, under the Notion of saving the K. Trouble, who keeps an Army on Foot of above 100,000 Men. They measure Time by the sinking of a brass Bowl in Water, that takes the Water at a little Hole in the Bottom, and when the Hour is out they strike on Bell-metal Platters. Clocks and Watches presently rust in the wet Seasons, and grow useless. The Tonquinese are very exact in administering Justice. It would be too tedious to describe the Ceremonial of the K's Inauguration

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tion and Funeral, or the Dress and Ceremonials of the People. None may marry without the Consent of their Parents; and if a Man divorce his Wife, he must give back the Portion and keep the Children. If the Wife proves incontinent, she is given to a trained Elephant, who tosses her up with his Snout and then tramples her to Death. Their Food is a little peculiar; and the Flesh of Dogs and Colts is a great Dainty. Their Diversions are Comedy, Fishing and Hunting, and their Learning consists in the Knowledge of Law and Mathematics. They think Eclipses are occasioned by Dragons. They have but two Towns of Note; and the Cap. where the K. resides is *Catcheo*, about 20 m. round, and has about 1,000,000 of People. Near the Shore are 9 small Islands, where are eatable Birds' Nests and excellent Tortoises. In LA'os the People are addicted to Sorcery and enslaved with superstitious Conceits. The K. by boring has his Ears hanging to his Shoulders, which is, it seems, a Mark of Royalty; and he makes the most splendid Appearance, when he goes with his Mandarins to make a Present to some Idol Temple. The Talpoins or Priests are a Pack of lazy wicked Fellows. Salt is formed here of a Kind of Froth on Rice Fields, by the Heat of the Sun. Its Cap. is *Leng* or *Langione*, and the Palace in it like a Town richly gilt. In COCHIN-CHI'NA there are regular Inundations for three Days at a Time, each Fortnight for three Months, which kill the Rats and make the Grounds so fruitful, as to yield three Crops a Year. They have a Tree which they call the Incorruptible, of which they make Anchors; and one that is thought to be the Lignum Aloes, on Account of its sweet Smell. They reckon it a Sin to feed on Milk, because it is the Food of the Young. The K. for Peace Sake, pays Tribute to the K. of Tonguin; tho' he is able to raise 80,000 Men, and has several Ks. that pay himself Tribute. There's a Dispute about the chief Town.

The

The Empire of *SIAM* is divided into the Kms. of *Cambodia*, *Siam* and *Martaban*. *CAMBODIA*, or *CAMBOYA*, produces Gold, 22 Carats fine, fine Woods, Pepper, Lack, Gambouge and other Drugs. And they have a Tree with whose Bark they poison Slugs for shooting with; yet 'tis said that if a few Drops be squeezed on a Leaf and a Man that is hungry or thirsty lick the Leaf, he will be refreshed; but if the Juice touch a Part where the Skin is off, there is no Remedy. *Cambodia* is the Cap. The English were driven from this Settlement by the Natives to seek from China the Goods which the Dutch get here without that Trouble. The Peninsula of *MA-LACCA* lies across the Gulph of Siam, and has sundry Plants peculiar to it. It trades in Tin, Ivory and a few Necessaries. Near the Town *Sincapora* is a Mountain that produces excellent Diamonds. *Malacca* was in Possession of the Portuguese, 'till the Dutch finding it lay convenient to Japan and Batavia drove them out. They hold a Government here, and by commanding the Straits of Malacca keep all the little Princes in Awe. Many of the Houses are built of Bamboos (such as our walking Canes.) Here the Dutch have their Church, and a Fort garrisoned by 200 Europeans. Near *Pera* the Rivers are infested with Crocodiles. In *SIAM PROPER* they mix Oil with Plaster, which makes their Walls look like polished Marble; and they make a Kind of Paper of Bark, as in other Places they make it of Silk. The Fruit of the Arack-tree is of a bitterish Taste and much used in the Indies with the Betel-leaf. Among other Creatures they have the Rhinoceros and Fire-flies which shine in the Night; and Crocodiles which they take with a Snare or Bait, and kill with Harp-ing-irons. The Customs and Opinions of the Country are too numerous to be recited. The K. is despotic and has great Revenues, and can bring 70,000 Men, or more, into the Field. *SIAM* is the Cap. of the Country and Seat of the K. It is a large walled City in an Island, 10 m. round, and pierced thro' by many Canals, as at Rotterdam, for Boats.

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The K. has three Palaces, and there are some Temples with gilded Steeples, which dazzle the Eyes at 3 m. Distance; and are filled with Images. The Talapoins, or Priests, are said to be 50,000. The Dutch have a large Factory near the Town. The English withdrew theirs. MARTABAN, which was once a Km. is now a Prov. of Siam. Its Cap. *Martaban* is a populous Town.—The People in the *Nicobar* Islands are meer Savages, and their Priests appear with Horns and Tails, as Devils are usually painted. They have Plenty of Canoes, and are excellent Swimmers. Besides these there are the *Andimans* Islands, the *Martavan*, the *Cocoas*, the *Perperies*, and the *Commoda* Islands.

The Empire of *AVA* has the 6 Kms. of *Pegu*, *A'va*, *Tipra*, *Boutan*, *Assen* and *Arracan*. The K. of *Pegu* was formerly Lord of the greatest Part of the whole, but the Ks. of *Ava* and *Siam* have demolished his Km. and the former of these in Effect commands the whole. *PEGU* fell to the K. of the *Barmans* on occasion of a Quarrel between it and *Siam*, on Account of stealing one of the Siamese Gods, in which the *Barmans* were called in to assist the former. The People here had a whimsical Custom of flying huge Rockets to be informed of the Approbation of their Gods. The Town *Syriam* is the only one that has a Port open for Trade in this Km. *Pegu* the Cap. which was once a most flourishing City, is now in the Dust, and not a 20th Part inhabited. In *AVA* Km. the Cap. *Ava*, by the River *Ava*, has a very large Palace of Stone. It deals in Jewels and Musk. At *Cosmin* the Houses are built on Frames with Ladders for Fear of Tygers. At *Meden* the Markets are kept upon the Water with Boats. In *TIPRA* Km. the People are subject to Wens in their Throats, and ride on Oxen as well as Horses. In the Km. of *BOUTAN* the Women are said to be bigger and more vigorous than the Men; and that they carry Merchants on their Backs over certain Mountains, three Women being allotted for one Man. The Km. of *ASSEM* is reckoned one of the

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the best Countries in Asia. They make good Salt of the green Scum that's on their standing Waters, and a Ley which makes their Silk as white as Snow. In the Km. of A'RRACAN the poor besotted People fling themselves under the heavy Wheels of the Carriages that bear their Idols in Procession; or tear their Flesh with Hooks to besprinkle the Idol with their Blood. They drink a Liquor that flows from a Tree like the Palm, which they get by Tapping the Tree. The Cap. *Arracan* is 15 m. in Compass, enclosed with craggy Mountains cut artificially into Fortifications, which makes the Place impregnable. The Palace is supported with tall Pillars made of intire Trees plated with Gold. The Hall is overlaid with Gold; and there's a Canopy of massy Gold with 100 Wedges round it like Sugar Loaves, each weighing 40 lb. and 7 Idols of Gold as big as Men, 2 Inches thick, adorned with the richest and largest Jewels. The Dutch have a Factory in the Neighbourhood of it.

Before we pass to Indostan, or the Mogul-Empire, we must say a Word or two of T'IBET, a Country known only by Name, 'till the Jesuits by Order of the Chinese Emperor described it. It lies in Great Tartary, to the N. W. of Boutan. *Lasa* is the chief Prov. and Town, tho' it is rather a spacious Temple than City. The chief Lama, or Priest, resides in this Prov. and has a Multitude of Lamas under him. He is adored by all, the K. himself not excepted: For they think their God Fo lives in him.

2. INDOSTAN, or the MOGUL's EMPIRE.

This Country is surrounded by the two Peninsulas of the Indias, Tartary, Persia and the Bay of Bengal. The Tropic of Cancer runs thro' it. Whence their Seasons are the Wet and Dry, as before observed. The former is accompanied with terrible Thunder and Lightning; the latter with Lightning without Thunder. The Rain so moderates the Heat, the

Mornings

Mornings and Evenings are exceeding pleasant, and the Earth is very fruitful. In the hot Season the Grass is all burnt up. The barren Mountains produce precious Stones. Here are produced the Indigo and Cotton Shrubs, &c. Oxen are chiefly used for Carriage, with which a Man will go 20 or 30 m. a Day; and 'tis usual to see 8 or 10,000 in a Caravan. The People are ingenious and generally well made and featured; of a Jet-black to the S. and tawny in the N. The Women are very comely and sprightly; and both are very clever at Imitation. The Tribes marry among themselves, viz. Smiths with Smiths, &c. Their chief Tribes are three, 1. The Brachmans or Bramins, who are the Priests: And these, in Case they prevail on a dying Person to leave a Legacy to the Church, put a Bill into his Hand, when dead, to receive ten Times the Value from some Saint in the other World. 2. The Bani-ans or Merchants of 24 Trades, who, holding the Doctrine of the Transmigration of Souls, are in general so tender to Animals as not only to spare their Lives, but even to provide Hospitals and a Support for them. 3. The Rajaputes, or Rashboots, who are bred to Arms, and only refrain from Cows' Flesh, which they think sacred.—They have Faquirs and Jougies who make Vows of Poverty and Celibacy, and afflict themselves most grievously. For other Customs must refer to the larger Accounts. The Mogul is an absolute Monarch. Three Times a Day he appears in his Palace for administering Justice, and is ushered in by Music and Drums. He is attended by his Omrahs, or Military Governors of Prov. and in the Evening goes to bathe, and converse familiarly with his Ministers. He has 4 Secretaries, but the Weight of Government generally lies on the two who receive and pay the Public Money. The Rajas, Viceroys, Governors of Prov. and Magistrates of Towns act in the same Manner he does. He has 4 Wives and 1000 Concubines in his Seraglio. The first Son he has by any of his Wives is looked upon to be Heir to the Empire; tho' the longest Sword generally

generally carries it ; and he that mounts the Throne destroys his Brothers. His attending Army is about 100,000, which, having their Wives and Families with them in Camp, generally takes up 20 m. in Compass. His Revenue about 40 or 50,000,000 Sterling. His Court and Treasury are immensely rich. His Throne in the great Hall of Audience shines with precious Stones so as to dazzle the Eye ; besides which he has 6 others all set with precious Stones. On the yearly Solemnity of weighing his Person, the Scales are of Gold, studded with Diamonds ; and he gives thin Pieces of Gold to his Courtiers and Alms to the Poor ; but he receives from all Parts of his Dominions to the amount of 1,500,000 Sterling.

L E C T. XLI.

Indostan is divided into 40 Kms. or Prov. but we shall only take Notice of a few that are most remarkable. In SIBA is a Rock in Form of a Cow's Head, which the Ganges runs thro', that is worshipped by the Heathens, who come daily in great Numbers to wash in it.

In the Cap. of NAUGRACUT of the Name, is a Chapel ceiled and paved with Plates of Silver and Gold ; and 'tis said that Devotees often cut off a Snip of their Tongues as an Offering to an Idol in it. From the cold Springs of *Jallamaka* proceed Flashes of Meteors, which are worshipped as Celestial Fire.

CASSIMERE is called the Paradise of India. Here is Mount *Caucasus*, and the high steep and black Mountains of *Bember* ; among which are many natural Cascades. In ascending these you have Summer, and at the Top Winter's Snow and Rain. The Wind also shifts from S. to N. which is thought to be owing to different Exhalations from the Mountains. And there's a Fountain that flows Morning, Noon and Night, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Hour each Time for the Month of May, and then disappears for the Year : Unless there fall very great Rains. The

People

People here are of the European Complexion, and have a Tradition that they are descended from the Jews, carried away Captive by Salmanassar, tho' Pagans and Mahometans; and shew the Ruins of a Building, which they call Solomon's Throne. In *Cassimire* the Mogul has several Palaces, with fine Gardens, Canals and Water-works.

In the Cap. of *TATTA* they make curious Palanguins, or Couches, to be carried on the Shoulders, with Hackney Coaches drawn by Oxen; and near it are 42 Royal Tombs; one in particular, in Form of a Cupola, is made of yellow, green and red Porphyry polished.

In *CHITOR* grows the *Asia Fœrida* on Mountains and in barren Places; one Sort from a high Bush with Rice Leaves, and the other from a Plant like a Radish. The Gum distils from them the latter End of Summer. Its Cap. of the Name (anciently *Taxilla*) is supposed to be the Place, whence Porus came out against Alexander. It shews the Ruins of above 100 Temples and stately Palaces, inhabited by Storks, Owls and Bats. The Castle was accessible but by one Path cut out of the Rock.

At *Ratissore* in *MALVAY*, Traitors are forced to drink a great deal of Milk, and then are flung from the Top of the Mountain on which the Castle stands.

At *GUALEOR* the Mogul has a Palace, Fortress and Prison. Here too he keeps a vast Treasure under a strong Guard.

AGRA, or *Indostan Proper*, is one of the richest Countries in the Indies. Its Cap. *A'GRA* lies on the great River *Semana*, or *Jemna*, in the midst of a sandy Plain; and is the Cap. of the whole Empire. The Jesuits have a Settlement and Pension here, and there are said to be 25,000 Christian Families. The Dutch have a Factory here; but the English withdrew theirs. The Mogul's Citadel, or Palace, in Form of a Crescent, is enclosed with Walls of red Stone, which look like speckled Marble; and Cannon are mounted on them. Here are Gardens, Canals, Terras Walks, Buildings for the Family, Courts, Officers,

Officers, &c. 4 m. in Compass. Besides which there are 30 Palaces of the Omrahs and others, 60 very large Caravansera's, 700 Mosques and 800 Baths. *Secandra* on the other Side the River, is noted for two sumptuous Sepulchres, built by a Great Mogul for his Father and Queen; with a magnificent Walk or Street leading to it from the City: Whence it has been called the Suburbs of Agra, tho' at 5 m. Distance. In these Buildings it has been remarked, there is a Variety, Beauty and Symmetry of Work, as well as in the Grecian Orders; tho' of a different Architecture. *Fettipore*, near Agra, is larger than London or Agra, and has a Bazar 6 Times larger than the Royal Exchange of London. *Biana* was the Cap. before Eckbar removed it to Agra.

Bando, or *Asmer*, the Cap. of the Prov. of BANDO, appears by its stately Ruins to have been a very considerable Place. Here is the Tomb of a Mahometan Saint Cogeamundi, illuminated with Lamps, and visited by Persons that want Children.

Labor, the Cap. of a Prov. of the Name, once vied with Agra for the Title of Metropolis. 'Tis encompassed with Free-stone Walls, mounted with Cannon; and had all the Buildings of a great City, tho' fallen to Decay.

DE'HLI is a Prov. and City; or rather 3 Cities. Here are many stately Sepulchres of the Patan Ks. and Cha Jehan, Father of Aurengzeb, having transferred the Seat of the Empire from Agra to this City, built a Grand Palace with Gardens after the Italian Taste; and there are a Number of fine Buildings besides. This City lies in the great Road that runs from Lahor to Agra, that is beautified with Trees on each Side, Towers and Inns.

The Bay of BENGAL is the largest and deepest in the World, that of Mexico scarcely excepted. It receives the Ganges, Guenga, Arracan and Ava Rivers. Shipping come into it from April to October from different Parts of Europe. Here is *Calcutta*, or *Fort William*, near the Mouth of the Ganges, with other English Settlements which they hold in Fee-tail

of

of the Great Mogul. The Fort is an irregular Tetragon, and the Governor's House in it is as regular a Piece of Architecture as is to be seen in India. The Town without it is irregularly built. There's a Garrison of 2 or 300 Soldiers to abate of the unreasonable Claims of some Raja's to tribute for Goods that pass thro' their Territories. The Dutch have a large Factory like a Castle, with Bastions, Walls and Ditches: And the Portuguese have also a Factory. In the Islands of the Ganges, Lunar Rainbows have been seen. The Country about Bengal is the best and most fruitful in the World; abounding in all Things necessary or desirable. The established Religion is Mahometanism; but the Pagans are 100 to 1. And they have, among others, the brutal Custom of burning Widows alive with their deceased Husbands. At *Patna* the English and Dutch have Factories for Salt-petre and raw Silk. *Bannaras* has Mahometan Sepulchres of fine Architecture, and one of the finest Idol Temples in the Indies. At *Halabasse* Eckbar built a wonderfully grand Palace. And there's an Obelisk 60 f. high of hard red Stone, with Inscriptions which are not now legible. Underneath is a Building with Arches, where they keep their Pagods, which they ascribe to Adam and Eve, who they say were born and buried here; and whose Religion they pretend to follow. And here's a wild Fig Tree, which they call the Tree of Life. *Gouro*, which is 9 m. in Compass, encloses the Ruins of many noble Palaces. *Rotas* is an impregnable Castle. At *Balasore* the English and Dutch have Factories, and take their Pilots for Bengal. Here they prepare the Bark of the Tree Herba, and it works like Silk.

In *ORIXA* is the barbarous Custom of Zealots flinging themselves under the Wheels of the heavy Carriage of their God Jagarynat to be crushed to Death.

In *GUZURATTE*, or *CAMBAYA*, is *Diu*, a City fortified by Albuquerque, the famous Portuguese General, and is esteemed one of the best built and fortified in India. The K. of Portugal gets 12,000 l.

a Year Poll-money from hence; tho' there be but about 200 Portuguese in the Place. *Cambaya*, which gives Name to the Gulph, is a better built Town than most in Indostan; and was called the Cairo of India for Trade. The Trade, indeed, is decayed by the Sea's retiring half a League, so that Ships can't come within 3 or 4 Leagues of it; yet the English and Dutch have Factories in it. The Tide rolls so fast here, that a Man on Horseback can't keep Pace with the foremost Waves. The Cornelian and Agate Stones are found in its Rivers. Near the City is an infamous Temple frequented by Strumpets to worship indecent Images. *Surát*, an inconsiderable Place at first, is become by Trade the Cap. of the Prov. It is the most noted for Trade in all the Mogul's Dominions. The English have the greatest Share of it, and their Governor lives in the State of a little Prince. All the Factories on this Side are under the Direction of this. The Town is enclosed with Brick Walls, strengthened with Bastions; and is thought to have 200,000 Inhabitants. At *Damán* is a Portuguese Factory subject to Goa; and so strong that it is not an ordinary Force could take it. The Mogul has attempted it and failed. The Houses have Windows of transparent Oyster-shells. At *Bacaim*, near Bengal, they have a Factory four Times larger; but one third Part of the Town was destroyed by an Earthquake. The Heat is so great here the People go almost naked.

Amadabat is an inland large strong City with towered Walls, the Cap. of a Prov. and Seat of a Viceroy, under the Title of Rajah, or Prince. It has a Palace of the Mogul's, 30 large Mosques and 16 Pagods; with Places of Worship for Jews, Armenians and Abyssinians. The English and Dutch have Factories here.

3. PLACES TO THE W. OF THE GANGES.

The Mogul has the greatest Part of th's Country, and the Europeans have made Settlements on the two Coasts of Málabar and Coromándel. It has

many

many Kms. whose Rajas pay Tribute or Homage to the Mogul, some of which we shall mention with their Remarkables.

In the Island *Salfet* in *DECAN*, is a City a m. long in Ruins, where a wonderful Pagod is cut out of a vast Rock, with many antique Figures and Columns. There is also an Aqueduct of great Curiosity. *Bombay* Island has an excellent Harbour, and was ceded by the Portuguese to England. It has a regular tetragon Fort, and 60,000 Inhabitants. In *Elephant's* Island are the Figures of an Elephant carrying a young one, a Pagod on the Top of a Mountain, and Giants in several Postures. At *Gbiria* is the common Residence of *Angria* the famous Pirate, who gave great Disturbance to the English. *Goa*, the Cap. of the Portuguese Settlements in India and governed by their Viceroy, is an Island 27 m. in Compass, encompassed with Hills, and has a fine Road for Ships. The City is walled and beautified with the Viceroy's Palace, a neat and rich Cathedral, 27 Churches and Convents with an Hospital. The *Goa* Stones are said to draw out the Venom of Wasps' Stings, &c. and their magnetic square Stones held between the Thumb Nails are said to have a sensible Motion. *South Salfet* Island, near *Góá*, belongs also to Portugal, and forms with it an excellent Harbour.

BALAGUATE Prov. is remarkable for the long and high Range of Mountains called *Gate*, or *Baligate*, covered with a Kind of red Dust which the Winds will blow 40 or 50 Leagues, and by Reflection of the Sun make Ships look on Fire. In *Elora* Plain are the stateliest Pagods in the Indies; and 'tis as remarkable as *Persepolis* for Temples, Mosques, Chapels, Pillars, Giants, Staircases, &c. cut out of Rocks.

In *GOLCÓNDA* are got more Diamonds of the best Water than in any other Place in the World; and 'tis said 60,000 People are employed in digging and sifting the Earth for them. The K. is rich in Diamonds and has a great Revenue, with an Army of 100,000 Horse. The English and Dutch have Factories for

the Diamond Trade at *Bagnagar*. *Gani* or *Colour* produces the best; and from hence one of 900 Carats was presented to Aurengzeb, the Great Mogul. *Masulipatan*, a Place of European Factories, is deserted by all except the Dutch.

MA'LABAR Coast has commodious Bays and Harbours; and the Europeans have made large Settlements thereon. The *Gates* Mountains stop the Clouds and occasion the Rains to set in here a Month sooner than on the *Coromandel* Side. As for the poor Pagan Inhabitants, especially the Women, they are guilty of great Impurities. *Rascondra* produces clear Diamonds of the whitest Water. The Sovereign of *CALICUT* is reckoned the most powerful of all the *Malabar* Princes, and can bring 100,000 Men into the Field. His Cap. is *Calicut*, where the Portuguese made their first Settlement; but their Fort is washed away, and its Ruins may be seen at low Water. The English removed theirs ab. 50 m. N. to *Tellichery*. At *CRANGANOR* is a Settlement of about 4000 Jews, under a Democracy of their own. Their Records say they are of the Tribe of *Manasseh* and were transported hither by *Nebuchadnezzar*. Nearer the Cape, at *COCHIN*, is a Dutch Factory: The Portuguese who built it being obliged to give Way to them. The same Thing happened at *COLOAN*. The Coast of *TRAVANCOUR* is full of poor little wooden, thatched Churches, erected by the *Parvas* who were converted by *Francis Xavier* to Christianity.

BISNAGAR and *COROMANDEL* are two other Kms. *Bisnagar* the Cap. of the one is a fine, rich, large and strong City. In the other the English and Dutch have so many Places, it may be said to be theirs, only in Subjection to the Mogul. Fort *St. George* is a strong and rich Place, and commands all the Settlements on the Coast. The Governor lives in great State, tho' much inferior to the Dutch Governor at *Batavia*. It has both the black and white Towns fortified. The Surf here is high and breaks a great Way from Shore, which makes the *Mussoolas*, a

Kind

Kind of flat bottomed Boat sewed with Coyr-twine, much fitter for landing Goods than the English Boats. *Pondicheri* was the most famous of the French Factories; 'till the English destroyed it. To the S. of it is Fort St. *Dávid*, a strong English Factory regularly fortified; and *Tranquébar* a Danish Colony. In this latter the Bible is translated into the Malebar Tongue, for the instructing their Youth in the Protestant Religion. In the Principality of *GINGI* are vast Pagodas cut out of the solid Rock.

The Principality of *MADURA* is commonly called the fishing Coast, on Account of the Oyster and Pearl Fishery; in which 'tis said 60,000 People are employed. Here the Divers will hold their Breath a long Time, and, tearing the Oysters off the Rocks, put them into their Nets, and on a Signal they are drawn up sometimes from 15 Fathom deep. *Madúra* is the Cap.

LECT. 42. The INDIAN ISLANDS.

CHEY'LO^N has Plenty of Ginger, Pepper, Cardamum, Sugar-cane, &c. but its staple Commodity is Cinnamon; and the Dutch take Care to exclude all others from this Trade. Here are Vegetables not known in Europe and Plenty of precious Stones. The Pagan Natives have odd Customs, which we can't take Time to recite; and 'tis said they worship both God and the Devil.—Near this are many small Islands, which the Dutch mostly took from the Portuguese. The Natives of Ceylon fancy Adam was created in this Island.

The *MA'LDIVE* Islands are said to be above 1000 in Number; each of a circular Form and about 90 m. about. The Water is not good; but by digging 3 f. deep near the Sea, they find Plenty of Fresh Water, hot at Night and extremely cool at Noon. They are divided into Prov. 13 in each. The Inhabitants are Mahometans; and governed by a Sovereign

reign whose Power is absolute. They pay a superstitious Deference to the K. of the Winds.

SUMA'TRA is nearly 730 m. long by about 100 broad. 'Tis the first that forms the great Archipelago of the East. Some have thought this to be the Ophir of K. Solomon; and some would have MALACCA to be it. In the Centre of the Island is a Volcano; and there's a sulphureous Spring issuing from the Rocks and Earth, whose Water resembles Oil, of a strong Smell, that is good against Lameness. Reeds grow also here that are several Fathoms high. The Island is split into many Kms. Its Cap. *Achem*, where the K. resides, has a good Harbour and well fortified after the Indian Manner. You ascend the Houses by Ladders, because the City is overflowed in rainy Weather. The furious Tempests are so common on these Coasts in the dry Seasons, they call them Sumatras. It is a considerable Place of Trade; and has Plenty of Gold Dust. The Dutch have several Places in the Island. The English have a Settlement at *Bencolen*, called Marlborough Fort. About *Diamond* point the Natives are said to be meer Cannibals.

JAVA has Abundance of commodious Creeks, Bays, Harbours and goodly Towns on the N. Coast. It is divided between the Emperor of Matara, the K. of Bantam and the Dutch. Here is a Creature called Jackoa, which pisses at every Thing that vexes it, and if his Urine blisters the Skin 'tis incurable. The Oran Outang bears a great Resemblance to human Beings in Shape, Sagacity and Manner of Walking. The Dutch Settlements are in *Boutam* and *Batavia*, and in the latter they have 20,000 Forces. The former was once a Cap. City 'till the Dutch destroyed it; but the other is the Glory of all the European Settlements: For they have such numerous Dominions and Subjects, and Power enough to protect and employ them, that no European Power can cope with them there. The City is four square, fortified, regular and well-built; and the River below the Town is shut up by a Boom at Night.

Night. They have 80,000 Chinese Subjects; besides their Javanese, Malayane and European, &c.

TIMOR has Dutch and Portuguese Settlements on it.

BÓRNEO, the last of the Sunda Islands, is reckoned the largest in the World. Its Coasts are overflowed in wet Seasons; and on the Sn. Coast the Towns and Factories are built for the most Part on Floats of Timber in their River fastened to Trees on Shore. The Country is divided into several petty Kms. or Governments under Sultans; only the Mountaineers are divided into Clans under their Chiefs. The City *Bórneo* is said to be a large, neat Town and Royal Seat; and a Place of great Trade between Europeans and Indians of all Sorts.

The CE'LEBES is a large populous Country; and the Dutch have a Fort in its Cap. *Jampandam*, and another of 70 Guns in *Macassar*. Several little Islands in the Neighbourhood of the Celebes go by the same Name:

The MOLU'CCAS are another Cluster of Islands; which are called Spice Islands from their producing Nutmegs and Cloves. Here are Serpents 30 f. long, that are not venomous; but the Leaves they throw up from their Stomachs into the Sea poison the Fish, and so make them their Prey. *Bánda* is the largest of the Nutmeg Islands, about which are 5 or 6 very small ones. *Térnate* produces Cloves.—Besides these are reckoned 70 others of which the Chief are *Búro*, *Ambóyna*, *Céram* and *Gibólo*; which are subject to Earthquakes.

The PHILIPPINE Islands so called from K. Philip of Spain, are computed to be 1200. The Chief are,
1. *Mindanáó*, where the Houses are raised on Posts from 14 to 20 f. high. 2. *Bobel*. 3. *Layte*, where the Mountains that run thro' it make Summer on one Side and Winter on the other. 4. *Paragon*, where are Figs as thick as a Man's Arm and half as long, &c. *Manila* is the Seat of the Spanish Viceroy; and has the Liberty of sending two Ships every Year to Acapulco in New Spain, and bring back the va-

valuable Commodities of Europe and America. The Cap. City of the Name has 16 Suburbs for different Sorts of People.

The NE'W-PHILIPPINES, lately discovered, are 32 Islands subject to one K.

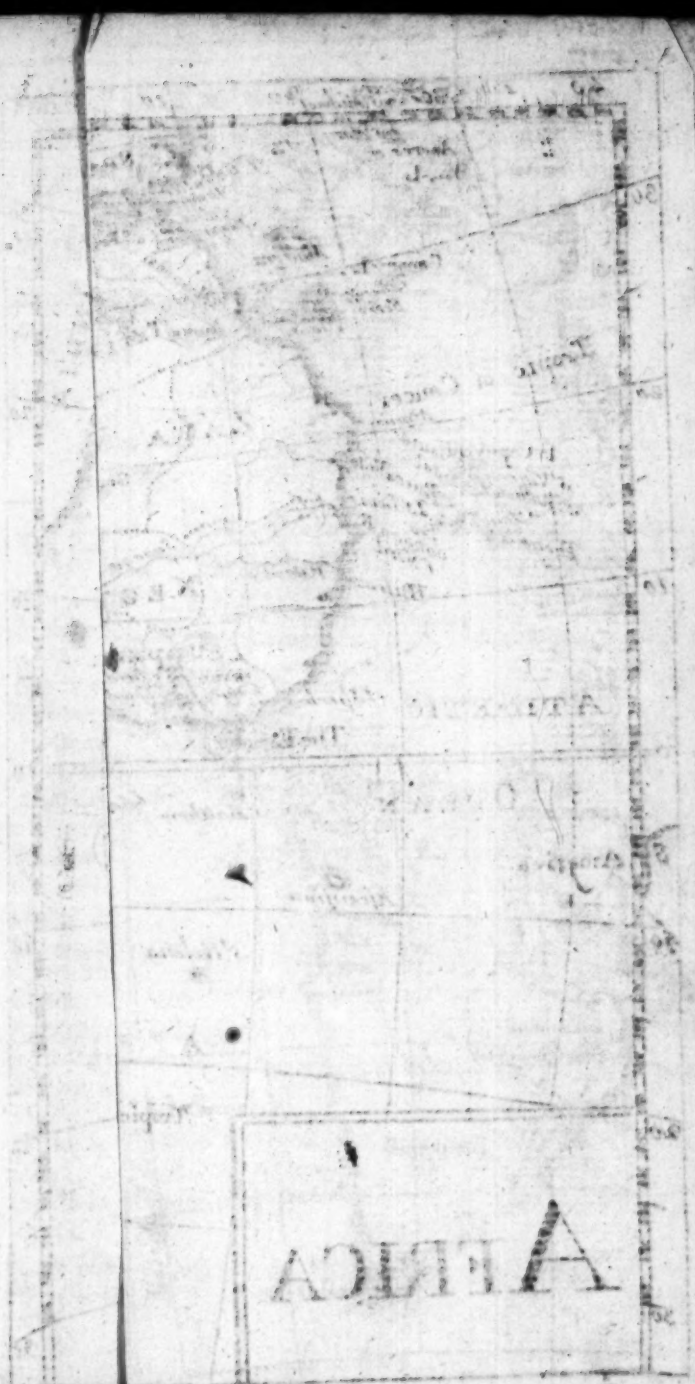
The LADRO'NES, or Thieves Islands, are 16 or 20 in Number; and the Sanfons say there are Volcano's in the Nn. Islands.

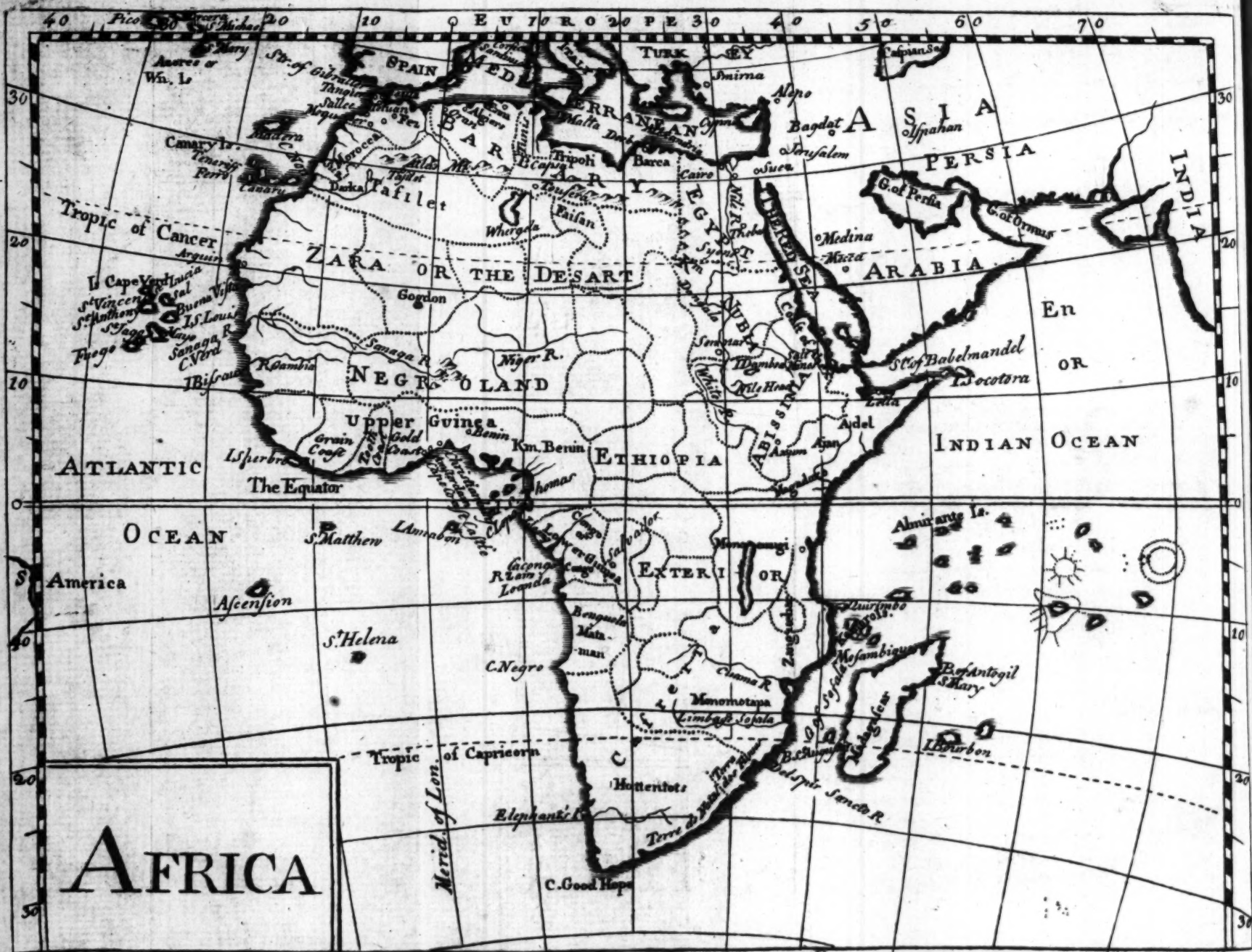


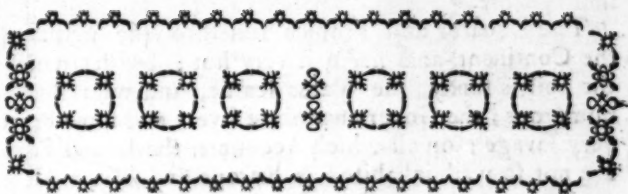
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A F R I C A.

WE know little of this Part of the World beyond the Sea Coasts. It is surrounded with Water, except the narrow Neck of Land *Suez* between the *Mediterranean* and *Red-sea*. The former of these Seas takes its Name from its midland Situation. The Entrance into it is by the Straits of *Gibraltar*, thro' which it is very observable a Current flows from the Atlantic Ocean into it, and another from the Euxine or Black-sea, yet it never rises; which Dr. Halley Accounts for by the Evaporation of its Waters, others by a subterranean Communication, and others by reflux Streams close to Land, whilst the Influx is in Mid-Channel. The Islands in this Sea have been described except *Máltha*, which is esteemed Part of Africa. It was anciently called *Melita*, (Acts xxviii. 1, &c.) and when the Turks had driven away the Knights of Rhodes, they took Possession of this and the little *Gozo* that is near it; and have, of a barren Spot, made it so very fruitful, that it abounds in all Necessaries, and has above 50,000 Inhabitants. It has 2 Bays and a few Havens on the E. but no one safe Road for Ships on the S. The great Port is guarded by the Castles of St. *Angelo* and *Sangola* with some new Works; so that it is pretty secure against all Attempts from the Turks. The Cap. of the Name stands in the Middle of the Island, enclosed by a wide and deep Ditch, and well fortified. Here is the Grand Master's Palace,
with

with several others. The little Island Gozo is made impregnable.

The Equator and Tropics run thro' the midst of the Continent and make it very hot; besides which the Soil is sandy, the Water scarce, and wild Beasts numerous; the Governments are severe and some Parts very savage; on all which Accounts, the Inland Parts are not so well inhabited as Europe and Asia. Here are the great Mountains of A'tlas, of the Sun, of the Moon, of Lions and of Ténériff. The People of Afric have the indifferent Character of being ignorant, unpolite, fierce and cruel: Their Religion either Mahometanism or Paganism. The Country is divided into, 1. The Whites. 2. The Blacks. 3. Ethiopia Exterior. 4. The Islands round the Continent.

1. THE LAND OF THE WHITES.

(1.) *E'GYPT* by the Hebrews is called *Mexor* and *Mizraim*. from Mizraim the Son of Cham, the Founder of it; and *Rahab*, Ps. lxxxvii. 4. &c. 'Tis bounded on the W. by Barbary and Desert of Barca; on the S. by Nubia and the Km. of Senner; and elsewhere by the Sea; from Lat. 30 to 50. and Long. 26 to 36. or about 510 m. by 600. The *Nile* runs above 1500 m. thro' it, and for a great Way is enclosed in a Manner with Mountains. It has 7 dreadful Cataracts. In one of them the Water flows from several Openings 200 f. high in a white Sheet 30 f. broad, in Form of an Arch, under which one may walk without being wet, with a Noise louder than that of great Guns, or the loudest Thunder; and in breaking below raises Mists, which, at a Distance, appear like Clouds. The heavy Rains that fall in the Torrid Zone swell the River, and occasion it to overflow the Country, by which Means it is made exceeding fruitful, and without it there would be an absolute Scarcity, because there is no Rain. Hence the People are very solicitous about the Event, and measure the Risings of the Water by Nilometers; from whence they can tell what Produce they are likely to have;

have; *i. e.* if from 16 f. high to 24, a plentiful one, otherwise not. This Country which was of old very populous is gone greatly to decay; and the Christian Religion has given Place to that of Mahomet. It is divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Egypt. The LOWER EGYPT is nearest the Sea, and was called Delta, from its triangular Form. The Turks call it *ERRIF*. The Basha of it has six Sangiaks, called also Beyricks or Cathificks. *Busiris*, anciently the Capital City *Pathros*, is now gone, and *Semenour* with the Village *Aboasir*, are raised on its Ruins. ALEXANDRIA (anciently *Noe* and *No-Ammon*) was a famous elegant and opulent City, with a spacious and much frequented Haven. The Ruins of magnificent Buildings which rise in Heaps above the Houses that are standing, shew its former Greatness. The Outside towered Walls 12 m. in Compass, are the only genuine Remains of Antiquity, whilst Desolation reigns within. The inner Walls are stronger. The Houses are flat on the Top, and built on arched Vaults, which serve for Reservoirs, on the overflowing of the Nile, by Means of a great Canal made for that Purpose. Here are a few Garnet Pillars standing of the double Row that made a Street; with Pompey's Pillar, 124 f. high, of the Corinthian Order, and but a single Stone; some Catacombs cut in a Rock on each Side of an open Gallery, with three Rows of Holes in each Apartment to lay the Bodies in; some Galleries of Cleopatra's Palace; but the K's Palace, Museum and Royal Sepulchres are gone. There stands an irregular Castle in the Place of the old magnificent Pharos which was several Stories high; adorned with Columns, Balustrades and Galleries of the finest Marble. Here was Ptolemy's famous Library of 400,000 Books and afterwards 700,000. *Rosetta* is beautifully situated and very populous. 'Tis poorly walled indeed, but defended against the Corsairs or Wild Arabs, by two good Castles. *Damietta* is a Place of good Trade with 25,000 Inhabitants; and is reckoned one of the Keys of Egypt. It is an ABpc. under the Patriarchate of Alexandria. *Maquella*, an open populous Town, with
fine

fine Bazars and other Public Buildings, stand in the Prov. anciently called Zohan bounded by the En. Mouth of the Nile ; where Moses wrought his Wonders before Pharoah ; tho' *Mansoura*, a large well built City, is by some supposed to be the *Zoan* mentioned in the Scriptures. MIDDLE EGYPT is cut in two by the Nile : Here is GRAND CAIRO the Cap. of Egypt, and by far the largest and most populous in the Km. It is divided into the Old and New Cairo ; and the former is thought to have been the ancient *Memphis*. It is said to be above 22m. in Compass and have 1,000,000 of Inhabitants ; of which ab. one fifth part are Jews. It has 24,000 Wards, and as many Mosks, and each Ward is shut up at Night. The Basha resides here. The Old Cairo is a poor ruined Town, tho' there are a few fine old Churches standing, in which are ancient Monuments ; with the Patriarchial Church of the Copti, and some old Granaries. Here too is the Carassa, or famous Burial-place of the Turkish Saints ; also the Mekias or Reservoir, in the Middle of which stands the ancient Octogonal Marble Column, on which is exactly marked the Rise of the River with a Gallery round it for People to view. Here too is the old Talisman to conjure away Crocodiles ; viz. a square Block of Marble with the Figure of a Crocodile, the Signs of the Zodiack and some Hieroglyphics carved on it. When the Nile has swell'd 16 Pies (or 24 Fingers Breath) the Grandees are convened, and there is Abundance of Ceremony, accompanied with either Joy or Sorrow, according to the rise of the Water. The Town is supplied by an Aqueduct of 350 Arches, and a Canal. The Houses are Flat-topp'd, with an Opening of 5 or 6 f. to let in Air. The Basha's Palace is a grand Building. The Trade is sensibly decay'd, since the Way to the Indies by the Cape of Good-Hope has been used ; yet is kept up to a good Degree for Turkish Carpets, &c. by the Yearly Caravans to Mecca, of about 30 or 40,000 Pilgrims, with 6 or 9000 Camels, and a Guard of 300 of the Grand Seignior's Troops. People of Substance are supplied with fine Women from Georgia,

Georgia. Mongrelia and Abyssinia, who are said to be lustful and intriguing. 5 m. from Cairo is *Matarea*, the Place, by common Consent, where our Infant Saviour abode with his Mother. Near it is the ancient *Heliopolis* in Ruins, and an Obelisk in the Middle of a Basin with Hieroglyphics. All these Places are in the Land of Goshen. *Suez*, a small City and Castle now almost ruined, gives Name to the Isthmus of Africa. Some Attempts were made to cut the Isthmus thro' but dropp'd. *Fuim*, a large populous City, supposed to be the ancient Arsinoe stands on a Canal and shews some noble Remains. In the same Prov. are three Curiosities (1.) The *Pyramids*, which are gigantic Works raised ab. 1200 Years before Christ. One of the largest has a square Base of 602 f. each Side, and 490 high; with Degrees 4 f. high, and 3 retiring inward up to the Top which is 13 f. square. At 38 f. from the Ground, a Passage leads into the Body of the Pyramid, at the End of which is a large irregular Place; and from thence, climbing up a massy Stone, you come into a Gallery about $5\frac{1}{2}$ f. square and 110 long, at the End of which a curious Gallery begins of the richest Marble, with a Well of Water; and a like Aperture leading to a Chamber 20 f. by 17. There are several Rooms besides, and in a stately one is a Chest which some have supposed a Tomb and some a Chest, for sacred Vestments; in Consequence of which Supposition, they have taken the building to be either a sepulchral Monument or a Temple. Near the Pyramids is a Sphinx, i. e. a Rock cut so as to exhibit the Head and Breasts of a Woman; with the Body of a Lion, all which except the Head and Neck, lie bury'd in the Sand. The Head is 26 or 27 f. high, and from the Chin to the Ear 15, &c. There are Holes in the Back and Top of the Head, whence the Priest could secretly give oracular Answers to Querists in it. (2.) The *Labyrinth* cut in a Rock by 12 Ks. partly above and partly below Ground, which consisted of 3000 Rooms; in an intricate Way, so that it was impossible for a Stranger to find his Way out. (3.) The Lake *Maris* is chiefly famed for an Island

Island in it, the Burial Place of the Egyptian Princes; and such others as brought Tickets to Charon, the Ferryman; which gave rise to several Fables.—Towards Cairo, you descend by a Well-hole 18 f. into Catacombs, dug out of the Rock, and extending a great Way, with Marble Tables to lay the Coffins on; and Lamps which were supposed to keep constantly burning till exposed to the Air; or rather a phosphorus Mixture which only will burn with Air. From hence our Mummies are brought.

L E C T. XLIII.

THE HIGHER or UPPER EGYPT, anciently THEBAIS from Thebes its Cap and now ZAID, is the least cultivated of the three, on Account of the Desert which bounds it on the Side next the Red sea and the Incurfions of the Arabs. The Entrance into the Desert is over hot sandy Lands, where neither Tree nor Shrub are to be seen. The very Stones are either split by the Heat, or calcined, or formed into Buttons, Mushrooms, &c. Here is St. Anthony's Monastery enclosed with Walls 27 f. high to guard against the Arabs; into which Pilgrims are drawn by Ropes, and there are Cells for the Monks, with a common Hall, Kitchen, Tower, &c.—Most of the Towns, or rather Villages in Upper Egypt, are thinly peopled. *Minio* had stately Churches, which are now in Ruins. It makes good Earthen Water-pots. *Aboutich*, once famed, is now a Village. Vast Quantities of black Poppies grow about it, of which they make the best Opium. *Mensheeb* shews its Ruins. Here is a small Lake filled by the overflowing Nile; and, when the Sun exhales the Water, it leaves a Cake of Salt on the Top of it, as elsewhere. *Girge*, the Cap. is 2 m. in Compass. *Thebes*, once the most renowned City in Egypt, divided by the Nile, which Homer says had 100 Gates, and Mela and Diodorus say could lead 10,000 armed Men and 200 Chariots out of each, has Nothing now worth seeing besides its Ruins. The same may be said of many other Places.

Places. *Asna* is an handsome Town, which some take to be ancient *Siene*; but others judge the Ruins of that Place lie near the poor Town *Affouan*. Here are Quarries of red Granate; and it appears from them that they chiseled out the huge Columns, and, by wooden Frames, at the overflowing of the Nile, swam them to the Places designed for them.

(2.) The Km. of *NUBIA* (otherwise Sennar) lies on each Side of the Nile, and produces Plenty of all Things; but withal a most destructive Poison, from an Herb like a Nettle, of which the 10th of a Grain kills a Man in a Quarter of an Hour. It is sold for 200 Ducats d^{d} Ounce, of which half goes to the K. Here they get Gold, Musk, Ivory, Sanders, &c. and here they teach Camels to kneel in order to take their Burden, and to be content with little Moisture; that they may the better cross the neighbouring Deserts under a Load of 500 or 1000 Weight, with only Barley or Grass for their Food. Dromedaries are for Riding, and will travel 100 m. a Day. Among other noxious Animals is a Serpent that licks the Dust, whose Bite is immediate Death. The People are of small Stature and very black; greatly subject to the Small-pox, which disfigures them. The better Sort wear loose Linen Gowns, and the poorer go in a Manner naked, in the hot Season. The K's Palace is a huge irregular Building, but well furnished. The Km. received the Gospel early; but for want of good Preachers grew degenerate, and embraced Mohammedism. They reckon the Ruins of about 150 Churches; in which are Statues of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary and other Saints. *Dángala* the Cap. is said to have about 10,000 poor Houses, tho' the Inhabitants are rich. *Sénar*, another Cap. City, is 5 m. in Circuit, and has 100,000 Souls. The Country of Gorhan to the S. of Nubia is mostly desert and poorly inhabited.

(3.) *UPPER ÆTHIOPIA, ABISSYNIA*, or *ABASSIA*, extends from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 Deg. Lat. It is divided into 14 Prov. some governed by a Negus or K. and some by a Nagash, or Lord; some by a Ras, or Captain,

rain, &c. The low Grounds are hot, whilst the Hills and Mountains, which are here very high, enjoy a refreshing Coolness. But there are dreadful Thunders. In the rainy Season the Water pours down from the Clouds, tears up the Earth, and sweeps all before it. The Wind called Sengo, or Serpent, blows a Hurricane; but clears the Air. Many of the Mountains, tho' difficult of Access, have large Plains at the Top, well covered with Vegetables, and Mines of Gold which are neglected. A fossile Salt is used in some Places for Money. Here springs the *Nile*, and the *Niger* is a Branch of it. The Lake *Dámbea* breeds Sea-horses, which do mischief on Land, and has 21 Islands; in several of which are old Monasteries, that were fine Buildings, with Orange and Citron Trees, which are rarely to be met with in the Km. The Soil is good, but the People live nastily. The Cattle exceed in Size those of other Countries: And here's a Creature taller than an Elephant with a long Neck, which is supposed to be the Camelo-pard. The Zebre, or wild Ass (or rather Mule) is a very handsome Creature, in great Request; and the Torpil Fish whose Touch makes cold. There are also curious Vegetables which we omit. On the Confines of Dancala and Tigra is a large Plain, one Side whereof is incrusted with Salt: And a hollow Rock in the Km. of Gojama, whence a Whisper is heard at a great Distance, and a few Voices sound like the Shout of an Army. There are said also to be ten Churches cut out of a soft Rock, with Gates, Pillars, Windows, &c. The Men are peaceable and the Women easily delivered in Child-bed, as usual in hot Countries. The Emperor, who boasts to have descended from Solomon, is despotic; and his ordinary Forces ab. 40,000 Horse and Foot. The Religion of the Country is a Mixture of Judaism, Mohammedism and Paganism: And the Country itself is thought to be that of Prester-John. It is divided into a great many Kms. The Chief whereof is *TIGRA*, whose Cap. *Axum* is in Ruins; tho' the Ks. are still crowned there. The Ethiopians pretend it was the Residence

dence of Queen Candace. Near it are a Jesuits Church and two fine Monasteries. BAGEMDER and ANGOT are the Names of Kms. and their Caps. Add the Kms. of AMARA, OLECA and CHOA, with DAMOTA, where stands the dead Mountain, the highest and coldest in the Country, and whither Prisoners of State are sent; GOJAMA where 'tis said a Multitude of Jews dwell, tho' they are probably Abyssinians, who retain their old Jewish Rites; DAMBE'A where the Emperor resided, and the Portuguese Patriarch Mendez had his Palace, a Jesuits' Church and Monastery, with 9000 Stone Huts, or Barracks, for the Emperor's Soldiers; FATAGAR, NARCA, whose Inhabitants are the wisest, honestest and bravest People in all Ethiopia. The Galles (probably of Celtic or Gallic Extraction) are a fierce, bloody People, who have dispossessed the Abyssines of a great many Prov. viz. GEDMA, ANGOT, DAWARO, WE-DA, FATAGAR, IFAT, GURAGEA, GANZA, CONTA, DAMOTA, WELK, BIZAMO, &c.—The Coasts of ABEX by the Red-sea, down to *Babelmándel*, or the Straits of that Sea have been seized by the Turks; and they call it by the pompous Title of Arabia Nova. Anciently it was called Ethiopia sub Ægypto. This Slip of Land wants Water. *Swaken*, in a small Island, has the best Sea-port. The Km. of DAN-KALI is noted for its Salt-mines; and the Natives of *Delaca* for catching Fish and the Pearl Fishery. From a small Insect like our Bee, which feeds on the Gum of a Tree like our Cherry, we are told, is extracted Gum Lac, used in varnishing and sealing Wax.—From Abyssinia we return to the Kms. on the Mediterranean Coast; thence to proceed inland to Sara; then Ey. from Morocco to the Cape of Good Hope, and so round about to where we now set out.

(4.) *BARBARY* in General (anciently the Land of Cham) is bounded by Egypt, Sara and the Ocean; in Extent from Lat. 31. to $37\frac{1}{2}$. and Long. 10 Deg. W. to $26\frac{1}{2}$ E. i. e. ab. 390 by 2,200 m. It is next to Egypt for the Fruitfulness of the Soil, Number of

of People and Trade. The People are swarthy, lusty, strong, fierce or barbarous; and under the Government of the Turks. In the early Ages of Christianity it was eminent for Learning and Piety; and could shew among it's Heroes a Cyprian, Augustin, Tertullian, Julius Africanus, Arnobius, Lactantius, &c. but, quarreling about Religion, in Process of Time they lost it, and became Mahometans; tho' for Sake of Gain they tolerate all Religions. The Country is divided principally into the six following Kms. Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algier, Fez and Morocco.

The Km. of BARCA is under the Bashaship of Tripoli, but is mentioned distinct on Account of its ancient Dignity. 'Tis a vast wild and sandy Desert, now commonly known by the Name of the Coast of Derna, its principal City, the rest being either Heaps of Ruins, or dwindled into Villages. *Derna* a small walled Town, is well situated and watered by fine Springs. The Bey's Jurisdiction is 100 Leagues square, and has 30,000 Families, or Tents. The Desert of Barca reaches to Mount Mejes, which is a Skirt of the famous Atlas,

The Km. of TRIPOLI, so named from its Cap. is a Sort of Commonwealth under a Dey, Doge or Chief; but under the Protection of the Grand Seigneur, to whom he is tributary. It has 5 Prov. viz. Tripoli proper, Essab, Messellata, Mezcrata and the before mentioned Barca or Marmorica; in all which, but especially the latter, are numerous trading Cities: And besides their Trade, they practise the gainful wicked Employment of pirateering on the Europeans in the Mediterranean. In TRIPOLI PROPER, a sandy barren Desert where only Dates will grow, is a hot sulphureous Spring, a hot River, and a Pool called Leper's Lake, from its curing that Distemper. Its Cap. *Tripoli*, or *Tripoli of Barbary*, because there are Tripoli's in Asia, is the Cap. of the Km. divided into the old Town which is now almost ruined, and the new Town, at a small Distance, which has towered Walls and several good modern Works.

It vied once with Tunis, but makes at present a poor Appearance ; only it has some noble Remains, which shew its former Greatness. There are also Pleasure-houses and Gardens without the City, cultivated chiefly by poor Christian Slaves ; to whom they scarcely allow a Sufficiency of Bread and then imprison them at Night in the City. The other Prov. have Nothing considerable, only that the *Shallows of Barbary* are dangerous to Seamen ; and not far from Tripoli is a rich District, under a Governor of their own, that trades in Slaves and Dates ; and these are equally hampered by the Turks, who tax their Trade, and the Arabs inland, who come to plunder them ; and whose Maxim it is to suffer as few Cities to be rebuilt as possible, that they may have the greater Scope to ramble in.

The Km. of TUNIS, anciently Part of the renowned Republick of Carthage, tho' the People be not descended from them ; but a Mixture of Goths, Vandals, Arabs, Moors and Turks, &c. The Soil is much the same as in Tripoli, only a little better to the W. And it is observable that the Rivers in this and the neighbouring Kms. which rise from Mountains near the Coasts, flow backwards or inland ; and, after various Windings, lose themselves in Lakes, Whirl-pools, or sandy Desarts. The Mountains and Plains here bear the Ruins of Roman Works and Cities. It has 8 Prov. and some Islands. The City *Tunis*, ab. 3 m. in Circuit, is inclosed with high towered Walls, and has a stout Castle with a fine Mosk and high Tower, of excellent Workmanship. It is thought to be next to Fez, and to have 10,000 Families. They deal in Linen ; but especially in Christian Slaves ; with which they fill 9 large Prisons at Night. All the Water they have is the Rain ; which, falling on the Terraces or Tops of their Houses, is conveyed by Pipes into two publick Reservoirs. Their Gulph has a narrow Entrance, which makes it strong. The famed *Charthage*, the Rival of Rome, lies in Ruins ; and the only Monument of its ancient Grandeur that is left is the great Aque-

Aqueduct, supported by stately Arches and Columns. *Byferta* is infamous for its Pyracies; and much addicted to Witchcraft and Superstition, as most of the Coasters are. *Cairowan* is a well built City, encompassed with a stout Brick Wall, and adorned with a stately Mosk, supported by Marble Pillars. Besides it is the Seat of Mohammed's Vicar. — The little Island *Taberca* belongs to the noble Family of the Lamelli of Genoa, who have a Fort with 200 Men to protect the Coral Fishery. — *BILEDU'LGRI* or *NUMIDIA*, which lies to the S. of Tunis, abounds in Dates. It is in Effect a Prov. of Tunis, from which it is divided by a Ridge of Mountains. The Natives are apt to have their Teeth drop out of their Heads, tho' young; but the Plague and Small-pox, which are so rise in Barbary, is scarcely ever heard of here. They hunt Ostriches, and make some Use or other of all their Parts. *Téusera* and *Cápfa* are its Cap. Cities; both of which were built by the Romans.

L E C T. XLIV.

The Km. of *ALGIER* is chiefly inhabited by the Moors, that were driven from Spain. The Climate is so temperate, there is a constant Verdure; but the Soil varies. The Government is a Republic under the Protection of the Grand Seignior; for the Bashas can do Nothing without the Consent of the Divan. The Turks divide the Country into 18 Prov. which we don't think material to enumerate; only shall take Notice of the Remarkables in them. In the Prov. of *ALGIER PROPER* are a Set of People, as the African Historians affirm, that fled from Joshua, according to an Inscription in the Punic Tongue on a Stone Fountain, "We are fled hither from the Presence of that great Robber Joshua the Son of Nun." The City *Algier*, its Cap. is square and built on the Side of a Hill, with a full Prospect to the Sea; $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in Circuit and fortified; with 15,000 Houses, each a Story high. Here is the Basha's Palace, 9 fine Buildings

for

for Barracks, 6 Prisons for above 8000 Christian Slaves, 62 Baths, 107 Mosks fronting the Sea with Aqueducts, fine Tombs, Forts and Mole, &c. This City was built with the Ruins of *Susa*, which is therefore called Old Algier. — *Bóna* was the ancient *Hippo*, which was the Episcopal See of the great St. Austin. — *Constantina* is a well fortified City on a Rock, with Steps down to the River, and from thence into a deep Vault. The City is supplied with Water by a large Aqueduct; and in its Neighbourhood are a hot and a cold Spring, with a noble Structure, and some ancient Ruins. — *Tebessa*, a City built by the Romans, is one of the handsomest in Barbary. It has good Walls, and plenty of Mulberry and Walnut Trees round it. — *Sargel* shews noble Ruins, not only on Land, but a Number of Buildings in the Water, with their Tops just above it. It is now an open City, with above 50,000 Houses, chiefly employed in the Silk Trade. — *Mazalquivir* is reckoned the largest and safest Port in the World. — *O'ran*, was in the Hands of the Spaniards till the Year 1708, when the Moors took it. — *Tremecen*, raised out of the Ruins of *Haresgol*, was once a Royal City. It has high tower'd Walls, Gates, Citadel, Palace, Squares, 5 Colleges, 8 Mosks left out of 150, Market-places, &c. — Inland of Algiers are 6 considerable Prov. in which all that is remarkable is, viz. near *Nesta* there runs a River of hot Water. *Segelmessa*, once a noble City, is destroyed, and in a Manner abandoned. In this and other excessive hot Climates Scorpions breed exceedingly, and the People get red and swollen Eyes. — In *TA'FILET* and other Prov. grows spontaneously the best Indigo, and among the *Gexulans* (anciently the *Getuli*) is a yearly Fair, held for two Months, during which Time they entertain above 10,000 Strangers gratis. *Cape Non* was formerly the *Ne plus ultra* of the Portuguese.

The *Kim.* of *Fz'z* is divided into 7 Prov. *Fz* is the Cap. and one of the largest and finest in all Africa. — There are 3 Cities in it in one, with Palaces, Seraglios, Schools, &c. and ab. 300,000 Inhabitants; and

and it is said to have 500 Mosks; one of which, $\frac{1}{2}$ a League in Compass, has 30 Gates, 17 chief Arches or Roofs, supported by 1500 large Pillars of white Marble; with a College in its Precincts: and the most learned Man in the Km. presides there, and is the Musty or Chief Pontif. They have above 200 large fine Inns; most of which are scandalously lewd. *Sala*, a wall'd Town, was the Cap. before Fez. Its Harbour is shallow and barred, and the Sally Corsairs, or Rovers, harbour near it, at *Fedale*. *Marmora* was for some Time in the Hands of the Spaniards, and then of the English. *Méquenez*, the Residence of the Imperial Court, is a well-built, strong and considerable City; adorned with a Royal Palace, Aqueducts, Fountains, &c.—Most of the fine Cities of TE-MESNA Prov. are in Ruins, as *Anfa*, *Almanzor*, *Sala*, *Rabat*—*Tángier*, once a fine Place, fell into the Hands of the K. of Portugal, and it was given to Charles II. of England; who, growing weary of the Expence of keeping it, blew it up. It is now a poor fishing Town. Near it is a deep Hole, like that of a Coal-pit, which leads into a great Number of subterranean Marble Apartments, with Statues, Urns and ancient Punic Inscriptions. At the Foot of the opposite Promontory, that forms the Straits stands *Céuta*, with a good Harbour, and well fortified. It is in the Hands of the Spaniards; yet constantly besieged by the Natives. *Tétuan* is much resorted to by the Corsairs to take in Provisions. It has a noble Palace, Seraglio, Mosks, &c. and has a Garrison of near 2000 Horse and Foot, with ab. 30,000 Souls; whereof 5000 are Jews, who have 7 Synagogues. The People here walk on the Tops of their Houses to visit more than in the Streets. In ERRIF Prov. the People by the Mountains have Goitres, or swollen Throats; and one of them, *Gomer*, is thought to take its Name from the eldest Son of Japhet, and to have given rise to the People from whence came our Welsh and other Nations in Europe—A great Part of the Prov. of GARET, is rough, sandy, dry and barren, like the Desert of Lybia.

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The Km. of Moro'cco is hot by its Situation, but not as dry, sandy and barren as other Parts. It is far from being rich or populous. The K. practices Extortion of all Sorts, both over his Subjects and the Christian Princes that are obliged to seek his Friendship or Alliance. He is K. of Féz, Su'z, Táfilet and Dárha. He has but a few small Ships, and but about 40,000 Forces. The Moors and Arabs here mix together, tho' the latter are in the roving way. Both are Mahometans. There is also a considerable Number of Jews here. Slaves are ill used, 'till they turn Mahometans. The Country is divided into 7 Prov. MORO'CCO, the Cap. has the best Situation in Africa. Its Walls are built with so strong a Mortar as to resist the Stroke of the Pick-ax, flank'd with Towers and Bastions, and surrounded with a Ditch. It is computed to have 100,000 Houses, whereof $\frac{1}{3}$ are waste. The royal Palace is like a Town or Fortress, and in the Midst of the Court is a great Mosk with brazen Gates, and a high Tower. It had 400 Aqueducts, which are now mostly decayed.—Near *Messa* the Carpenter's Work of a Mosk is all of Whales' Bones; and Ambergrease is gotten on the Shore. Near *Inkel-Hadva* are subterranean Caverns in Stories, with many Turnings and Windings, where People go with Lanthorns to look for Treasure, and many have been lost. One of these happening to light on a Chink in the Rock, and get out; on the Discovery thereof People fell to dig, and opened some Springs which overflowed the Place — Several of the Mountains in these Prov. are high, and covered with Snow.—*Tefza*, a cap. City on the Side of Mount Atlas, is enclosed with a stout Marble Wall, and is both rich and populous.

(5) *ZARA*, or *ZAHARA*, the great Desert, about 400 m. by 1500, is divided by the Arabians into the sandy, stony and marshy; but more commonly into ten Prov. The Camel is a most useful Creature here, as it will take as much Water in its Stomach as will serve it a Fortnight. In the Sandy Parts whole Mountains of Sand are driven by the Winds, and

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sometimes bury the Caravans ; and the Country is infested by Lyons, Tygers and other wild Beasts ; and by the Sea Coast is a Sand Bank which mixes with the Surges, and looks like a boiling Salt-pan of a monstrous Size. The *Niger*, probably a Branch of the Nile, and now called *Sanago*, is a large River, navigable for Vessels of 40 or 50 Tons. There are several Islands in it ; one of which, *Sadel* is given to the French African Company. It has also Cataracts, the Chief of which are *Fel'u* and *Gowina* ; which make a dreadful Noise ; and before the latter falls into the Lake, it loses itself under a Ridge of Mountains, and afterwards emerges. The overflowing of this River fructifies the Ground, but breeds vast Flights of Grasshoppers.—The Desert of *Tagobst* produces vast Quantities of Rock Salt. The People commonly travel the Deserts by Night, and are guided by the Stars, the Winds and Birds ; what Wells they have in the sandy Soil they fence with Camels' Bones and Skins, to keep the Sand from falling in.—The Portuguese have several Places along the Coast, called after the Name of their Fort *Arguin*.—The Desert of *Gogden* is so large that they must travel for 9 Days together without meeting any Water, unless Rain fall. It is pretty extraordinary that the People that are so near Negroland should yet be only tawny or swarthy whilst they are quite black ; tho' 'tis hotter at the Tropic than under the Equator.

2. NEGROLAND, or the LAND of the BLACKS.

This Country lies S. of the Whites, and is in Extent about 2100 m. by 600 ; and the River *Niger* runs thro' it from E. to W. It is divided into a great many Kms. The Inhabitants whereof vary a little in Color and Features ; tho' all are black ; except the Pholeys, a peaceable, just and painful People, yet are of a swarthy Complexion, and have Clans of their own, and are not subject to the Ks. of any Country were they live, but if ill treated, will break

up

up their Towns, and remove to some other Place. The River *Gambia*, which also may be a Branch of the Niger, is fine and deep at *Baracúnda*, where the English and Portuguese have Settlements. The Royal African Company of England have a Factory near the Mouth of the River at *Gillyfree*, over against their Fort and Island of *James*; also at *Colar* and other Places. They are allowed 10,000*l.* a Year by Parliament, to keep up their Forts, and the Trade is laid open to Traders with the Mandingoes, &c. The Company's Castle-Slaves keep at St. *Domingo* to cut Wood for the Fort. At *Seaca* is a Cotton Tree 30 f. thick; and the Portuguese have a Church, and the French a Factory near *Albreda*. *Cower* is a Place of very great Trade. When a Factory is set up, it is usual to put it under the Charge of the People of the nearest large Towns, who are obliged to take Care of it; and in Case of any Abuse, Complaint is to be made to the Alcade or head Man of the Town. At the Island *Sánaga* or *Senegal* is a River of the same Name, the French East-India-Company have their Fort of St. *Lewis* and Factory. In the Island of *Mogue* are natural Salt-pans, and in the Channel a prodigious Quantity of Oysters. *Cápe Verd* is distinguished by two round Hills called the Paps, from their fancied Resemblance to a Woman's Breasts. Near this the Village *Rufisco* belongs to the French, with the Island of *Goree*. They have a Factory at *Guirel*, which is also the K. of the Pholeys' Trading Place; tho' he don't reside there. Near the Village of *Tuabo* are naked Hills of a beautiful Marble, but chiefly red.—*Kachao*, on the River St. Domingo, is a Portuguese Colony; but their Fort is of no Consequence, except against the Negroes. In the Isle of *Bissaux*, both the French and Portuguese have Factories. The Village *Ginala* is mostly Portuguese. The River *Sierra Leone* (i. e. Mountains of Lions) takes its Name from the Lions which the Portuguese observed in the adjacent Mountains. It is thick set with Mangrove Trees; a Species of Shrub whose Branches take Root and shooting up into Trees, from

an impenetrable Grove. The Negroes Courts are called Palaavers.—*Zegzeg* Mountains are extremely cold, while mean Time the Plains are intollerably hot.

GUINEA, or **UPPER-GUINEA**, which is between 4 and 8 Deg. N. Lat. & usually divided into Malagueta, Guinea proper, and Benin, contains innumerable Kms. and Common Wealths. The Coasts are dangerous to Europeans, partly on Account of the Inequality between the Heat of the Day and Coldness of the Night, and partly on Account of the stinking Mist that rises from the Valleys; but the Natives are only troubled with the Small-pox and Worms. The latter usually seize the Leg, and are gradually drawn from thence to the Length of an Ell or more. The Negroes are crafty, deceitful, villainous, slothful and careless. The Mulattoes especially, a Mongrel Bastard Breed from European Men and Negro or Mullato Women, are a vile Race, and the Scum of both. The Manceroes, or Youths, affect Dress after their Way, especially the Women, but the Caboceroes, or principal Men, are plain. A Paan, or Piece of Apparel wrapp'd above their Middle, is the chief Part of Dress, with Necklaces and Ornaments for their Hair. Multitudes of them are in a Manner naked and barbarous. They believe in a God and worship Idols, and have an annual Ceremony of banishing the Devil. **MALAGUETA** is call'd the **GR'AIN-COAST**, from the Paradise Grain, or Guinea Pepper, that is gotten here. In the Mouth of the River *Shérbro* is an Island where the English and Dutch have Tents and Ware-houses; and the former have a more considerable Place at *Jamaica* Island. In *Cape Monte* the Negroes are very industrious in manufacturing Rice and Salt. The *Rio* (or River) *Sessos* is beautified with Trees on its Banks and numerous Villages. The Negroes use Canoes. **GUINEA PROPER** is called the **TO'OTH**, or Ivory Coast, from the Elephants Teeth that are gotten here, and the Natives are said to be meer Savages; tho' others give them a different Character. The **GOLD** Coast comes next, tho' it seems to have no better Title to its Name than other Places; for Gold is to be

be gotten every where ; either from the Mines, or in the Mud of Rivers. *Affinee* was famous for this Trade, before the People were destroyed by their Neighbours. At *Axim* the Dutch have a Fort which they took from the Portuguese, and there's a large Negro Town under the Shelter of their Guns, as is usual at other Forts. They have another fine Fort at *Fredericksburgh* or *Conny's-Castle*, and another at *Boutrou* call'd *Batenstain*. The River here is pestered with Crocodiles : We can't omit a noted Square, Fort and Castle, which they have at *Conradsburg* ; with the Forts *St. George de la Mina*, *Nassau*, *Amsterdam*, &c. The English have several Forts, as at *Dixcove*, *Commenda*, *Anamaboe*, &c. but all here are subordinate to *Cápe coast castle*. Inferior Forts have only a *St. George's Flag*, which is white with a red Cross ; but where there are Governors or Generals, they hoist out the Union Flag ; as at *Gambia*, *Sierra de Leone*, *Cape-coast* and *Whydah*. The Danes have their Fort at *Christianburgh* near *Akra*, as the Dutch and English also have ; and the latter have fine Salt Ponds. On this Coast is a Km. that is said to be governed by a Woman that never marries. BENIN, or the Slave Coast, is divided into *Whydah* and *Ardah* ; the former is allowed to be one of the most delightful Countries in the World. The Negroes here are of the better Sort ; yet worship a large beautiful Snake, tall Trees and the Sea. They circumcise their Children and sell them for Slaves. The K. of *Dabomy* is the most powerful in all these Parts. His Cap. *Abomey*, is 200 m. inland, where 'tis said the Walls of two of his Palaces are set round with the Skulls of his Enemies ; tho' each be $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in Compass. BENIN PROPER has its K. and on the yearly Coral Feast, he advances his Subjects to Posts of Honour, by bestowing on them Strings of Coral. *Bénin* is his Cap. The Streets of it are very long and broad and continual Markets are kept in them *Awerri* is the Cap. of another K. *Araba* is a fine large Town, and the Houses are built of Reeds and Leaves, &c. The English and French have Forts ; and there are a few notable Places besides, such as the *Cape and*

River of Formosa, De Lopo, Princes Island, &c. Cape de Lópo is the utmost Boundary of Guinea this Way.

L E C T. 45.

3. ÆTHIOPIA EXTERIOR, taken in the largest Sense, extends from Cape *Lópo* in 1 Deg. S. Lat. to the Cape of Good-Hope, and comprehends the Kms. of Cónogo, or Lówer-Guinea, Cafréria and the Hóttentots, Monomótapa, Monoemúgi, Zanguébar, Madóxa, Ayan or A'jan, A'del, &c.

(1.) CO'NGO extends from Cape *Lópo* to Cape *Nágro*, i. e. from 1 Deg. S. to 17°. 30'. S. or 990 m. but its Long. Ey. is not known. It is divided into three Parts, each of which are subdivided; but we shall only take Notice of the four following Parts, viz. Loango, Congo Proper, Angola and Benguela. In LOANGO the People are very black, and wear only a Sort of Petticoat, which for the Women is Straw, with Strings of Beads and Bracelets. These too labor the Grounds, and maintain their lazy Husbands. The K's Sister's Son succeeds to the Throne, that they may be sure of having the Blood Royal; and as for his own Children, to the Number of 500, they must turn Robbers and Prostitutes. Some few with their K. were converted to Popery by Father Bernardin, but they are generally Pagans. Except the Gulph at the Village of *Malemba*, where is a safe Road for Shipping, the Coast from the River *Cacongo* to the River *Záire*, is very dangerous. In CO'NGO PROPER, the River *Záire* is navigable but about 25 Leagues, on Account of the Overfalls. It don't seem material to recite the Variations of Dress, or other Savage Customs of the People; but it may be observed, that the Portuguese have endeavoured to introduce Christianity among them, and have gained on the Royal Family, built Churches and settled Schools; yet after all they generally seem Idolaters in their Hearts. *Banza-Congo*, or as the Portuguese have called it *San Salvádor*, on the Top of a very high Mountain is the Cap. and the Portuguese built very stately Churches here and a Fort for

for themselves. But the Alterations in the Km. have occasioned the Ruin of the Churches. However there are about 4000 Europeans here, who have set on Foot the several Arts and Trades that can be of Use. The Death of a K. puts all into Confusion for a Time. At *Loanda* the Cap. of *ANGOLA*, or *DOMBO*, the Europeans have 3000 Houses, and the Jesuits 12,000 Slaves. 'Tis usually the Residence of a Catholic Bp. The Churches are like Forts to secure the Town. On the Island *Loanda*, in Possession of the Portuguese, are gathered the Shells *Zimbis*, which pass as Money with the Negroes; and it supplies the Town with fresh Water, from Wells three or four Hands deep; but, it is very observable, it must be drawn up when it is Flood; for as soon as the Sea begins to ebb, the Water grows brackish, and at low Water is quite salt: and this Phenomenon is to be met with in other Places. In *BENGUE'LA* Bay is good anchoring, and in the Old Town of the Name, the Portuguese have built a Fort with Palisadoes. Near it is the large Village *Mani-Kisomba*, and 90 m. S. is safe anchoring, and the Dutch call it *Good Bay*.

(2.) *CAFRE'RIA* runs from *Cape Negro* to *Cape Good Hope*, 20 deg. or 1200 m. It is divided into the Km. of *Mataman*, the *Hottentots'* Country, the *En. Coast* up the River *del Spiritu Sancto*, and the *Inland Countries*. *MA'TAMAN* is rather the Name of the Ks. than the Country; and the latter is called *CLIM-BEBAS*. The K. who is absolute, has under him several Lords, who call themselves Ks. There are no considerable Towns, but a few scattered Villages. In the *HO'TTENTOTS'* Country, the People affect flat Noses; and for that Reason break down the Bridges of their Childrens' Noses, as soon as they are born. The other *Cafres* are of a shining black Colour, and these of a darkish Olive. Here are some fine Meadow Grounds and Salt Pits; where the Dutch keep a Guard. When the Grass is Rank they set Fire to it, and the Ashes serve for Manure to a new Crop. The Nation of the *Chirigriquas* are famed for darting their *Hassagayes* or half Pikes; the Blades whereof are bright and, when used against Men or Beasts, poisoned. The

E'lephants' River (so called from the Creatures frequenting its Banks) is a fine one. The People here are fond of the *Dacha Root*, which is said to intoxicate, like Wine. To the N. of these lie the *Hottentots*, who were supposed to be Men-eaters; but Capt. Dampier denies that he ever met with any such Sort of People. The *HASSAGUAS* are a more effeminate, peaceable and wealthy Tribe of them, who are therefore liable to be invaded; and in that Case they are apt to apply to the Governor of the Cape for Protection. The *SONQUAS* live in the Mountains and are a very military Tribe. The *DAMAQUAS* have Salt-pits, but they are too far off to be of Use to Europeans, and the *Hottentots* eat no Salt, &c. — The People in general are far from being as stupid as some would represent them. They learn to speak the Dutch, French and Portuguese Tongues; and are so expert at Husbandry, the Europeans often seek their Advice. They are faithful in their Trust, but extremely lazy; yet can be as active as Europeans. They are nasty indeed in eating Guts (tho' they take Care to clean them of their Filth, and boil them in Blood or Water) and in smearing their Bodies, and the Skin which covers their Shoulders with Fat and Soot to make them look black. They are so very dextrous in the Use of the Half pike, two-pointed Dart, a Guard stick or Rackum with the Bow and Arrow, that no People on Earth can equal them. The Women wear Rings of Sheep or Calf skins about their Legs, which grow as hard as Wood, and serve to defend them from Brambles; and if very hungry they will bruise them between two Stones, and eat them with a great deal of Satisfaction. They are very fond of Brass Buttons, Bits of Looking-glasses, &c. to make Ear-rings, Neck-laces, &c. and they all use the Powder of the Plant Bucku; the Men for their Hair, and the Women to put on their Caps. At 12 Years of Age, a Testicle is taken from every Male. They live in *Kraals* or Villages; the least of which has 20 Huts; and generally from 100 to 500 Souls; and tho' they are often in War, and invaded by wild Beasts, they have no Notion of raising

raising any Sort of Fortifications about their Kraals In Civil and Criminal Cases the Kraal convenes, hears both Parties with their Witnesses, and pass Judgment by Votes. In Case the Party be acquitted he has Damages allowed him; but if guilty of Adultery, Murder, or Robbery, he is executed immediately; but no Blame or Discredit accrues to his Family or Friends. —The Portuguese first discovered the Cape of *Good-Hope*, but the Dutch built a Fort and made a Settlement in and near it of four handsome Colonies; having purchased of the Hottentots the large Tract of Land, called Terra de Natal; and they have in the Town at the Cape a spacious plain Church, Council-house, and various Courts, an Hospital, Lodge for Slaves, &c. and proper Buildings in the other Colonies. The youngest of the Colonies at about 120 m. from the Cape, is peopling very fast. TERRA-DE-NATAL extends from Lat. 30 to 33 deg. S. and towards the Sea is Champaign and woody; but inland hilly, intermixed with pleasant Vales. It is well watered by the Rivulets which Form the River Natal, and that River opens into a Bay for small Vessels. Elephants feed in this Country in Troops of 1000, or 1500 each. The Caffres here are a better Kind of People than the Hottentots. TERRA DOS FUMOS, (*i. e.* Land of Smoke, because of the Smoke the Portuguese saw over it) is a small Country by the Sea Coast, but has no European Settlements. The Inland Countries are not known; but S. of the Mountain of the Moon, is a large well polished four Square Free-stone Castle, called *Simbaot*, in which the Stones are laid one on the other without Mortar; and as nothing like it is to be met with in the Country, and the Inhabitants know nothing of it, but call it the Devil's Castle, it is Matter of Speculation to know who built it. The Town of *Fatua* abounds with Gold, Silver and precious Stones.

(3.) MONOMOTAPA between the Rivers *Del Spiritu Sancto* and *Cuâma*, abounds in Gold and Ivory. The K. delights much in perfumed Flambeaux; and never stirs out till the Priest consults the Entrails of the Victim: The People go in a Manner naked, and

'tis said they have a Race of Amazonian Warriors, who cut off their Right Breasts. The Country is divided into 7 Prov. *Monomótapa* is the Cap. of the Empire. The Houses are built of Timber and Earth white washed, with large Roofs made Bell-fashion. The Religion is Paganism; except the few Profelytes which the Jesuits have made. In the Prov. of *SOPHA'LA* are golden Mines which yield the Portuguese great Quantities of Gold; whence some have thought it to be the *Ophir* from whence Solomon brought Gold to *Esfongeber*, or to *Sues* in the Red Sea: and this Conjecture is strengthened by several Buildings in the Country, with Inscriptions in unknown Characters, and in that the Septuagint translate *Ophir* by *Sophira*.

(4.) *MONOEMUGI* or *NIMEAMAFA*, is a large Country divided into six Parts; concerning which we know very little.

(5.) *ZANGUEBAR* is divided into 6 Kms. Of these the Km of *MOSAMBIQUE* is an Island, before which are two smaller and uninhabited called *St. George's* and *St. James*. The Island belongs to the Portuguese, and is their Key to the East Indies. Here they have their best Forts. They are also Masters of the Km. of *Quiloa*; but they were driven out of *MOMBASA*. In *Melinda* the Cap. of a Km. of the Name, they have 18 Churches. Of the Islands along this Coast, *Quirimba*, which is the largest, gives Name to the rest; and here the Portuguese made a Settlement and built a Church, having previously massacred the Arabs in it.—The Religion of the Kms of *Zanguebar* is chiefly Mahometanism and Paganism.

(6.) The Coasts of *A'JAN* reach from the Equator to the Straits of *Babal-mandel*. *Brava* is Cap. of a Republic of the Name. In the Km. of *MAGADO'XO* some of the People are fair. *Zéila* the Cap. of *A'DEL* is fine and populous, the Streets are regular and the Houses built with Free-stone. *DANÇALI* has a Place called the *Land of Salt* from its Mines. The Island *SOCO'TORA*, about 150 m. in Circuit is well peopled; and has good Bays and Roads for Ships. From hence comes our Socotrine Aloes. The Arabs called the

Natives

Natives Beduines (i. e. filly.) They seem to have certain Christian Customs, whence it has been thought they were Xavier's Profelytes; but in Fact they are rank Heathens.

4. THE AFRICAN ISLANDS.

(1) MADAGA'SCAR is one of the largest in the World, in Extent 800 m. by 220; and both pleasant and fruitful. Here are Pomegranate Trees, and Lemons, with various sweet scented Flowering Trees, and the Soil produces two Crops a Year. Here too are several Sorts of Honey made by very different Insects, with Wines, Oils, Drugs, Minerals, precious Stones, &c. The Inhabitants are some of them Mahometans. Some of them say they are the Offspring of Abraham, and have something of the Jewish Religion; and some have no Religion at all. It is divided into several Nations and Prov. who are perpetually at War with one another. The Cities contain 1000 Huts at least, enclosed with Ditches and Palisadoes; the Towns have only Palisadoes, and the Villages neither. Their Dress is a Mantle for the Shoulders, and Paan for their Middle-part. They have a Notion of most Trades in Europe, but are too lazy to exercise them. The Bay of *Antôgil* is the most remarkable Place for Shipping on the Coast. The Island of *St. Mary*, or *Abraham*, yields the finest White Coral in the World; and on the Coast is found Ambergrease. The French built Fort *Dauphin* here, but, not finding Commerce answer, deserted it; and the English formerly traded in *St. Augustin's* Bay for Slaves: But are afraid of Pirates.

(2) The Island MASCARIN, or BO'URBON has many good Roads, but no safe Port. The French settled in the Villages of *St. Paul*, *St. Dennis* and *St. Susanna*; and this is the Baiting-place of their E. India Ships. There are no venomous Animals in the Island.

(3) *St. HELENA*, a small Island, got its Name from the Portuguese. It is in Possession of the English E. India Company, and well fortified. The chief Town *Chapel-valley* has 40 or 50 Houses. The People are of loose Morals.

(4) ASCE'NSION Island, tho' mountaineous and barren, is used as a Place of Refreshment by homeward-bound E. India Ships. The Soil is covered with Cinders and Ashes, which bespeak it to have had a Volcano, or to have risen out of the Sea in an Earthquake.

(5) St. MA'TTHEW Island is a Desert.

(6) A'NNABON, 2 m. in Compass has two high Mountains covered with Clouds, and very fruitful Valleys. The Governor is a Portuguese.

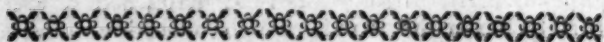
(7) St. THO'MAS's has an unwholesome Air to all but Natives. The French and Portuguese have equal Privileges in it.

(8) In CAPE-VERD Islands, the Portuguese have a Viceroy. They are 12 or 20 in Number, according as the Spots are call'd Rocks or Islands. In *Máyo* is a Salt-pond, where the Salt-water comes in at the New Moon Spring-Tides, and kerns only in the dry Season, whereas elsewhere it kerns in the Wet. The English trade in this Salt. On the Banks of this Pond grows the Silk Cotton, which is of no Use but stuffing of Pillows, more than that of the great Cotton Tree. The Inhabitants are all Negroes. The Negro Governor has his Patent from the Portuguese Governor of St. Jago—*San Jago* is the best of the Islands. Here the English, Dutch and French touch in their Passage to the E. Indies and the thievish People bring down their Provisions to trade. Just by the Town and Landing-place is a Fort which is of little Use. The Custard-Apple, which grows here, is a notable pleasant Sort of Fruit—*Buena Vista* gets its Name from the pleasing Prospect it affords—*Sál* is named from its Salt Ponds—In St. *Lúcia* the Shore is covered with White Salt.—St. *Vincent* has the safest Harbour of all the Islands, but of difficult Access on Account of the high Winds.—In St. *Anthony's* is a Mountain as high as *Teneriff*.—*Fuêgo* has a Volcano, &c.

(9) The CAN'ARY Islands belong to Spain, and are 12 in Number; but seven of them only of Note. In *Lancero* is a Strong Castle.—*Fuerte Ventura* abounds in Goats.—*Great Canary* is a Fruitful Island, with a good Anchoring

Anchoring place, and 12000 Inhabitants. It is a Bp's See, tho' the Bp. resides in Teneriff. — *Teneriff*. 180 m. in Compass, is chiefly noted for its very high Peak; which has plenty of Wood at the Bottom, Snow in the Middle and Flames on the Top, where there are Veins of Brimstone burning. It is about 3 m. or $3\frac{1}{2}$ perpendicularly high. In 1704 happened a great Earthquake in the Island, which opened up several new Volcanoes. *Laguna* is a pretty large and well compacted Town, with several fair Buildings. *Santa Cruz* is a small unwall'd Town, with two Forts and Batteries along Shore. The true Malinscy Wine grows in this Island. *Firro* Island is the Place where the French take their first Meridian; as the Dutch from Teneriff: But Geographers frequently take it from the Cap. City of their Country. At *Pálma* in 1677 an Earthquake made a great many Volcanoes, especially upon Goats' Mountain. In *Madrá* is a calm Air, fertile Soil, perpetual Spring and warm Weather, which produces Blossoms and Fruit every Month in the Year; and the Portuguese make excellent Wine. They have also peopled the little Island of *Porto Santo*. — The *Az'ores*, or *Tercera* Islands, are 9 in Number: Besides which might be reckoned some smaller ones; especially one which in 1638 emerged from 120 f. deep. like a group of Rocks, of 5 or 6 Acres, but gradually enlarged to as many Miles by the force of the Earthquake in about a Fortnight's Time. The *Tercera* Islands (so call'd from the largest of them) are distinguish'd by the *Pico*, or high Mountain in one of them. In *Tercera*, a sulphureous Smoke arises from some Crevises and boiling hot Water. The very Ground itself sounds hollow. And there is a Fountain that petrifies Roots as hard as Steel. *Angra* City is the Cap. of the Azores. It is inclosed with a Wall and Fosse. It is a fine Station for Ships, and that makes the Azores valuable to the Portuguese in their long Voyages to Brasil, &c. The Clouds on the Peak and chattering Birds give Notice of Storms about to set in; and then the Ships sail off. *Pico* is noted for its high Mountain, choice Wine and a Kind of Wood that is

as hard as Iron. The Mountain is full of dark dismal Caverns, which sometimes spit out Flames of Fire; and there's a Spring at the Foot of it which sometimes throws up Torrents of hot sulphureous Water, with Stones and Flakes of Earth on fire.



LECT. 46. AMERICA in General.

THIS great Continent was first discovered by Christopher Columba, a Genoese, in 1492; by Encouragement of the Court of Spain tho' it took its Name from Americ Vespucio, a Florentine, who was sent there in 1497 by the K. of Portugal; as John Cabot had been by Henry VII. of England in 1496. The Maps will shew what Parts have been traced out, and what remains still to be discovered. This New World, as 'tis called, or West-Indies, has with its own Peculiarities * all the most valuable Productions of the

* Among its Peculiarities, we shall confine ourselves to the few following near the Equator, which is about the Middle of it; viz. In the Vegetable World, they have the Mangrove, which shoots up from its Roots a Thicket of fine hard Wood: the Manzanillo, like an Apple Tree, whose Fruit, Juice and very Shade are poisonous; the large Caobo and Matapato, which they hollow out into a Sort of Boats, called Canoes; the White as well as Red Cedar; the Storax, Maria and Balsam Trees, which distill the Gum Storax, and the rich Balsams called Maria Oil and Balsam of Tolu; the Canes, of ab. 6 Inches Diameter, which open into Boards of about 18 Inches Breadth; the Vijahua Leaf, 5 f. by 2½, which serves to cover Houses and pack up Goods; the Bejucos, or Willow-plants, of a Species of which they make Ropes, and the Fruit of another Species, called Habilla, is a powerful Antidote against the Bite of Vipers and Serpents; the Cinnamon Tree, Sugar Cane, Cacao Tree for Chocolate, Cotton Tree, Ceibo Wool-Tree, Rice, Tamarind, Cassia; the Palm Tree which produces Coco, Dates, and Palm-Wine; the Sensitive Plant, which shrinks up on the Touch; the Maiz and Yuca, of which they make Bread-bolls; the

the Old World, or East Indies ; for the Corn, Wine and Oil which it wanted ; with Dogs, Sheep, Goats, Oxen, Cows, Affes. &c. have been long since supplied†; and what few Things are still wanting, it may be furnished with. The Americans on the first Discovery of them appear to have been such as the Pagan Africans have been described ; in Religion altogether Idolaters, and in civil Affairs mostly barbarous. The Rivers and Mountains are by far larger than can be met with in the other Quarters. The Share the several Powers in Europe have in this World will appear in the Sequel. It is divided into S. and N. America ; and, crossing the Sea from the Azores to S. America, we'll travel S. ward round the Continent to the Isthmus that joins both S. and N. and then passing on to the Kms. in the Nn. Part of the Continent, shall reserve the Poles, with some other Particulars for the last.

S. A M E.

the Gamalota Plant, 7 f. high, which fattens Cattle ; the Pine Apple, with several other delicious Fruits and Roots.

Among their Animals, the Armadillio is notable for its Coat of Armour ; and the Potto is a most sluggish Beast.—The Condor is a large Bird, that will carry off a Lamb ; the Guacamayo is remarkable for the Beauty of its Feathers ; the Toucan, for its big Bill ; the Gallinazo for clearing away all Filth, and destroying the Alligator's Eggs.—The Soldier Snail is remarkable for its arming itself with a Fish's Shell ; whilst the Bejuco Snake resembles the Shoots of that Willow Plant it hangs on ; add the Coral and the Rattle-Snake, and the monstrous Scolopendra, with Scorpions and other venomous Creatures.—The Moscheto's, in swampy Grounds, are most troublesome Insects ; especially that Sort in Carthage and Peru, called Nigua, which will eat its Way to the Bone ; the Comegen devours Cloaths ; and the very Juice of the Coyba is poisonous.—Add the Alligator ; the River-Cow ; the Mantas which two Indians will fish for, each standing on a round Piece of Timber with his Net lying across the Ends of it, and at the same Time balancing themselves and managing both Oar and Net ; the much famed Fish Caracolillo, which yields a Juice of the finest purple Colour : the Turtle and other strange Aquatics.

† This must not be understood of all Places.

S. A M E R I C A.

S. AMERICA contains Brasil, Paraguay, Terra Magellanica, Chili, Peru, the Country of the Amazons, the Guianas, and Terra Firma.

B R A S I L.

This large Tract of Land, extends from 30 min. to 24 deg. S. Lat. and 45-10 to 51-40 W. Long or 1410 by 900. But as the Portuguese Settlements are only on the Coast, the Breadth of them is inconsiderable. The principal Commodities of the Country are Sugar, Tobacco and Brasil Wood, &c. tho' it is said to produce Gold and Diamonds in Plenty. The Inhabitants vary according to the Country, but in general are of a middle Stature, black Eyed, wide Mouthed, with black curled Hair, and have their Noses flattened when young. They are not naturally black; but made so by the Heat of the Sun. They go generally naked and are painted; and the Women bear the more laborious Services. They live in Huts with very little Furniture, and sleep in Hammocks. The Women here as in Africa have very easy Labor. The Men cut Nicks in their under Lips, and Holes in their Cheeks, which make them look frightful; and the Women make large Holes in their Ears, to which they hang white Bones and Stones, which reach to their Shoulders. They are often at War with, and exercise great Cruelties on each other; and 'tis said, will in Revenge feed on human Flesh. The Country produces Serpents from 12 to 30 f. long, with Rattle Snakes and other deadly Creatures; and there are many curious Plants and Animals. The Portuguese divide the Whole into 14 or 15 Captainrics, 8 whereof belong to the K. and the rest to his Lords.

In these the Observables are, viz. The River *Pára* and its two Forts, the River is 5 or 6 m. broad, and

and 90 f. deep in the Middle, and in it the Island *Maranhão* is 135 m. in Compass. Besides this there are several other large Rivers. The City *Paratyba*, by a River of the Name, is now fortified and has stately Houses, with Marble Pillars. The Prov. of *PERNAMBUCO* is one of the most considerable of the Portuguese; and *Olinda* was once the Cap. of the Government, and the Place to which the Produce of N. Brasil was brought to be transported into Portugal; but was destroyed by the Dutch. The Dutch College, a costly Building, on the Side of the Hill, is still intire. Port *Arracife* is a strong Place. *Serecipe*, called by Europeans *St. Christopher*, a cap. City, is finely seated by the Side of a River, but is otherwise inconsiderable. *All Saints' Bay* runs inland 42 m. and receives 3 large Rivers; near which the City of *San Salvador* stands high, with several Forts, and the Wealthy who can't use Coaches up the Steep are carried by Negroes in Serpentina. or little Beds of Cotton, with Canopies and Curtains. It is naturally a very strong Place, and made much more so by Art, (tho' wanting Repair) and is one of the most trading and richest Cities in the Country, and has most sumptuous Buildings. Goods are conveyed in and out by Cable Ropes. The Portuguese are very cruel to the Negroes, whom they here expose naked to Sale. We pass by the small Cap. of some Captainrics, to come to *Rio Janeiro*, (so called from a River of the Name) or *St. Sébastian*, an open Town along the Bay, with 4 Forts; where the Jesuits teach Divinity, Philosophy, &c. and are said to have made 2000 Converts.



PARAGUAY, or RIO DE LA PLATA.

THIS vast Tract of Ground contains the Prov. of
 1. Paraguay Proper. 2. Haco, or Tucuman. 3.
 Rio de la Plata. 4. Guagra. 5. Parana. 6. Ur-
 vaig.

vaig. It has an ABp. and 4 Bps. and is governed by two Governors sent by the K. of Spain; the one residing at St. Jágo, and the other at the Town of Assumption.

(1) PARAGUAY PROPER is divided into two Parts by the great River Paraguay, which is said to be navigable 600 m. Here the Jesuits' Missionaries, in Subjection to the Government of Buenos Ayres, have a spiritual Jurisdiction over ab. 40 Cities, or ab. 45,000 Families, and have sumptuous Churches: The Fathers allow none to come from Peru to their Missions, whether Spaniards or Indians, for Fear of corrupting their Converts*. The Cap. *Assumption* has ab. 400 Spanish Families, and several Thousand Mestichoes or Mungrels; and it is very observable the poor Natives are here all extremely fond of the Spaniards, and ready to serve them with a sincere and cordial Affection. Such is the Force of good Treatment! In this Prov. is a Plain 18 m. square, all covered with Salt to a considerable Height.

(2.) TU'CUMAN has *San Jago del Estero* for its Cap. a small Town, in which the Women are troubled with Wens under their Throats. It has a Cathedral and 3 other Churches. *Cordoba* is a considerable Town and Bpc. and has several Salt pits — In this Prov. is the Crystal Mountain, so called from its wonderful glittering in a clear Sunshine Day; under it is a hideous Cave-passage, with so many Turnings as took the Portuguese, who ventured to sail thro' it on a Raft, between 24 and 30 Hours.

(3) RIO DE LA PLATA Prov. takes its Name from a large River, from 60 to 210 m. broad, which the

* As they laid the Plan of Civil Government, they have in Effect the conducting it; for the Indians with the Advice of the Priests, chuse the Governor, and the Regidores annually appoint the Alcades; and the Priest directs them all. Don G. Juan further says, he was informed at Quito by a Person of Veracity, that, in 1734, the Number of Guaranies Indians, the Jesuits first Converts that had settled in 32 Cities, in the Dioceses of Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, were between 30 and 40000 Families, besides the populous Town of Chignito Indians; and they were about building several other Towns.

Indians

Indians called *Parana*, or the Sea, for so they took it to be ; but the Spaniards call it *De la Plata*, from the Mouth of it up to where the Paraguay joins it. Here as in other Prov. the Cattle from Europe have multiplied exceedingly, so that Horses, Cows and Calves may be taken by the first Comers. *Buenos Ayres* has only two chief Streets crossing each other ; but has a Cathedral and 5 Churches. Its Castle or Fort is defended by a Mud-wall, ab. 40 Cannon and 500 Men. The Jesuit Missionaries keep their Paraguayans at 2 or 3 Leagues Distance from this Town. *Santa Fe*, which is built of Brick, is in the Neighbourhood of rich Gold and Silver Mines, which the Spaniards don't care to open for Fear of encouraging of Enemies to come and take them.

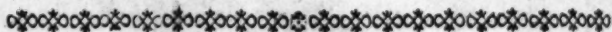
(4) *GUA'YRA* was well peopled on the Spaniards first coming ; but has since been destroyed, partly by Sickness, and partly by the Inhumanity of the Brazilian Portuguese. Here are such Cedars, that out of a single Trunk a Vessel may be made that will carry 20 Oars.

(5) *PARA'NA* is so called from its great River. The Natives are here content to live in Communities, and are subject to Government : They have 14 Boroughs, and 41483 Souls. The River by overflowing fructifies the Ground, and is said to have the Quality of petrifying Wood.

(6) *URVA'ICA* is divided into E. and W. by a River of the Name, which in Winter swells so much that it looks like a Sea. It has a prodigious Cataract which stops the Navigation of it. Most of the Spanish Towns here are gone to Ruin.

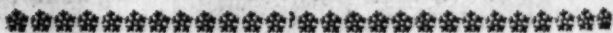
Among the Captainrics of Brasil, one called the Royal, is by some made an Appennage of Paraguay. It hath no Places of Note ; but has the two large Rivers of *Rio Gránde*, or of the *Holy Ghost*, and *Rio de Martin de Sousa*, which unite their Streams at *Terra dos Patos*.—The poor Natives in this Country were ruefully havocked by the Portuguese ; in direct Opposition to all the Pains the Jesuit Missionaries had taken (by conforming to their rude Way of Life and Customs,

toms) to bring them to the Knowledge of Christianity, and a better Way of Living ; till the Jesuits had procured Leave for them to defend themselves against the abandoned Portuguese Mamalukes that destroyed them and sold them for Slaves ; and then they brought their Settlements into the Order before mentioned of 26 Cantons.



TERRA MAGELLÁNICA.

THIS vast Tract of Land reaches from 35 to 54 Deg. S. Lat. and got its Name from a Portuguese sent hither by Charles V. and the said Gent. sailing thro' the Straits by Night, and perceiving some Fires on the Island, occasioned by Volcanoes, called it *Terra del Fuégo*, or Fiery Land. On the main Land there is said to be a Gigantic Race of People. And the *Corallera de los Andos* are a prodigious Chain of very high Mountains, which run 3000 m. and have their Tops covered with Snow. Clouds and Meteors. In this Chain are 16 Volcanoes.—Among the Islands on the Coasts one is called *Penguin* from a certain white headed Bird : to which add *Santa Trinidad* and *Santa Cruz*, &c.



CHILI.

THE Spaniards call all their Prov. in America Peruviana, and subject them to one Viceroy who resides at Lima, but have Audiencies or inferior Courts in several Places. Chili, on the S. Sea, extends from 25 to 45½ Deg. S. Lat. and from 65 to 73-20 W. Long. ab. 1230 m. by 360 ; for tho' Chili reaches Inland but to the Cordillera Mountains, the K. of Spain has added to them the Plains of Cuyo, which

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which are as long and more than double the Breadth*. The People are brave, and of a white Complexion, and so courageous in War they give the Spaniards much Trouble. Their Houses are of Wood, and Furniture plain; and their chief Food Maiz bread, &c. they allow Polygamy, and keep a Memorial of Events by knotted Strings. The Weather varies much on each Side the Cordilléras in respect of Heat and Cold, Fair and Foul. The Fruits within the Tropics will not grow here, but those of Europe thrive surprizingly, viz. Grapes, Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Figs, &c. Here are rich Mines of Gold, Silver, &c. The Cordilléras afford great Varieties. The highest Tops have no Snow †, whilst a little lower, even at the Equator, the Way is scarce passable for Snow, and the Cold is hardly to be born with. The Water also forms Cascades, Cataracts and Jets; and Nature has made some artificial Bridges ‡ of Rocks over Rivers, and there are amazing Precipices and Volcanoes. Among its Rivers, there is one so salt it can't be drank; another sinks under Ground for several Leagues, &c. The City *Impérial* was growing very fast, on Account of its delightful Situation; but was destroyed by the Indians, and the Bp. of it removed to *Conception* §. It had formerly a Fort, but is now poorly

* *Bowen's* Geog. asserts this, but the Maps differ.

† *Don G. Juan* describes them covered with Snow and Ice; and the Way by which they are passed on Mules to be very terrible, and would be utterly impracticable were it not for the Dexterity of the Animals: Their Horses too, he says, are no less wonderfully clever in Hunting on the Precipices; far beyond our European Horses; and in some Places the Riders are very dexterous in noosing both Men and Beasts with Cords, and carrying them off. In the Desarts, he says, a Person may see some Mornings, his Face in the Air, as in a Glass, encompassed with three colored Bows.

‡ The Natives make Bridges of Beams over narrow Rivers; and over the larger, of twisted Bejucoas, both covered with Boughs of Trees, and laid aside like Hand-rails. Sometimes they carry over Men and Goods by a tight Rope and Hammock, &c. and sometimes Beasts.

§ *Don Juan* says, the Country all round the Bay of Conception, at the Distance of 4 or 5 Leagues from the Sea, and within two Feet

poorly defended, and the Royal Court of Chancery is removed to St. Jago. The Bay has two good Anchoring Places; and Abundance of Gold is gotten by washing the Earth in Water. *Baldivia* is enclosed with Walls of Earth, and has about 2000 Souls, mostly Exiles. The Spaniards here built several Forts, and have 100 Cannon to secure the Harbour, because they esteem it the Key of the S. Seas. *Osorno* is poor in the Necessaries of Life, but abounds in Gold.—We omit Towns of less Note to come to St. Jago the Cap. of all Chili. It is seated in a delightful Plain; and the City is laid out in Squares, each of which allow Room for a Court before, and a Garden behind the Houses. It is watered by the rapid Rivulet *Mapocho*; whose Water they confine in wet Seasons by a Dyke, and introduce into their Streets and Gardens, and filter it thro' Vessels of Stone. The Royal Square has several public Buildings about it, and a Brass Basin and Fountain in the Midst. The Inquisition is kept here. *Valparaiso*, at 90 m. Distance is, as it were, the Port of St. Jago, and has a safe Bay but poor Fort. *La Serena* takes its Name from its delightful Situation, and the Streets are laid out in Lines, as in St. Jago, lying E. and W. and N. and S. but its low Houses and Fruit Trees gave it the Appearance of a Garden rather than a City; and the plundering of it by Privateers, and the Discovery of the Mines of Copiaco served to unpeople it. In rainy Weather Gold is found in almost every Rivulet, by washing the Mud of it. *Coquimbo* Port is only a Place for taking in fresh Provisions. *Copiaco* has ab. 900 Souls; and besides its Gold Mines it has some of Iron, Brass, Tin and Lead, with Loadstone, and the Lapis Lazuli, fine Sulphur and Sal Gemm. The Island *De la Moca* is peopled by Natives; *St. Mary's* is subject to the Spaniards, and *Juan Fernández*

Feet of its Surface has vast Beds of Sea-Shells, two or three Fathoms thick, even at the Height of 20 (Toises, or) Fathoms above the Surface of the Sea; a plain Proof of the Universality of the Deluge.

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is uninhabited. The Savannahs, or Meadow Grounds have a kindly Grass which flourishes the greatest Part of the Year, and not like the long flaggy Grass in other Places. It has two Bays, which may be easily fortified. In Cuyo Prov. beyond the Cordilleras, lies *Mendoza* its Cap. at the Foot of the Mountains, and near the Pass over them. *San Juan de la Frontera* lies 65 m. off: To which add the two Villages of *Uto* and *St. Lewis*.

LECT. 47. P E R U.

THIS Country extends from $1\frac{1}{2}$ Deg. N. to 25-10 S. Lat. or 1800 m. and its greatest Breadth from 300 to 390 m. ab. 300 or 400 Years before the Spaniards came into this Country the Incas began their Reign, on a feigned Story (grounded on the Tradition of the universal Flood) that their Progenitors had been the Restorers of Mankind. They made two famous Roads, ab. 1220 m. long; but they advanced their Empire slowly. The Spaniards indeed made quick Work of it; having a much less courageous People to deal with than at Chili. They have compelled the Natives to Christianity, who before were Worshipers of Fire; but it is said they oppress them greatly; and in a Manner extort their Substance from them, and too generally set them very bad Examples. The Creolians, or Spaniards born in the Country are superstitious, in a Conformity to the Ceremonials of their Religion; but the Religion of the Heart, and Reformation of their Lives seems to be a Business of little Concernment with them. The Classes of Spaniards, according to their intermixture with the Natives, may be distinguished by their Colors and Features, and are called *Mulattos*, *Tercerones*, *Quarterones*, *Quinterones*, or *Sambos de Negro*, *de Mulato*, *de Terceron*, &c. or *Salto*

Salto atras (retrogrades) Tente en el Ayre (suspended in the Air) &c. They shew a surprising Capacity from the earliest Age ; but stupify themselves with the two frequent Use of Spirits. Here is an odd Kind of Sheep above 4 f high, that never drink, and carry Burthens, and they have the Flowers of Paradise which hang from the Tree in Branches of different Colors ; and the Shrub that produces Leaves with Crosses and Hearts, &c. The Country is divided into 3 Audiences, or Jurisdictions, Los Charcas, Lima and Quito.

(1) LOS CHARCAS, or LA PLATA produces Pepper, Gold and Silver. *La Plata* was formerly considerable for its Mines, but they are now neglected. It is a very noted City ; the Seat of a Governor and Bp's. See. It has 14 Churches besides the Cathedral. *Potosi*, which stands at the Foot of the Silver Hill is the largest in Peru, and is said to have 60,000 Indians and 10,000 Whites. These latter are immensely rich, and have their very Kitchen Furniture of Silver. There are 4 Mines in the Hill, which were very rich, and they had the peculiar Excellence attending them that tho' they were 1200 f. deep, the Miners were not incommoded with Water : But they have abated much of their Value. And some say that the Mountain being dug to a Shell, sunk in an Earthquake *. *Pórcó's* Mines were neglected for those of Potosi. Near the Town of *Atacama* is a frightful Desert 240 m. long, in which is only one River that runs only whilst the Sun is up (i. e. to melt the Snow) and here the Mountains that bound Chili are so cold that Men are often frozen to Death on them. *Arica* has a very good Port, but the Town was ruined by an Earthquake : As it don't rain here, the Houses are covered with Mats. In a little neighbouring Vale grows Abundance of Pepper.

(2.) LIMA or LOS-REYES is called the Royal Audience from its Cap. City. Here is no Rain but copious

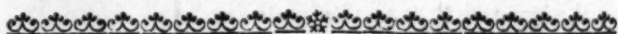
* *Salmon's* Manuel of Modern Geography asserts this ; but Don *G. Juan* takes no Notice of it in his Voyage to S. America.

pious Dews ; yet they have as good Corn and Fruit
 as any in Europe. Its Cap. LIMA has a Wall flank'd
 with Bastions, and is laid out in Squares as St. Jago.
 In the Middle is the Royal Square with the Cathedral,
 Courts, Palace, Portico's for Merchants, &c. and in
 the Middle a Brazen Fountain with 8 Lions and the
 Statue of Fame ; and Trenches are cut from the Ri-
 ver Lima to water the Streets and Gardens. The
 City has suffered much by Earthquakes. The Spa-
 niards are ab. 9000, and the Inhabitants in general
 30,000. The Place is in a Manner the Repository of
 the Wealth of Peru, and was immensely rich ; tho'
 now not in so great a Degree. They are fond of costly
 Drefs ; especially the Women. Here the Viceroy re-
 sides, and his Garrison consists only of the Militia of
 the City. Here too is the Court of Inquisition, whose
 Jurisdiction extends over all Spanish America ; a Uni-
 versity of three Colleges, 8 Parishes, 25 Monasteries
 and 12 Nunneries. The Road of *Calao* is the finest in
 the S. Sea. The Town itself was lately destroyed by
 an Earthquake, in which ab. 8000 * Souls perished.
Cusco is rich and has about 15000 Inhabitants. It
 was the grandest City in the Empire in the Reign of
 the Ingas. Here they had a triple Fortrefs for their
 Palace ; of which that in the Middle was incrusted
 with Gold and Silver. The Stones here were so large
 as to require several Oxen to draw them singly ; hence
 the Spaniards, when they demolished the Building,
 left the greatest Part of the Wall standing. Here are
 subterranean Buildings, and in the Neighbourhood
 good Mines of Gold and Silver ; tho' inferior to those
 of Potosi and Moxos. *Arequipa* is a Bpc. and has a
 pretty good Harbour with 4 or 500 Houses. The
 Silver from Los Charcas, Potosi and Porco, is brought
 hither in its Way to Calao and Panama ; and near
 the Town is a dreadful Volcano, which may possibly
 destroy it. The old *Pisco* was destroyed in an Earth-
 quake, by the Seas retiring and then flowing forward
 beyond the City ; and the new Town is built further

* Don Juan says 4000.

from the Shore. Here they make choice Wine. *Yea* is a beautiful rich Town. *Guamanca*, on the Foot of a Mountain, is a Bp's. See, and has 10,000 Communicants. Near it are the Ruins of ancient Buildings of some foreign Nation, and a rich Mine of Quick-silver. At *Guanca Velica* is another rich Quick-silver Mine, and a Spring which petrifies so easily, that most of the Houses in the Town are built with it. *Truxillo* is one of the chief Cities in Peru; near it a new Vulcano has opened in the Mtn. *Mano Blanco* in 1764. The Isle *Lobos* has a good Port, &c.

(3) *QUI'RO*, under the Equator, is strangely temperate, and has an eternal Spring. It produces Saltpetre, Sulphur and Gold. *Quito* its Cap. is handsome, well fortified, and has a Cathedral, with two * other Churches. At *Tacunga* the Ingas had a noble Palace, and one may see in the Walls the Niches where were Images of solid Gold. *Zamora* is a fine City in the Neighbourhood of rich Mines. To these inland Towns add those on the Sea Shore, viz. *Páyta* that has ab. 80 Houses, with a good Fort and Road; *Colan*, where they fish on a Raft made of round Logs of Wood joined together; and sometimes they'll have several Stories, with Cavities for Goods, and a sort of Mast and Sail: *Quáyaquil* has ab. 4 or 500 Houses, and 5 Churches, with a good River and Harbour. We omit less considerable Places.



THE COUNTRY OF THE AMA'ZONS.

THE Spaniards gave this Name to the Country, not barely because the Indians pretended there was such a Race of Women; but because they actually found there Women as fierce and warlike as Men. The River of the Amázon is a prodigious great River ab. 2700 m. long, and its Mouth above 150, and

* Don *G. Juan* names 7 Parish Churches; his Account of S. America, in his Voyage to that Country, seems much more exact than Mr. Bowen's.

from 30 f. to 300 f. deep. The Country is said to have 150 Nations, with crouded Villages; who are often at War, and so cruel as to feed on the Flesh of the Conquered. Here 28 Jesuit Missionaries have fixed their Cap. at St. *Francis de Borja*, and have 39 Towns its Dependents, with ab. 26,000 Converts.



G U I A' N A.

THIS large Country extends from 1 Deg. S to 9 N. i. e. 540 m. and its Length is 1140. The French have made settlements in the Isle of *Cáenne*, and the Dutch at *Súinam* and *Barbice*. Geographers divide the Country into Guiana Proper and Caribana; but we into Indian, French and Dutch Guiana.

(1) INDIAN GUIANA is mostly unknown, only by the Sea Shore where the Land is low, and often overflowed; so that the Natives build their Huts in the Trees, like Bird's Nests. But the Air is here too unwholesome for Europeans, if they stay any considerable Time.

(2) FRENCH GUIANA runs from Cape *d'O'range* 240 m. along the Coast. At the Islands *Cáenne* they have a Fort and good Anchorage at the Foot of it, with a Village of 200 Houses; and they have a Redoubt and Fort on the Main Land.

(3) DUTCH GUIANA, which was taken from the English, begins at the River Maroni. From thence to the River *Surinam* is drowned Land: Near this they have a Fort and Village; and the Zealanders under Protection of their Prov. greatly improved this Country with Plantations of Canes. Here are 3 Churches, and ab. 800 Families, among which are many French Refugees. The poor Slaves that till the Grounds meet with the most severe Treatment. The Colony is the Property of the Society of Surinam, i. e. of the Dutch W. India Company for $\frac{1}{3}$, of the Magistrates of Amsterdam for $\frac{1}{3}$, and of the Lord of Somelsdyk for $\frac{1}{3}$.

T E R R A F I R M A.

THIS large Country extends from the Equator to Lat. $12\frac{1}{2}$ N. Deg. i. e. 750 m. Its Breadth varies to 180 m. and its Length is 1060. It is divided into 8 Prov. 1. Popayan. 2. New Km. of Granada. 3. Paria or New Andalusia. 4. Venezuela. 5. Río de la Hacha. 6. Santa Martha. 7. Cartagena. 8. Terra Firma proper, or Panama.

(1.) In POPAYAN, the Rivers Santa Martha and Madelena, run ab. 540 m. and then meet in a Lake, and run rapidly into the Sea. Here are numerous Alligators and River Cows. The Prov. abounds in Gold and precious Stones. Its Cap. *Popáyan* is a Bp's. See. *San Sebastian de la Plata* is subject to Earthquakes. At *Bonaventura* the Spanish Slaves are so strong, that one of them will carry 1 Ct. Weight, besides a Man or Woman seated in a Chair on his Back, across Mountains and Rivers, By-ways so rugged a Beast of Burden cannot pass. At *Gorgona* Island are Pearl Oysters. The GALLIAPAGO are a great Number of uninhabited Islands, which have several remarkable Vegetables and Animals. SO'LOMON'S Islands are another Group of Islands; of which 18 are the most considerable.

(2.) The Cap. of NEW GRANADA is the *St. F. de Bogota*, an ABpc. and the Residence of the Governor of the Prov. or Km. At 23 m. Distance is *Trinidad*.

(3.) In NEW-ANDALUSIA is the famed River *Oro-noko* that runs 1380 m. and falls into the Sea with 16 Mouths, or rather Straits of Islands. *Cumána* the Cap. is defended by a strong Castle. — *Margaretta* Island is famous for its Pearl-fishery; and *Salt Tortuga* for Salt and Tortoises.

(4.) VENEZUELA yields two Crops a Year. Its Cap. *Venezuela* is a Bpc. We pass by other Towns to come to the *Carácas*, a large wealthy Place, where live the Owners of the *Cocao-tree-walks*, that are

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in the Valleys by the Shore; the Plantations themselves being managed by Overseers and Negroes. This Tree grows in few Places in the World besides this; and the Nuts are used as Money in the Bay of Campeachy, *Maracabo* is a well built rich Town with ab. 4000 Inhabitants. — Among the Islands on this Coast, the *Rocas* are remarkable for a Number of silly Birds call'd Boobies and Noddies, with other odd Kinds of Birds and Vegetables. The whole Cluster of Islands is called the LITTLE ANTILLES, in Contradistinction to the CA'RIBEE Islands, which are called the GREAT ANTILLES.

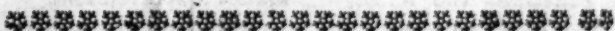
(5) RIO DE LA HACHA is a small Prov. Its Cap. of the Name is gone to Decay, with its Pearl Fishery. The Country is subject to Tornadoes or Thunder Showers.

(6) SANTA M'ARTHA, in a sultry Clime, has the Land for 20 m. about its Cap. of the Name, cooled by very high Mountains, which are covered with Snow. That in particular, at the Foot whereof the City is seated, is thought to be higher than the Peak of Teneriffe; tho' its Bigness makes it less sensible.

(7) In CARTAGENA the savage Indians are said to kill and eat their Enemies. The Cap. *Cartagena* had good Fortifications before Admiral Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle demolished the most of them in 1741. Hither all the K's. Revenue is brought from New Granada and Terra Firma, with Pearls from Margareta. The Inhabitants are much infested by Moscheto's; and Europeans are greatly subject to the Black Vomit.

(8) TERRA FIRMA PROPER is the Isthmus that joins N. and S. America, called also the ISTHMUS OF DARIEN or of PANAMA. The Surface of this narrow Tract is much diversified with Hills and Valleys; one Ridge of Hills in particular runs in the Middle of the whole Length of the Isthmus, whence several Currents run into each Ocean; and a Number of Islands lie before the Coast, particularly the Cluster call'd the SAMBALLOES, where was a Rendezvous for Privateers. Where *Nombre de Dios* stood is not to be seen,

the Place is so over run with wild Canes. The *BASTIMENTOS* are a few other woody Islands. *Porto Bello* was a well fortified Place, in the Bottom of a large Harbour, that had a narrow Entrance well defended; but was taken by Admiral Vernon with 6 Ships. The Climate is very pernicious to Europeans. *Santa Maria* Town is built in the Neighbourhood of Gold Mines. The *K's ISLANDS* in the Bay of Panamá are a great many low woody Islands. But *Chepelio* is the pleasantest Island in the Bay, and abounds with curious Vegetables. *Tabago* Island lies 36 m. S. of Panama. *Old Panamá* was a large and famous Place, but is now a Heap of Rubbish. *New Panamá* at 4 m. Distance has high Walls with many great Guns on them and fine Buildings. It is the Center of Imports and Exports to and from Peru and Chili, and once in three Years the *K's* Treasure is brought from hence over Land to *Porto Bello*, where the Spanish Armada waits to receive it. Near it is *Rio Grande*, a swift River with a shallow Entrance.



LECT. 48. NORTH AMERICA.

N. AMERICA contains Old and New Mexico, Canada, Florida and the English Dominions.

OLD MEXICO lies between 7. 30 and 30. 40. N. Lat. and is divided into the three Audiences of Guatemala, Mexico and Guadalajara. Tho' it lies in the Torrid Zone, the Air is temperate; and the Natives that are not brought over to the Spanish Religion and Customs keep in the Mountains, as wild Idolaters as ever. The Trade between Old and New Spain used to be carried on by Means of certain Vessels called Galleons and the Flota. The Galleons were old fashioned Ships of Force with three or four Decks

Decks, and had Room for a deal of Merchandize ; and these were attended with the Flota of 12 or 16 Merchant-men, which carry'd Stores to Peru, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands. And Aviso's or Advice Boats gave Notice of the Approach and Condition of the Money and Goods, and an Inventory of the Contents of them, that the Court might send a suitable Convoy : But the Trade is carried on now by Register Ships which Merchants send, by Permission of the Council of the Indies, with Goods to some particular Place there. The two Assogue Ships bring Quick-silver for the K. to Vera Cruz. Guarda Costas are Ships of War for defending the Spanish Coasts from illicit Traders. They trade in Gold, Silver, Sugar, Cotton, Cocoa, Chocolate, Corn, Salt, &c.

1. GUATIMALA has Plenty of Gold, and several remarkable Volcanos. (1.) The rich Prov. of VERAGUA which lies here, was granted to Columbus for ever in Right of his Discovery, with the Title of Duke. The Governor resides at *La Concepcion* its Cap. At *Veraguas*, a poor Town, the Slaves are compelled to dig and wash the Earth in the neighbouring Rivers for Gold Dust, which is sometimes found as big as Peas. (2.) COSTA RICA (or the rich Coast) is so called on Account of its Mines. Its Cap. is *Cartago*. (3.) The Prov. of NICARA'GUA is as it were the Garden of America. Its Lake is 351 m. in Circuit, and near it is the Volcano *Massagatan*, and its Cap. *Nicaragua*. It has ab. 1000 Houses, and has been seven Times burnt by the Buccaneers. *Granada* lies on the Lake also, and near it is another Volcano almost cleft through. *Realjo* is a pretty large Town, and has a good Harbour. Near it stands the Old Volcano. (4.) HO'NDURAS in many Parts bears Indian Corn thrice a Year. Its Bay is noted for cutting Logwood. The Cutters of it keep at *Barcaderas*, 30 m. up the River. They were driven hither from *Campéachy*, where they cut it before, and hold on their Business against the Spaniards by Force of

Arms *. *Valladolid* and *Truxillo* are chief Towns. The Mosquito Indians, who mortally hate the Spaniards, keep among Morasses and inaccessible Mountains, and have put themselves under the Protection of the English, of whom they are very fond. (5.) GUATIMALA PROPER is a mountainous Country subject to Earthquakes. Its chief Town *St. Jago de Guatimála* was one of the finest Cities in New Spain, but was destroyed by an Earthquake and Hurricane in 1541, with 120,000 Spaniards. The Volcano with two Tops, besides which it was built, poured out of one of its Tops Water upon it, and out of the other Fire. The present City is the Cap. of the Audience, and is thought to have 8000 Families. It is still liable to be destroyed by the Volcano. *St. Michael*, of 7 or 800 Houses, has a great Volcano within 6 m. of it. (6.) VERA PAZ is subject to Earthquakes and Thunder. It deals in Drugs. Its Cap. of the Name is a little neat City. (7.) SOCONUSCO abounds in Indigo, (8.) CHIAPA has two Places of Note of the Name, the one a Spanish Cap. and the other the largest Indian Town in the Country. The Bp. of *Chiapa*, having complained of the Cruelties of the Spaniards to the Court of Madrid, got this People great Privileges, with an Exemption from Slavery.

(2) MEXICO, the noblest Part of the Spanish Dominions, is divided into 7 Prov. (1) The Prov. of JUCATAN, a Peninsula, abounds in Shells, which shews the Sea once covered it. When the Spaniards came here first, they found a Shadow of Baptism, which the Natives used from 3 to 12 Years of Age, and called it a second Birth; and the Ground Work of all Goodness. *Mérida* is the Cap. *Campéachy* makes a fine shew with its Stone Houses, and is famed for its Bay; where the English used to cut Logwood. (2) At TABASCO Cortez gained a great Victory. (3) GUAXACA produces what might well enrich the Inhabitants,

* In the late Peace full Liberty has been granted for cutting Logwood.

habitants, were they not exceeding indolent. Its Cap. *Guaxáca* has a stately Cathedral and several Thousand Inhabitants. (4) *TLASCALA* is the most populous Country in America, and the Indians, who here enjoy Liberty, abound in Spirit; and are not only perfectly reconciled to the Spanish Customs, but grateful for the Countenance shewn them. *Puebla de los Angeles*, its Cap. vies for Beauty and Magnificence with Mexico. The Streets are regular, and there's a fine Square in the Middle of the City; adorned with a Cathedral on one Side, and Porticoes with Shops on the other. It has a Number of Churches, with 2000 Inhabitants. *La Vera Cruz* is the grand Port of New Spain on the N. Sea; the Magazine of all the Merchandize that goes out of New Spain, and Center of its Treasure. It is secured by Forts. In the Neighbourhood of it they gather Cochineal; an Insect which feeds and dies on the Leaves of the Racket Plant. (5) In MEXICO PROPER lies MEXICO, a Royal City and ABpc's See; the Cap. of the Audience. It is thought to be the most regular built City in the World. The Buildings are not high for fear of Earthquakes, but convenient, and some of them magnificent; viz. the Viceroy's and ABp's Palaces, the Town House, the Cathedral, an Inquisition, 29 Churches, and 32 Convents, besides Hospitals. It is ab. 6 m. in Compass, and has 100,000 Inhabitants. 9 m. hence, at *La Solidad*, the Carmelites have a Cloister, within an Inclosure of 21 m. and Oratories and Places of Penance dug out of the Rock, with Gardens and Orchards, Plate, Jewels, &c. *Chapultepec*, the Burial Place of the Spanish Viceroys, as formerly of the Mexican Emperors, has a Chapel, Gardens, Water-works, and two Courts for Bull-fightings: 29 m. from Mexico are Indian Pyramids of the Sun and Moon; and in the latter are Vaults in which they buried their Ks. *Acapúlco* has an excellent Harbour, by far superior to any on the Coast, and trades with Peru; tho' it is chiefly noted for the two rich Annual Manilla Ships, and the Lima Ship.

When the Fair is over, the Place being unhealthy is left to the Care of a few Blacks and Mulattoes. (6) PANUCO Prov. is indifferently peopled. Its Cap. is *Panuco*. (7) In MECHOACAN the Natives are so incorporated with the Spaniards, as to be in a Manner one People. *Mechoacan* is a large beautiful City. Near *Colima* is a Volcano.

3. GUADALAJARA is divided into 7 Prov. The Principal whereof is GUADALAJARA PROPER, and its Cap. of the Name is a neat large and populous City. In the other Prov. the chief Cities are *Compostella*, *Zacatecas*, and *Nombre de Dios*.

NEW MEXICO, so called as being later discovered, has not its Limits ascertained, on account of its stretching N. into a colder Climate than the Spaniards like; and because they have more advantageous Employment where they are. The Natives also are better provided for Defence here than those the Spaniards had to do with. It contains a great many Tribes of Indians of very different Customs, which are but imperfectly known, and scarcely worth reciting. The Cap. of it *Santa Fe* is said to be a rich City, regularly built; 'tis a Governor's Seat, and Bp's See. CALIFORNIA, the most N. Part of this new World, was thought to be an Island, 'till of late it has been found to be a Penintula. Sir Francis Drake took Possession of it for Queen Elizabeth, by the Name of NEW ALBION; and its K. actually invested him with the Sov'reignty of it. In the Heart of the Country are Plains of Salt, quite firm, and clear as Crystal. The Women spin a Thread of Blades of Grass, and of a Substance like Cotton; and plait themselves Aprons of Reeds: And the Men make Cups, Plates, and other Utensils of the Grass, &c. The Missionaries brought over several of them to Christianity.

CANADA * or NEW FRANCE, is of very great Extent; tho' what it is be not agreed upon. According to some it lies between 25 and 53 Deg. N. Lat. and 76 and 93 W. Long. The Climates must needs vary in this large Tract; but about the River *St. Laurence* where the French are settled, 'tis very hot in Summer, and as cold in Winter. Crocodiles keep in the River *Mississippi*, much like those of the Nile. These two Rivers are very large. The Mouth of the first is ab. 80 m. broad, 1200 f. deep, and 480 m. long. Its Source is not known; tho' the Missionaries have sailed ab. 2000 m. up the River. At *Niagara* it is said to have a Cataract 7 or 800 f. high. The *Mississippi* is navigable above 1300 m. There are also several considerable Lakes. The Natives on the first Arrival of the French were said to be an ignorant savage People; without Principles, Religion or Conscience: Their Villages made up of Huts of Earth and Wood, and enclosed with double Pallisadoes. The Youth of both Sexes go naked; but the Aged cover their middle Part, and when they go abroad wear a Cloak, &c. They pay a religious Regard to Compacts ratified by the Use of the Calumet (a Sort of Pipe for smoaking with) and a Collar or Bracelet of blue Bugles. Canada is divided into E. and W. or *Cánada* and *Louisiána*.

CANIDA contains Canada Proper and Saguenay.

CANADA Proper is by far the most considerable Prov. of New France. It is said to have 80,000 French Inhabitants, who live here generally in wooden Houses, two Stories high, in Ease and Plenty. The Indians are divided into 28 Tribes; but the French divide the Country into 13 Prov. *Gaspi* is the

* Florida, Fort Augustin, and the Bay of Pensacola, were by the Treaty of 1763, ceded to England; also Canada, with Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, the River and Fort of the Mobile, and the Islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominico, and Tabago, &c. and the English Dominions are to be bounded by a Line drawn along the Middle of the *Mississippi* to the Iberville, and thro' the Lakes of Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the Sea.

Cap. of a large Territory, where the Use of the French Aqua Vitæ has debauched the poor Indians, and made them guilty of the greatest Outrages. *Miscou* Island is famed for its Fertility. *RICHLIEU* Islands in Lake St. Peter, are about 100 in Number, at the Mouth of St. Laurence. The *Treble River* is the Cap. of the French Government in New France, and a Place of great Trade. In *MONT REAL* Island is the Town of *St. Mary*, defended by a Fort and Rampart; and has about 200 Families. Here the Natives come to exchange Furs for Fire Arms, Cloaths and Trinkets. *Frontenac* Fort was built to awe the *Iroquois*; as were also the Forts *St. Francis*, *St. Alexis*, *St. Michael*, *St. Joseph*. *Notre Dame des Anges* is rather a Mission than a Town or Fort. In *SAQUENAY* Prov. the River *Saquenay* has a good Haven, and is navigable ab. 75 m. Here is plenty of Marble of different Sorts. *QUE'BE'C*, the Cap. of all Canada, and a Bp's See, is settled on the Conflux of the Rivers St. Laurence and St. Charles, where is a large Haven. Here is a fine Cascade 40 f. high and 30 broad, made by a little Brook, with a spacious Basin, by the Isle of *Orleans*. It consists of a low Town, whence the River retired, an Upper Town, and New Town, all well built. The Castle stands on the Brow of a rugged Hill; and there is a Fort on Cape Diamant, which was designed to be a Place of Strength and Beauty; but at present has only a few Works about it. The Cape is 2,400 f. high; and has very fine Stones like Diamonds, only they want the Hardness of them. *Tadoussac* is a Place of great Resort and Traffic.

In *LOUISIANA* the French made few Settlements till the Year 1720. The chief one is in *Dauphin* Island, on the Banks of the River *Móbile*. *New Orleans* was designed for a considerable Place, agreeable to its promising Situation, but makes no Figure. *Pont-Chartrain* is chiefly noted for its Lake, by which the French are said to have a safer and readier Communication with the *Mississippi*, than by its principal Mouth.

FLO'-

FLORIDA, as it is called by the Spaniards, but by the French Louisiana, was called Carolana by K. Charles I. in his Grant of it to Sir Robert Heath his Attorney General. Most of its Rivers run into the Mississippi, except the *Coza* (or *Móbile* as the French call it) and the *Olico*. The *Coza* is a large River, that is said to fall into the Gulph of Mexico; and the French have made their Settlement of Fort *Louis* at the Mouth of it. Ab. 27 m. Sy. they have another small Town and Fort in the Island *Dauphine*; formerly called Slaughter Island, from the Number of Bones found on it. In the Peninsula of Florida are the Spanish Forts *St. Augustin* and *St. Mattheo*.

LECT. 49. THE ENGLISH DOMINIONS.

WHAT remains of N. America belongs chiefly to England, and contains the following Parts; 1 Georgia, 2 Carolina, 3 Virginia, 4 Maryland, 5 Pensilvania, 6 New Jersey, 7 New York, 8 New England, 9 New Scotland, 10 The American Islands.

1. GEORGIA is described in the same Charter with Carolina, but is really no Part of it. Its Extent is ab. 170 m. by 300. Mr. Oglethorpe, one of the Trustees of the public Benefactions, and a Benefactor himself, went over to Georgia, and made a Treaty with, and took a Surrender of the Country from 8 Indian Tribes; and built the Town of *Savannah* on the River of the Name, and *Frederica* in the Island *St. Timon*; a Party of Scotch Highlanders built the Town of *New Inverness*; and the Salt-Burghers built *Ebenezer*. Besides these there are Villages and Ports both on the Continent and the Islands of *Amelia*, *Cumberland* and *St. Simons*. The Country is very fit for producing Silk.—The Indians here appeared to be of such good Morals, that they wanted only Divines, who understood their Language, to convert them to Christianity.

2. CARO-

2. *CAROLINA* took its Name from Charles's Fort, which was built in Honor of K. Charles of France; but the French having abandoned the Country, the English took Possession of it, and K. Charles II. gave a Grant of it to a Company, who resigned it back to the Crown; and then Governors were appointed, with an Assembly, in the Nature of a Parliament, &c. The Air is temperate, and Soil fruitful. It is bounded on the N. and S. by Virginia and the River Savannah; and on the E. and W. by the Ocean and the Indian Nations. It is divided into S. and N. Carolina. S. *CAROLINA* contains four Counties, viz. Granville, or Cartaret, Colleton, Berkley and Craven. (1) *GRANVILLE* is the Co. where the Switzers built *Purrysburgh*. *Beaufort* Town is built in the Island of Port Royal, between which Island and the Continent is the fine capacious Harbour of *Port Royal*, which would hold the Royal Navy of England, and is secured by a Fort. (2) In *COLLETON* Co. the Swiss built *Wilton* Town, which has stopp'd several Persons, that would otherwise have settled in *Purrysburgh*. (3) In *BERKLEY* Co. lies *CHARLES TOWN*, the Cap. of the Prov. built on a Neck of Land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, and fortified. It is a Mart for the Produce of the Prov. but its Bar admits no Ships above 200 Tons. Here is the Seat of the Governor, a magnificent Church, Library, Meeting Houses, Courts of Justice, and 600 Houses. (4) *CRAVEN* Co. is pretty well inhabited by English and French Protestants. N. *CAROLINA* contains the Co. of Clarendon and Albemarle. (1) In *CLARENDON* Co. is the famous Cape *Fear*, at the Mouth of a River of the Name; and there's a little Town called *Charles-Town*. The Indians near the Cape are reckoned the most barbarous in the Prov. (2) *ALBEMARLE* Co. was best planted at first, but the People removed to Ashley River in Carolina.

VIRGINIA took its Name from the Virgin Queen Elizabeth. It lies between $36\frac{1}{2}$ and $39\frac{1}{2}$ Deg N. Lat. and is ab. 100 m. broad. Both it and Maryland lie

lie in the Bay of Cheasapeake. A Settlement was attempted in it by Sir W. Raleigh ; but effected by the S. Virginia Company, under the Direction of some Gentlemen of Eminency. The Indians here worshiped the Devil, and offered up to him young Children. A great Trade is carried on here and in Maryland in Tobacco ; both the sweet-scented Kind or Virginian, and the stronger Oranoca. The Country is divided into 35 Co. in which are 49 Parishes, and the following Remarkables. *James River* runs 142 m. up into the Co and is a m. broad. as high as *James-Town* This City stands in a Peninsula, and has several Brick Houses, with Taverns and Eating Houses ; but the Growth of it is checked by the Humour of the Planters in residing on their Plantations, and the Removal of the Courts of Justice to *Williamstadt* and the Erection of a College there ; so that it was for a considerable Time, little more than a Country Village. *York-river* runs the same Course with *James River*, and very near it ; hence for the Conveniency of Navigation, the best Plantations lie between both. We omit to speak of Cataracts, and the great Spring like Holy-Well in Wales, the Hills of shining Sand, like Filings of Brass and the Bog of 60 m. in Length, &c.

4. *MARYLAND* was esteemed a Prov. of Virginia, till K. Charles I. made a Grant of it to Lord Baltimore. The first Colony was in 1633 of Catholic Gentlemen, who were made uneasy for their Religion in England ; and it flourished apace. The strong Tobacco-raised here is called the Oroonoko, and is in great Request on the En. and Nn Parts of Europe. There are said to be 30,000 Inhabitants. The Country lies between 38 and 41 Deg. N. Lat. and 74, 20, and 77 W. Long. and is divided into 11 Co. Here is *St. Mary's*, the only City in the Prov. which was formerly the Seat of Government. *Anapolis* is a Port Town and a Collector and Naval Officer ordered to reside in it. Here is kept the Court of Orphans ; and an Act of Assembly was passed for founding a Free School and other Schools.

5. *PENSYLVANIA* (i. e. Pen's Woody Country) was a Settlement of Quakers, made in Consequence of K. Charles II. and the Duke of York's Grants to W. Pen; and the Troubles the Quakers underwent in England for their Religion. It extends from Lat. 39, 30, above 200 m. N. and has three great Rivers of Delaware, Sasquahanah and Schoolkill. The first of these above and below the Fall is called the Freshes, and at the Mouth the Marshes. Mr. Pen was not contented with his Title from the K. but purchased the Country also from the Indians, at a very easy Rate; and the original Draught of the Constitution, which was drawn up by the famous Lawyer Sir William Jones, establishes both its Religious and civil Liberty. The Acts of their Assemblies are sent once in five Years to Court; and if they are not repealed in 6 Months after, they are unalterable. The Country is divided in 6 Co. viz. the 3 upper of Buckingham, Philadelphia, Chester; and the 3 lower of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex: Both of which have 105,000 Souls. (1) In BUCKINGHAM Co. the Villages are named from the Creeks on which they are built. *Bristol*, its chief Town, has 70 or 80 Houses, and is noted for its Mills. Here too is *Pensbury*, or Mr. Pen's pleasant Habitation, seated in a treble Island. (2) In PHILADELPHIA lies the Cap. of the Prov. of the same Name; and is one of the best laid out Cities in the World. 'Tis designed to be a long Square, 2 m. by 1, containing 8 Streets in Length, and 16 in Breadth, with proper Spaces for Markets, Parades, Keys, Meeting-houses, Schools, Hospitals, and other public Buildings; and as it encreases daily, the Buildings are all made conformable to the first Plan. Here is an established Church, with 12,000 Members; besides Presbyterians, Baptists, and the Swedish Church. There are five other Fair Towns besides, viz. *Frankfort*, *Abington*, *Dublin*, *German-Town*, and *Radnor*. (3) In CHESTER Co. the Cap. of the Name has ab. 100 Houses, and a good Road for Shipping; besides which there are the Towns of *Newton*, *Chichester*, *Concord*

Concord and Marcons-book. (4) At NEWCASTLE is a large Creek. The Cap. of the Name is next in Bigness to Philadelphia, and inhabited by English and Dutch; and the Lands about it are called the Walsh Tract. *Mountjoy* Manor belonged to a Daughter of Mr. Pen. (5. 6) *Dover* is the Cap. of KENT Co. and *Lewis* of SUSSEX Co.

6. *NEW JERSEY* was planted first by Swedes, who built three Towns; and afterwards by the Dutch, who called the N. of it New Belgia. But by Virtue of Cabot's first Discovery K. Charles II. made a Grant of it to the Duke of York; and at Length a Number of Dissenters, who suffered Hardships for their Religion, in Great Britain, came over to it, under the Direction of Mr. Barclay, a Quaker, who was appointed a Governor of one Part of it. The Country lies betwixt 39. 10. and 41. 35. N. Lat. and 73. 46. and 75. 15. W. Long. and before the Union of the Parts it was divided into E. and W. Jersey; and in 1702 the Inhabitants were computed to be 20,000. The Towns can't be large in this new Colony; and therefore it may suffice to give the Names of the Chief of them, viz. *Middleton, Shrewsbury, Piscataway, Woodbridge, Perth, Amboy, Elizabeth Town*, the Cap. of the Prov. *Bergben, Salem, Bridlington, and Maidenhead*; each of which have from 50 to ab. 2; 0 Families.

7. *NEW-YORK* extends from 40. 40. to 44½ N. Lat and is ab. 25 m. broad. No Colony in America makes a better Figure, or is better affected to the English Nation, or has a greater Spirit for Industry. The Dutch had wormed themselves into a great Part of it; but were obliged to relinquish it. It is divided into 10 Co. on each Side of *Hudson's River*; viz. *Richmond, Suffolk, Queen's Co. New York Co. Chetter, K's Co. Orange, Duches, Ulster and Albany*. In the Mouth of the River lie *Staten-Island* and *Long-Island*. The Cap. of the whole Prov. *NEW YORK* is seated in a little Island, and is well built. It has a good Harbour, with a Fort, and two Batteries, and ab. 7000 Inhabitants. Here is an English Church and several Meeting Houses; belonging to the Swedes, Dutch, and

and French. *Kingslon* is a pretty well built populous Town; but the Houses are stragling. *New Albany* is mostly inhabited by Dutch. *Schenectada* is a thriving Town.

8. *NEW-ENGLAND* is the Seat of the most flourishing and powerful Colonies of the English; extending from 41 to $44\frac{1}{2}$ Deg. N. Lat. and 69 to 73.35 W. Long. The Summer is shorter and hotter, and the Winter longer and colder than in England; but no Place on the Continent better suits an English Constitution. It is well watered, but at first planting was quite overgrown with Woods. Besides European Plants, they have several that are peculiar; particularly the Indian Maize. Among their Animals is the Moose-deer, 12 f. high; the Star Fish with 81,920 Branchings; the Whalebone Whale, 60 or 70 f. long, &c. The first effectual Attempts to a Settlement in this Country were made ab. the Year 1620 by the English Puritans, who, hoping to have here the free Exercise of their Religion, procured a Grant from the Crown for the Purpose; and withal purchased the Lands they had Occasion of from the Sachems, or Heads of the Indians: and in Consequence made their Settlements in *New-Plymouth* and at *Massachusetts Bay*, in *Dorchester* and *Boston*, the Cap. of New England, also in *Providence* and several Places by *Connecticut-River*, with *Newhaven*, and elsewhere both on the Main Land and the Islands. The Indians mean Time becoming jealous of their growing Power, (except the Mohawks and a few others) and being stirred up and assisted by the French broke the Faith, and made War upon them; but were beaten without the Assistance of any of the K's Forces, or the Use of great Guns, and compelled to make Peace. Notwithstanding some unhappy Differences among themselves about Religion, and very unaccountable and silly Notions about Witchcraft. Care was also taken to convert the Indians; and Mr. Elliot of Cambridge College, exerted himself greatly

in

in this Service ; by learning the Indian Language, and publishing a Grammar, Bible, Catechism, and other Books therein. Moreover an Attempt was made to reduce them to good Order, in a civil Capacity ; by drawing them into one Place, and enacting wholesome Laws ; and a Society was erected for propagating Religion, under the Countenance of Parliament, and Funds were raised, and 15 or 16 Missionaries educated and maintained even among the Indians themselves for the Purpose, &c. by which Means several Thousands have been converted, and 30 Congregations gathered among them in a few Years. And the Colonies themselves have mightily improved in all Sorts of Industry and Wealth ; and of a Handful confined to a little Spot, they are become ab. 300,000 Souls, with a great Extent of Territory.—Their Co. and most considerable Places are, viz. (1) CONNEDICUT Co. which takes its Name from a large River, and here they make Plenty of Tar and Turpentine. It has 8 Towns, or rather Villages. (2) NEWHAVEN, by the Sea, has 6 Towns, but the most noted is its Cap. of the Name. (3) HARTFORD is the only Co. that has no Port. Its most considerable and mother Town is of the Name ; besides which it has 10 others. (4) NEW LONDON Co. besides its Cap. of the Name, seated on a considerable River called the Thames, has 8 Towns. In one of them *Saybrook*, by the Mouth of the Connecticut, stands the little Fort that secured all the above Co. when together they made one Infant Colony.—The Colony of RHODE Island arose from an intestine Dispute about the Covenant of Grace and of Works ; in the Heat whereof, those who espoused that of Grace were drawn from Boston here. This Island is called the Paradise of New England. PROVIDENCE Plantation is included in the same Charter.—The MASSACHUSETTS Prov. or Colony is divided into 3 grand Subdivisions. (1) NEW PLYMOUTH Co. the oldest in the Prov. is divided into the Co. of Bristol, Plymouth, and Barnstable. Here are the following noted Places, viz. *Rebobo*, a large populous

populous Town: *Swansey* a scattered Town, made up of 4 Villages: *Bristol*, the biggest Town in the Co. resembling that of its Name in England, and is the only one built on conquer'd Land. Near it is the noted Hill *Mount hope*, where their great Antagonist K. Philip resided and was buried. *New Plymouth* has ab. 2400 Souls. *Barnstable* Bay could hold 1000 Sail; at the Bottom of which stands the Town of the Name. Besides those there are about a Score other less noted Places. (2) MASSACHUSETT PROPER contains the Co. of Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex. Here lies BOSTON the Cap. of New England, at the Bottom of Massachusetts's Bay. The Town is well seated for Trade, and the Bay well defended. The Town is in Shape of a Half Moon, and has ab. 24,000 Inhabitants. Here the Governor resides. It has Churches of Independents and 4 others of all Denominations; with ab. 24 000 Inhabitants. *Cambridge* Town is so called on Account of its University, which consists of two spacious Colleges. Here is a public Library, the best furnished of any in this Part of the World; and because Protestants of every Class may be educated here; Mr. Thomas Hollis, a Merchant in London, of the Baptist Denomination, founded two Professorships, one for Divinity, and another for Mathematics and Philosophy, with 10 Scholarships, and gave them a curious Apparatus, and a Number of Books and Types, with 20l. a Year to the College Treasurer. *Charles-Town* is as populous as Cambridge, well built, and a Place of great Trade. In effect it may be said to be one City with its daughter City Boston; from which it is only divided by the River. *Salem* was the first Place of Settlement in this Prov. and has one of the finest Churches. It is noted for Ship-building; and for the Trial and Execution of a Number of supposed Witches. To these may be added ab. 50 other less considerable Places. (3) The Prov. (some say Co.) of MAINE stands as a Bulwark against the French and Indians along with the Co. of Cornwall; and so is defended with regular Block-houses. The Court is held

held at *York*. HAMPSHIRE is a distinct Government whose Cap. are *Portsmouth* and *Dover*. Besides these there are ab. 12 other less considerable Places. Near the Prov. stands the noble Fort of *William Henry* or *Pemmaguid*.

L E C T. L.

9. ACADIA, or NEW SCOTLAND, or NOVA SCOTIA, is bounded by New England, New France, the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean; extending from 43-37 to 49-30 N. Lat. and 60-15 to 69 Deg. W. Long. It shifted from the French to the English several Times; but at Length was confirmed to the latter by the Peace of Utrecht. *Anapolis* has an excellent Harbour, but the Passage into it is difficult. It is not a large Town, indeed, but is well defended; and serves both as a Barrier to the Colonies of New England, and to prevent the French joining with the En. Indians. *Halifax*, a late Settlement, is rather more commodiously situated; but greatly subject to the Incursions of the Indians. *Canso*, at the E. End of the Prov. has two Bays with safe Anchorage; and the Fishery here is reckoned one of the best in the World.

10. The AMERICAN ISLANDS are these following, viz.

(1.) CAPE BRETON, an Island of ab. 120 m. by 75, forms with Newfoundland the Entrance into the Gulph of St. Lawrence. Its Harbours are all open to the E. but elsewhere it is difficult to find an anchoring Place. *Louisbourg* Harbour is one of the finest in America. The Town itself is regular, enclosed with Ramparts, mounted with heavy Cannon. Besides this, there are several other Harbours; particularly Port *Dauphin*, or *St. Anne's*, which might at a small Expence be made impregnable; and would be a good Place for a Settlement, as there are all Conveniencies for Building and fortifying it. This Island,

Island, 'till the English took it, was of special Use to France as a Nursery for Sailors, and for building of Ships, and for the Fish-trade, and for vending of their Wares, &c.

(2.) NEWFOUNDLAND Island extends from 46-45 to 51-30 N. Lat. or 240 m. Its Mountains and Woods together with the N. and W. Winds make it very cold; and especially the great Heaps of Ice which coming from the N. Seas, stop at it. But there are such immense Quantities of Fish of all Sorts to be taken as might supply the whole World. The Cod Fishing alone is regarded; and 500 Ships a Year at least are laden with them; from Spring to September. The chief Fishery is at the *Gréat Bank*, which is a vast Tract of Land under Water, from 41 to 49½ N. Lat. and 42½ to 51½ W. Long. *i. e.* ab. 500 m. by 270, and from 25 to 60 Fathom deep. Before you reach the great Bank, you meet with a smaller, called *Jacquet Bank*, where they load between 2 and 300 Ships a Year. A remarkable Phenomenon and sure Sign of being at the Bank is a cold thick Fog which constantly covers it; so that the Sun scarcely ever appears on it: Also at the Edges of the Great Bank the Winds are boisterous and the Sea agitated. The *Green Bank* is ab. 240 m. by 120. Besides which there are some inconsiderable ones. Train-oil is drawn from the Livers of the Fish. These Banks are esteemed a much more valuable Treasure than the rich Mines of Peru; and a single Ship may clear 2000 l. in the Season. Newfoundland has a great many fine Bays all round it, especially on the E. and S. Coasts; such as *Bonavist*, *Trinity*, *Conception*, *Torbay*, *Capelin*, *St. John's-harbour*, *the Bay of Bulls*, &c. At *Placëntia* is the great Strand, or drying Place for Fish, which will hold the lading of 60 Ships; and there are Huts for the Purpose, if the Weather be rainy.

(3.) The BERMU'DAS, or SU'MMER ISLANDS (so named from one that discovered, and another that was ship-wrecked on them) are about 400 in Number, in Lat. 32-20 N. and Long. 64-48 W. extending

ing ab. 20 m. by 5 ; and scarcely the 8th Part of them is inhabited. The Virginia Company held them by Charter from K. James, and sold them to 120 Persons ; who made a Settlement in the largest of them, called *St. George*. The Island is inaccessible but in two Places, which are well covered with Rocks, and secured with Works. The Inhabitants are ab. 12,000 English, besides Slaves. They deal in Sperma Ceti, Ambergrease and Tobacco. The other Islands of Note are those of *St. David*, *Ireland*, *Somerset*, *Lond*, *Bird*, *Cooper* and *Nonfuch*. There are some curious Plants and Animals on them ; but they are esteemed less healthy and pleasant than formerly, on Account of the dreadful Hurricanes and Thunders which lately have infested them.

(4.) The BAHAMA, or LUCAYA ISLANDS, which are mostly under the Tropic of Cancer, and very numerous, were discovered by Columbus, and the poor Natives were inhumanly butchered by the Spaniards ; but, being neglected by them, Capt. Sayle discovered, and the English took Possession of them. The most considerable, tho' not the largest, of them is BAHAMA, which gives Name to all. It is about 50 m. by 16, and has a remarkably rich Soil. Its Strait has such an impetuous Current and Surge, that neither Wind nor Oars can prevail against them ; 'till a certain Season. PROVIDENCE, the next considerable Island, lies in the Center of between 4 and 5 hundred others. The chief Town in it is *Nassau*.— There are several curious Plants and Animals in these Islands ; but they are encompassed with such Rocks and Currents as make them dangerous to Ships ; and so few Ships care to come nigh them unless they want Provisions, or Repairs. They are, however, of considerable Importance to the English, both for trading with the Spaniards at the Havannah in Peace, or annoying them in War.

(5.) The ANTILLES ISLANDS (by some called Caribbee, tho' that be a Name generally given to the Islands which lie to the Léeward, in Respect of the usual Course from Old to New Spain) form a Bow.

The

The GREAT Antilles are Cúba, Jamáica, Hispániola and Porto-Ríco, with their Appendages. CÚBA, ab. 660 m. by 40 or 120, belongs to the Spaniards, and is so situated as to command the Entrance of the Gulphs of Mexico and Florida and of the Windward Passage; and withal to annoy their Neighbours. They made themselves Masters of it at the Expence of the Lives of ab. 5,000,000 of the poor Natives; whom they inhumanly butchered. Great Part of it is waste for want of Hands to cultivate it. The Soil is said to be excellent, and the Products such as are to be met with in our American Islands. And black Cattle have multiplied to such a Degree, that they are now gone wild in the Country. They deal in Tobacco and Campeachy Wood. *Havánnab* is the chief City, and is said to be the richest in America; the Streets are straight and the Buildings are fair, and there's a fine Square in the Middle of the City: The Churches are magnificent; their Lamps, Candlesticks and other Ornaments being of Gold and Silver. It is said to have 4000 Inhabitants. The Port is one of the finest in the World, capable of holding 1000 Sail, with a narrow Entrance, all well defended; and 'tis said they have Plenty of fossile Bullets of Stone. Here the Galloons, Flota and other Ships rendezvous. The Island has several other Harbours, as, *Santa Cruz*, *Porto del Principe*, *Cumberland-harbour*; but especially *St. Jago*, which has the Name of being the Cap. of the Island. JAMAICA was one of the Spanish Settlements, 'till the English possessed themselves of it, and changed its Name from *St. Jago*. It is the largest American Island next to Cúba and Hispániola; extending from 17-48 to 18-50 N. Lat. and 75-57 to 78-37 W. Long. It has a Range of Hills running thro' it, covered with Trees, and yielding numberless Streams to refresh the verdant Plains. Some Springs petrify so as to stop their own Channels; and there are salt Springs and an hot one. The Ey. Breezes spring up at 8 in the Morning and last 'till 5, with Variations according to Circumstances. In the wet Seasons they plant;

and

and for 3 Months they have Hurricanes. They are also too subject to Earthquakes. In the Middle of the Island, after Garments have been wetted with Rain, Maggots presently appear in the Seams; hence 'tis called the Magotty Savannah, tho' otherwise wholesome enough. The Island produces Sugar, Rum, Coffee, Pimento, &c. The Sugar-canes, which are ab. 8 f. high, are bruised in Mills, and the Juice is boiled and scummed, and by a Lyme-lye is reduced to a Consistency; and they check its boiling out of the Pans by a little Tallow; then it is put into Pots, with little Holes at the Bottom for the Molasses to drain off, and in a Month's Time it is taken out in the Knocking Rooms. Great Britain consumes ab. 70,000 Hogsheads a Year, each 12 Ct. Weight. Cocoa, of which Chocolate is made, is also brought from the Island in greater Quantities than from any other of our Plantations; and Pimento (a Sort of Pepper called Alspice, from its having the Fragrancy of different Spices.) We omit many other valuable Vegetables, and Aligators, and Tortoises or Turtle-fish, with Fire-flies and humming Birds, &c. The Cap. is PORT ROYAL. It was reckoned the finest Town in the West Indies before it was destroyed by a dreadful Earthquake in 1692, which was accompanied with most extraordinary Appearances. A Mortality ensued, and in 1703 the Town was burned down. In 1712 and 1722, two great Hurricanes did wonderful damage. In 1736 there were computed to be in the Island ab. 50 or 60 thousand Whites and nearly as many Blacks. The poor Negroes are here, indeed, very hardly dealt by. The Clergy very generally labor under an indifferent Character for Learning and Piety. *Kingston* has a good Harbour and is a fine Town of ab. 1200 Houses, well situated, and daily encreasing, so that it almost vies with the ancient Port Royal. *Spanish-Town* is the chief City of the Island and Residence of the Governor and Courts. 'Tis an inland Town and much resorted to, tho' not for Trade but Pleasure. *Passage-fort* is much resorted to, in order to

go to the forementioned Places. *HISPA'NIOLA*, or *ST. DOMINGO* Island, belongs partly to the Spaniards and partly to the French. It extends ab. 400 m. by 120, and is next in Size to Cuba. It is a most fruitful and pleasant Island; abounding in all Things fit for the Support and Comfort of human Life. The Spaniards are said to have butchered ab. 3,000,000 of the Inhabitants, and thereby made a Defart of their Share. The French on the W. of the Island have improved their Settlements so much, they could easily drive the Spaniards out; only that they gain more by their Neighbourhood. They deal chiefly in Sugar, of which they make large Quantities. The poor Slaves, who are four Times the Number of both the French and Spaniards, are severely treated. The French Part of the Island is chiefly inhabited by the Buccaneers, or Free-booters of different Nations. *Leogane* is the Residence of the Governor-General, and Seat of Judicature. *L'Espera* is a neat Place, where the Governor resides, with the richest and gayest of the People. Port *Paix* was formerly the Place of Residence, and has several Works of Defence; and *Tortugas* Island was the Resort of Buccaneers. Lake *Lagon* ebbs and flows with the Sea.— In the Spanish Part of the Island lies the Cap. *St. DOMINGO*, a fortified City, which is said to have 25,000 Inhabitants, including Negroes. Here are a Cathedral, University, ABpc. Governor's Palace, &c. — There are many small Islands round *Hispaniola*. *PORTO RICO*, ab. 150 m. by 40 or 50, is beautifully diversified with Woods, Hills and Plains, and extremely fruitful. A Ridge of Hills runs thro' it. The Spaniards cruelly massacred its Inhabitants. Its present Inhabitants are not above 10,000; but they are incommoded by Droughts, Hurricanes and Privateers. Port *Rico*, the Cap. has an excellent Harbour and good Forts. 'Tis also a Governor's Residence, and Bp's See. The *VIRGINS* are a Cluster of ab. 12 small Islands; to which add the *DANES* Island, &c.

(6.) THE CA'RIBBEE ISLANDS (*i. e.* Cannibal Islands, perhaps to apologize for the Barbarities exercised over the poor Natives) ab. 21 in Number, are by some called the LESS Antilles. They may be distinguished into the Leeward and Windward Islands. Of these ST. CRUZ, ANEGADA and SOMBRERO have no settled Inhabitants; ST. MARTIN and ST. VINCENT belong to the English and Dutch, and most of the rest to the English.—ST. KIT'S, or ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, in Extent ab. 25 m. by 7, is said to be a delightful Country. It produces about 10,000 Hogheads of Sugar a Year, and a third Part thereof in Rum: The Inhabitants are ab. 8000 Whites and 18,000 Negroes. Its chief Town is *Basse-terre*. And there is a Hill called *Brimstone-hill*, which gets its Name from the pure Brimstone that is found on it. On the Top whereof is a deep Cavity, with Veins of Sulphur, from whence issue Clouds of Steam; and in the Side of it are 2 or 3 round Holes, called the Devil's Coppers, ab. 3 f. Diameter and 6 f. asunder, which boil furiously.—NEVIS Island with the other Caribee Islands, has some curious Plants and Animals; and like them is liable to be infested with Earthquakes and Hurricanes, accompanied with extraordinary Appearances. The chief Place is *Charleston*. Here is a deep Rupture in the Earth called Sulphurgut, whence issues a great Heat; and a little hot River called the Bath, runs ab. half a Mile, and then loses itself in the Sands of the Sea. In a particular Spot the hot Water is so near a cold Spring, a Man may stand in both. A high Mountain shoots up in the Middle of the Island; from which Part has been torn by an Earthquake. ANTIGUA has notable good Harbours, tho' encompassed with dangerous Rocks. It has a Scarcity of Water, and is subject to Hurricanes; but produces 16,000 Hogheads of Sugar in the Year. It has ab. 8000 Whites and 18,000 Blacks.

L E C T. II.

MONTSERRAT chiefly produces Indigo, and having no good Harbour, Ships on the Coast must, in Case of a Tornado, put to Sea. In a Hurricane here, in 1733, above half the Houses were blown down; and a Cattle-mill House, of 20,000 lb. Weight, was carried a good Way off and broken into 10,000 Shivers. GUARDA'LOUPE is the largest and one of the finest Islands belonging to the French, in those Parts, divided by the Salt River into E. and W. The En. Part is called *Grande-terre*, and the Wn. which is properly Guardaloupe, is divided into *Capu-Terre* and *Basse terre*. 'Tis said to have 10,000 Europeans and 30,000 Negroes. The Sea has made great Indentures in the Land, where Ships may shelter in deep Water, and moor to Palmetto Trees, instead of casting Anchor. The *Great Cul de Sac* is a safe Bason for Ships to ride in. Here too is a Sulhur Mountain, whose Top is covered with burnt Stones and Ashes; and there are two Apertures, or Pits, whence issue Exhalations of Smoke, with Sparks of Fire and Ashes. Near them are three Pools of very hot Water. There are several Forts in the Island, and little Islands round it. MARIGALA'NTE is full of Hills, and abounds with Tobacco. It has high Rocks full of Birds Nests, and large deep Grotto's, in one of which is a River. DOMINICA is the last of the Leeward Islands, taking them from N. W. to S. E. but the Spaniards call them Windward Islands. It has a sulphureous Mountain also, but not high *. MARTINI'CO is the biggest of the Caribee Islands, and is ab. 60 m. by 130. It has several commodious Bays and Harbours. It yields Tobacco and ab. 10,000 Hogsheads of Sugar a Year. In 1727, an Earthquake sunk one Mountain and clove another. It can bring into the Field 10,000 fighting

* Our late Papers have informed us, that the Windward Half of this Island sunk in an Earthquake the 10th of April, 1765.

fighting Men; besides 40 or 50,000 Negroes. St. Peter's Fort is the chief Place on the W. Side of it. In this Island, as in many others, is a *Cabes-terre*, or a rising Land, fronting the Trade Winds; and a *Basse-terre* that lies low and sheltered, and affords good Anchorage for Ships. *Fort Royal* is the next considerable Place. *Cul de Sac Robert*, or *Robert's bay*, is a very fine natural Harbour. Port *Trinity* is another great Bay; and has a pretty Town, &c. The Tide swells a Foot or two in this Island and *Guardaloupe*, contrary to the Opinion of Philosophers that there is no Tide between the Tropics. ST. LUCIA Island has Volcanoes among its Hills, with several good Bays and Harbours. Its Property is disputed by the French and English. ST. VINCENT has a deep fat Soil capable of producing every Thing that can be desired, and is well watered. BARBADOS, the Chief of the British Islands in America, is defended by Rocks and Shoals on the E. and by Breastworks and Redoubts on the W. They have no Harbour but that at *Bridge-town*, nor a Stream that deserves to be called a River; but have many Wells of good Water. It produces, besides Sugar-canes, a Number of curious Vegetables and Animals; has 12 Parishes and about 30,000 Whites, and 90 or 100,000 Negroes; besides 3 or 4000 Slaves yearly imported from Guinea, as Recruits to keep up their Complement. *Bridge-town* is the Cap. of the Island. It has ab. 1200 Houses, with Wharfs, Quays and Forts. The Church is as large as most Cathedrals, with a good Clock, Organ and Ring of Bells. 'Tis the Seat of Government; and would be more populous, were it as healthy as safe. GRANADA Island is ab. 30 m. by 15 in Extent. Its chief Port *Lewis* stands in the Middle of a Bay, where 1000 Ships of 3 or 400 Tons may ride safe from Storms, and 100 large Ships may be moored.—The Islands exchange with London at the Rate of 100 l. Sterling, for 130 l. and upwards to 1000 l. of their Money. When a Payment is made in the Currency of an Island, it is to be understood of its Products.

The APPENDAGES to the 4 Great Continents are certain Lands lying to the N. or S.

1. The *NN. COUNTRIES* are Spitzbergen, Greenland, Terra de Labrador, or New Britain, North Main, which lie to the E. of Hudson's Bay; and Prince William's Land, New North Wales, New South Wales, which lie to the W. of it. As for the Land of Jesso or Yesso, Nova Zembla and Iceland, they have been spoken to already. (1.) *SPITZBERGEN*, with the Dutch, is our Greenland, (see Pl. 1.) Its icy craggy Rocks mount like Pyramids one above another to a wonderful Height. Its Boundaries towards the N. are not known; tho' it is known to extend from 76 to above 82 Deg. N. Lat. Here are several good Havens; but no Inhabitants. The Soil are vast Heaps of Rocks, and the Valleys between them full of Stones and Ice. Heath and Moss are the only vegetable Growth of the Place, except near the Shore, where are Lettuce, Scurvy-grass, and a few other Plants, which we know, besides some unknown. The Lat. shews the Time of the Appearance of the Sun. They have Bears, Deers and Foxes, and a few Land Fowl, but Water Fowl in Abundance. The Country is most frequented for its Whales, which they take in great Numbers; for the Sake of their Whalebone and Oil. The Land produces neither Trees nor Shrubs; yet great Quantities of Timber are cast upon the Shore. (2.) *GRÖENLAND*, or Old Greenland, as some call it, is not known whether it be an Island, or that it joins the Nn. Countries. Its En. Coasts are barred up with amazing Hills of Ice. At the End of August the Sea is all frozen, and in April it begins to thaw. The Heat is very great in Summer tho' without Thunder, and there are Plenty of Gnats; but a charming Verdure covers the Land near the Shore. The Aurora Borealis, in the Spring of the Year, yields such a Light that one may read by it. The Water rises 18 f. in Spring Tides. The People

People have excellent Milk, Butter and Cheese; except Ny. where the Country is barren. Here are red and white Crystal, Asbestos and Marble. The Country was divided into En. and Wn. and Colonies had settled therein of old; but were destroyed by the savage Inhabitants, and the Ruins of their Habitation are only now to be seen. The Sn. Coasts are pretty populous, tho' inland Nothing appears; but the People are of little Stature, flegmatic, or rather stupid; but honest and modest. They are, however, very dexterous in managing their Boats. Their Dress which is made of Skins, differs little in the Sexes. They live in a filthy Manner, 7 or 8 Families together in Winter, in a Room not above 20 f. square, and made partly above and partly under Ground. In Summer they live in Tents made of the Skins of the Dog-fish. Their Religion consisted in a Persuasion that after Death their Souls should have the Pleasure of Hunting; but, by the Zeal of Mr. Egede, a Danish Mission has been established for their Conversion. (3.) TERRA DE LABRA'DOR, which the English call New Britain, extends from 50 to 63 Deg. N. Lat. and from 51 to 79 Deg. W. Long. It's Inhabitants are a Savage Sort of People, and this with the Coldness of the Climate has deterred Europeans from settling in it. (4.) NORTH-MA'IN, by David's Straits, is little known, except some Places on the Coasts which have been taken Notice of by Persons who would find the N. E. Passage to Japan, &c. (5.) PRINCE WILLIAM'S Land is unknown. (6.) NEW NORTH WA'LES is remarkable for little, save for the Disappointment it occasioned to the Enquiry after the Passage; whence the Names of Cape *Hope* and *Repulse* Bay. (7.) NEW SOUTH WA'LES is a Country of vast Extent, whose Boundaries are not ascertained. *Charlton* Island, at the Entrance of Hudson's Bay, stands in beautiful Contrast for its Verdure of Moss and Trees to the barren rocky Shores of the West-main and the great Mountains of Ice, on which Ships are in Danger of splitting, as on solid Rocks. The Hudson's Bay Company made

several Settlements here for the Fur Trade, and after fluctuating for a Time, it is now in a flourishing Way.

2. *THE SN. COUNTRIES* (see Pl. 1, 14.) are New Guiney, New Britain, Terra del Spiritu Sancto, New Hólland, Van Diémen's Land and New Zéland; all which seem to lie in, or contiguous to a great Continent: Also the I. of Belgia Australis, &c. (1) *NEW GUINEY* extends from 50 Min. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ Deg. S. Lat. and $106\frac{1}{2}$ to 143 Deg. E. Long. Its Boundaries to the S. are not known. The Land appears to be good and well covered with several Vegetables and Animals not known to us. All we know about it is something relating to the Coasts and Islands, and that the Inhabitants are Indians of different Casts; some rude and barbarous, others of a better Sort; but Nothing very particular, except as to some of their Trees and Animals. (2.) *NEW BRITAIN* is an Island by the Equator, ab. 240 m. by 300; and little more is known of it, besides some Capes and Islands, and that the Country seems very fruitful and the Natives are Blacks. (3.) *THE LAND DEL SPIRITU SANTO*, OR, OF THE HOLY GHOST, lies off to the 15 Deg. S. Lat. and extends from 150 Deg. E. Long. to 130 W. Long. Don de Quiros says, the Inhabitants are of all Complexions, and the Country very rich and fruitful, with an wholesome Air and good Harbours, which he describes with the Islands, and Behaviour of the Idolatrous Indians. The Dutch fell in with a very mild Sort of Indians; tho' their Curiosity, having made them too bold, the Dutch killed several of them. In another Place they saw People of great Stature; and, in some beautiful Islands, white People of a quite different and civilized Cast, neatly cloathed from the Middle downward. (4.) *NEW HÓLLAND* is not yet known whether it be an Island or main Land; but it extends from 10 to beyond 31 Deg. S. Lat. and from 108 Deg. E. Long. to the Westward. Capt. Dampier describes some of the Coastings and Land near the Coasts; but represents the People to be the most

miserable.

miserable Wretches in the World, and far inferior to the Hottentots. (5.) VAN DIE'MEN'S LAND is little known. Capt. Tasman touched upon Part of it from Lat. 41-34 to 42-25 S. and Long. 133-50 to 139 E. (6.) NEW ZEE'LAND is not known whether it be an Island or Main-land. Capt. Tasman fell in with it in Lat. 42-10 S. and Long. 158-38 E. and kept on to Lat. 17-19 S. with 17 Deg. Difference of Long. and lost three of his Men by the Savages of the Place (7.) BELGIA AUSTRALIS is an Island ab. 600 m. in Compass, in Lat. 52 S. and between 58 and 60 Deg. W. Long. The Land appeared extremely beautiful.—To the E. lies new Land.—As for the Land nearer the S. Pole called TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA, we have no Sort of Knowledge of it; nor whether there be any Land from the 56th Deg. of S. of Lat.

We shall close our Geography with a brief Account of the N. E. and N. W. PASSAGES and of the Persons that sailed round the Globe.

1. Europeans have greatly desired to find a Nn. Passage to Japan and China; both to shorten their Voyages, and bring the Ballance of Trade in their Favour. That there may be such a Passage is collected from what Pliny says, and from what is thrown up on the Nn. Coasts, being obviously the Produce of a warmer Climate. This Passage has been attempted both by sailing N. E. and N. W. By the N. E. 15 Attempts have been made by the English, Dutch, Danes and Russians, with various Occurrences and Contingencies; and the Result has been the noting down of certain Capes, Islands and Bays; but where Disasters did not befall the Ships, they were obliged by the vast Bodies of Ice which obstructed the Passage to come back as they went: only it is affirmed in 7 of the Journals of the Greenland Squadron in 1655, that a Ship had sailed to Lat. 89*,

S 5

and

* Dr. Busching asserts that no Ship has sailed beyond the 80th Deg. of N. Lat.

and three Journals agreed that the Master had made an Observation of 88-56, in an open hollow rolling Sea like that of the Bay of Biscay; and a Samoiede assured the Dutch there was such a Passage.

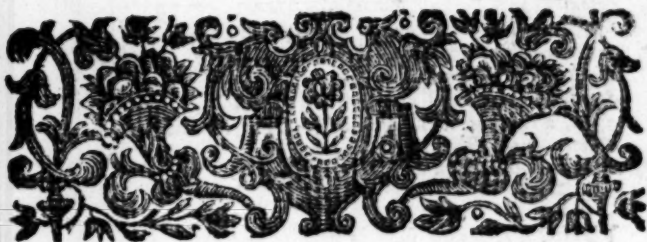
2. The Evidences for the Probability and Reality of a N. W. Passage are still stronger. Seas that are enclosed with Land have little or no Swell, whereas in the Nn. the Tides are high, and in Hudson's Bay so irregular as bespeak it a Reception of more Water than comes from the Straits. Besides Proof has been made by Oath of a Portuguese having passed it; and Capt. Lancaster, from what he heard of that Passage in the E. Indies, notes that it lies in $62\frac{1}{2}$ Deg. N.W. on the American Side; which coincides with the Opening in Hudson's Bay called *Lovegrove*. In Consequence of this, 13 or 14 Attempts were made and 20,000 l. Reward offered by the British Parliament. The Passage, indeed, has not been discovered; but, after comparing and discussing the several Observations made on the Occasion, it still appears probable there is such a Passage, and that it probably lies near Wager's Strait in Hudson's Bay.

3. Don Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, in 1519, with 5 of the K. of Spain's Ships, sailing Westward, passed thro' the Straits of his Name, into the Great Pacific Ocean; and one of these Ships, after sailing round the World, came into St. Lucar Harbour near Seville in 3 Years and 28 Days. Sir Francis Drake, an Englishman, set out on the same Voyage with 5 Ships, in December 1577, and passing thro' the Straits of Magellan, touched at Lima; then sailed to California, to the Moluccas, to the Celebes, &c. and, doubling the Cape of Good Hope, came by the Guiney-coast into Plymouth in September, 1580. Sir Thomas Candish took much the same Rout, from July, 1586, to September, 1588; and after him several Dutch and English Captains; among which latter was our Commadore Anson, with 6 Ships of War.



Plate 19 Facing p. 406.

Conception



A N
I N D E X
O F T H E

Most COMMON NAMES of ANCIENT GEO-
GRAPHY, explained by the NAMES of
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A.

- A** *BIL A*, a Mtn. in Africa, now Sierra Kimiera, or Ceuta.
Acberon, a River now called *Velicbi* in *Albania*.
Actium, Cap. of *Livadia*, now called *Figala*.
Acroceraumes, Mtns. in *Albania*, now *Chimera*.
Adriatic Sea, now Gulph of *Venice*.
Adrumet, now *Mahometa*, in *Bildulgerid*.
Alani, now *Litbuania*.
Albe, now *Albano*.
Albion, now *England*.
Allemania, now *Francia* and *Swabia*.
Allobroges, now *Savoy* and *Dauphiné*.
Alpheus, a R. now *Carbon* in *Morea*.
Ammon, where *Jupiter's* Temple stood, now *Barca* in *Africa*.
Andros, now *Andi*.
Angles, ancient Inhabitants of *Holftein*.
Anxur, now *Terracina*, in *Campania di Roma*.
Araxes, a R. in *Armenia*, where *Tomiris* beat *Cyrus*.
Arbella, in *Diarbeck*, where *Alexander* beat *Darius*.

Areadia,

Arcadia, now Part of *Zaconia* in *Morea*.
Armorica, now the Prov. of *Bretagne* in *France*.
Armenia major, now *Turcomania*.
Ascalon, in *Palestine*, now *Joppa*.
Assyria, now Part of *Diarbeck* and *Persia*.
Atbos, a famous Mtn. now *Monte Santo*, in *Macedonia*.
Atlantis, now thought to be *America*.
Aufonia, now *Terra di Lavoro*, in *Apulia*.

B.

B*ABYLON*, now sunk in the *Euphrates*.
Bactriana, now *Zagati* or *Uzbek*, a Prov. on the Borders of *Persia*.
Baleares Is. now *Majorca*, *Minorca* and *Iwica*.
Batavia, now *Holland*.
Belgium, now *Flanders*.
Bethinia, now *Bésangil*, in *Natolia*.
Boristhenes, a R. now *Nieper*.
Bosphorus Traciæ, now the Straits of *Constantinople*.
Byzantium, now *Constantinople*.

C.

C*Ampania*, now *Callabria*, in *Naples*.
Cannes, a famed Town of the *Salenti*, in the Prov. of *Barie*, in *Naples*.
Cantabria, now *Biscay* and *Asturias*.
Cappadocia, now *Amasia*, in *Natolia*.
Carphatia, now the *Egyptian Sea*.
Cartbage, now a desolate Place near *Tunis*.
Caspianæ, or *Caspianæ Januæ*, Mtns. in *Persia*, on the Coast of the *Caspian Sea*, which is also called the Sea of *Sala*.
Caucasus, a Part of Mt. *Taurus*, between the *Black-sea*, and the *Caspian-sea*.
Candina, or *Candina Furcæ*, now the Strait of *Arpaga*, in *Naples*.
Chalcis, now *Negropont*, or its Cap.
Cberfonesæ, a Greek Word, which signifies a *Peninsula*.
Cimbrick Cberfonesæ, now *Jutland*.
Taurick Cberfonesæ, now *Ciema*.
Cyclades, Is. of the *Archipelago*.
Ellicia, now *Caramania*, in *Natolia*.
Cimbres, the Inhabitants of *Jutland*.
Clusium, a Town of the ancient *Etrusci*, in *Tuscany*, which is no more.
Colchides, now *Mingrelia* and *Georgia*, in *Asia*.
Corcyrum, now *Corfu*, an Is.
Creta, now *Candia*, an Is.

D.

D*ACIA*, now Part of *Upper Hungary*, of *Transilvania*, of *Vallachia*, and of *Moldavia*.
Delpbos, now *Castris*, in *Livadia* or *Achaia*.
Delos, an Is. of the *Archipelago*.

ANCIENT NAMES.

E.

E *Chatanes*, now *Tauris*, a large City in *Persia*.

Egean Sea, now *Archipelago*.

Eleusis, a Town near the *Egean Sea*, now thought to be *Lesbina*.

Elides, that Part of *Morea* now called *Belvidere*.

Elysian Fields, according to some *La Vera de Plasentia*, in *Portugal*.

Ematbia, a Part of *Macedonia*.

Epidauros, otherwise *Cberones*, or *Pigiades*, a City in *Morea*.

Ethiopia, now *Abyssinia*, *Nubia*, or *Monocemugi*.

Etolia, now Part of *Liwadia*, in *Greece*.

Etruria, now *Tuscany*.

Euboë, now the *Is.* of *Negropont*.

Euripes, an Arm of the *Sea*, between *Negropont* and *Liwadia*.

F.

F *ALERNA*, a Mountain, now *Monte Massico*, in *Naples*.

G.

G *ALATIA*, now *Chiangara*, a Prov. of *Natolia*.

Gaul, now *France* and *Lombardy*, divided in Respect of Rome into *Transalpine* and *Cisalpine*.

Gallia Transalpina, was divided into *Gallia Comata* and *Braccata* (from the long Hair of the Inhabitants of the former, and the Breeches worn in the latter) and the latter was called *Narbonese*, from its Cap. *Narbone*.

Gallia Comata was divided into *Celtica*, *Aquitania* and *Belgica*. The first was also called *Lionesse*, from *Lions* its Cap. and comprehended not only the present *Lionesse*, but Part of *Normandy*, the *Isle* of *France*, *Orleannois*, *Touraine*, *Maine*, *Bretagne*, *Franchs Compté*, with all its Independencies. The second comprehended *Guienne*, *Gascoigne*, *Roussillon*, &c. And the third comprehended the Electorate of *Triers*, with the Bps. of *Spire*, *Worms*, *Straßburg*, *Metz*, *Troul*, *Verdun*, &c. and all the Country between the *Saine*, *Maese* and *Rbine*, from *Coblentz* down to the *Sea*.

Gallia Braccata, five *Narbonensis*, comprehended the *Languedoc*, the *Provence*, the *Dauphine* and the *Savoy*.

Gallia Cisalpina, now *Lombardy*, was divided into *Cispadana* and *Transpadana*; that is, in respect of Rome, on this or the other Side of the *Po*. This last was called *Togata*, because of the long Gown or Toga, which the Inhabitants wore, as well as the Romans.

Garamantes, now *Zara*, or *Nigritia*, in *Africa*.

Golonienfes, Inhabitants of *Romania*, towards *Tartary*.

Getes, People of *Moldavia* and *Vallachia*.

Gnosse, now *Candia*.

Granicus, now *Laxxara*, a R. in *Natolia*, which falls into the *Sea* of *Marmora*, and is famed for Alexander's Victory over *Darius*.

Gracia Magna, now the S. Part of *Italy*.

H.

- H** *Alicarnassus*, now *Tobia*, a ruined City in *Caramania*.
Hannonia, now *Hainault*, in *Flanders*.
Hebre, now *Marizza*, a R. in *Romania*.
Hebrides, a Cluster of Is. on the W. of *Scotland*.
Helicon, now *Zagara*, a Mtn. of *Livadia*.
Hellepontus, now the Straits of *Dardanelles*.
Helvetii, the Inhabitants of *Switzerland*.
Herules, a People in the N. of *Germany*.
Hesperies, a Name the Greeks gave *Italy*; and the Italians gave *Spain*.
Hircania, now *Tarabistan*, a Prov. of *Persia*.
Harpini, People who succeeded the *Samnites*, in the *Principate*, a Prov. of *Naples*.

I.

- I** *BERIA*, now *Spain*.
Icarian, or *Itarian Sea*, now the *Archipelago*.
Iaumea, a small Country between *Judea*, *Egypt* and *Arabia*.
Iliyria, now *Proper Sclavonia*, *Dalmatia* and *Croatia*.
Insubria, now Part of *Lombardy* towards *Como*.
Insulæ fortunatæ, now the *Canary Islands*.
Ionian Sea, between the Extremity of the Gulph of *Venice* and *Greece*.
Iurea, a small Country along the River *Jordan* towards *Arabia*, opposite to *Tyrus*.
Jura, now *Mt. St. Claude*, between *Franché Comté* and *Switzerland*.
Janicula, now *Italy*.

L.

- L** *Acedemon*, or *Sparta*, now *Mistira*, a City in *Morea*.
Laconia, the Country wherein stood *Lacedemon*.
Laodicea, now *Licba*, or *Ladikia* in *Syria*, 21 or 24 m. from *Antioch*, a Town almost ruined.
Latium, now *Campania di Roma*, having *Lavinium* for its Cap.
Laurentum, now *San. Lorenzo*, in *Campania di Roma*.
Lemnos, now *Stalimena*, an I. of the *Archipelago*.
Lesbos, now *Mitilene*, an I. of the *Archipelago*.
Lethe, some think it is the R. *Limonie* in *Portugal*.
Libia, a Name first given to *Africa*, and afterwards restrained to *Nigritia* and *Barca*.
Liburnia, a Part of *Dalmatia* and *Croatia*.
Liconia, now the District of *Cogni*, in *Natolia*.
Lieri, Inhabitants of *Albaia*, now *Livadia*.
Liguri, the Lake of *Avano*, in *Naples*.
Lotaringia, the Dutchy of *Lorraine*.
Lucania, now the *Basilicate* in *Naples*.
Lusitania, now *Portugal*.

M.

MARATHON, now a Village of *Livadia*, towards the *Negropont*, where the Greeks routed the Persians.

Macaria, now the I. of *Cyprus*.

Massagetes, People of the Country now called *Turquestan*, in Asia.

Marcomani, Inhabitants of the S. W. of Bohemia.

Mauritania, in Africa, now the Kms. of *Algier*, *Tunis*, *Fes*, and *Morocco*.

Media, now Part of *Persia*, towards *Aderleitzan*.

Meandre, a R. now *Madre*, in *Natolia*.

Melana, now the Island of *Cephalonia*.

Milita, the I. of *Malta*.

Mmphis, formerly the Cap. of Egypt, near *Grand Cairo*.

Mesopotamia, now the Prov. of *Diarbeck*.

Metapont, a City along the Gulph of *Magna Græcia*, on the S. near *Taranto*.

Milet, now thought to be *Palatsba* in *Natolia*, a Town belonging to the ancient *Ionia*.

Mæsia, now *Servia* and *Bulgaria*.

Micene, now *Cbaria* or *St. Adrian*, between *Napoli* and *Corinthus*, in *Morea*.

Misia, now Part of *Natolia*, near the *Dardanelles*.

Muguntia, now the City of *Mentz*, in Germany.

Monabia, now the *Isle of Man*.

Mona, now *Anglesey*.

N.

N*icomedia*, now a ruined City in *Natolia*, upon the Gulph of *St. George*. It was the Cap. of *Bybinia*, and was destroyed by an Earthquake in the Year 356.

Nineveh, now a Heap of Ruins in the *Diarbec*, upon the *Tiger*, near the City of *Mozul*.

Notica, Part of *Austria*, *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola* and *Bavaria*.

Novempopulania, now the ABpc. of *Auch*, in France, with its suffragan Bps. This Country was so called, because it was inhabited by nine different People, and now is still divided into nine Diocesses; viz. those of *Auch*, *Cominge*, *Torbe*, *Oleron*, *Conserans*, *Dax*, *Lescar*, *Airr*, and *Bajonne*.

Numantia, a Place near *Garaí*, upon *Douro*, on the Borders of *Spain* and *Portugal*.

Numidia, now *Bildulgerid*, in Africa.

O.

O*CEANA*, now *Egypt*, so called by *Berosus*.

Occitania, now *Languedoc*, in France.

Orygia, now *Egypt*, so called by *Xenophon*.

Olympus, a Mt. in *Thessalia*, upon the Coast of the Gulph of *Thessalonica*.

Olympia, now *Longanico*, a Town upon *Alpheus* in *Morea*, where the Olympic Games were celebrated.

Panno-

P.

P*annonia*, now Part of *Styria*, *Carniola*, *Carinthia*, *Hungary*, *Bosnia*, *Sclawenia*, &c.

Palestina, or *Judea*, a Prov. of *Syria*.

Parthenia, now the Is. of *Samos*.

Peluse, a Town in *Egypt*, near the Ruins of which they have built *Cairo*.

Philopopolis, now the City of *Philipsburg* in *Germany*.

Phœnicia, now Part of *Suria*, or *Syria*, where stood *Tyrus*, *Sidon*, and where is still *Damas*.

Pitones, the ancient Inhabitants of the Prov. of *Poitou* in *France*.

Picenum, now *Ancona* in *Italy*.

Potamia, now *Egypt*, so called by *Herodotus*.

Pont, (a Km.) now Part of *Aladulia* in *Natolia*.

Propontides, now the Sea of *Marmora*.

R.

R*HETIA*, now the *Grisons*, as far as *Trent*.

Rhodopus, now *Basilissa*, a Mtn. in *Romania*.

Rbodia, the City of *Roses* in *Catalonia*.

Rutuli, Inhabitants of the Country, now called *Campania di Roma*.

S.

S*ABA*, thought to be a Country in *Arabia Deserta*, upon the Borders of *Syria*.

Saguntum, now *Morviedro*, a City in the Km. of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

Samnites, Inhabitants of the Country now called *Capitanate*, in the Km. of *Naples*.

Sarmatia, now *Poland*, *Muscovy*, *Lapland*, and other Nn. Countries.

Sarnia, now the Isle of *Guernsey*.

Saturnia, now *Italy*.

Scona, the R. *Shannon*.

Sinus Adriaticus, now the Gulph of *Venice*.

Suenones, ancient Inhabitants of *Swedeland*.

Scamandres, or *Xantes*, a R. in *Natolia*.

Scandinavia, a Country comprehending formerly the Kms. of *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Scythia*, a vast Tract of Land, between *Asia* and *Europe*, now as it seems *Tartary*.

Scylla and *Carybdis*, two Promontaries, one on each Side of the Strait which divides *Sicily* from *Italy*, over-against which Promontaries were two dangerous Sands.

Sequani, Inhabitants of the Co. of *Bourgogne* or *Franche Comte*.

Sicambria, now Part of *Germany*, towards the *Rhine*, and about the falling in of the Main.

Sidon, now *Said* in *Syria*.

Sogdianes, now Part of *Tartary* towards *Persia*.

Sinx, a Fountain in *Morea*, the Water whereof is extremely cold.

TANAN

T.

TANAI*S*, now the R. *Don*, on the Borders of Europe and Asia.

Thebes, now *Stives*, a City in Livadia.

Thracia, now *Romania*

Ty-us, now *Sur* in Syria.

Trirachria, now Sicily.

Tirrene, now the Sea of *Tuscany*.

V.

VAndales, now Part of *Germany*, along the Baltick.

Vindelici, now a Country between the Danube, the Inn, and the Alps.

Volsques, now *Calabria*, in the Km. of Naples.

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